

President's Report | BY PHILIP MATTAR

In view of the strategic significance of the Middle East in world affairs and the centrality of the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis, PARC's mission of expanding the community of scholars knowledgeable about Palestinian issues is more important today than ever. Since 2000, PARC has held five rounds of competition for research awards, thanks to funding from the Ford and Rockefeller foundations and the Educational and Cultural Affairs office of the Department of State. By 2004 sixty-one fellowships had been awarded. In the most recent competition (2004) twenty scholars received funding, of whom ten are working on their dissertations, four are independent scholars or early postdoctoral, and six are senior scholars. Eleven of them are women and eleven are Palestinians. Fellows' disciplines range from anthropology, archaeology, geography, and history, to environmental science, public health, law, and education. Despite the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, PARC is determined to continue and, indeed, expand its work.

PARC's Web site (www.parccenter.org) is undergoing a significant renovation. Besides updating such material as the Palestinian chronology, bibliography, and grantees, PARC will soon include several educational modules on such issues as Palestinian art (which has three parts: modern art, crafts, and architecture), water, refugees, and Jerusalem. It will also include several major articles from the revised edition of the *Encyclopedia of the Palestinians* (2005).

Several changes in officials have taken place. Ann Lesch, one of the founders of PARC in 1998 and its U.S. Director since mid-2001, left in August to become Dean of Humanities and Social Sciences at the American University in Cairo. We are all very grateful for her three very productive years as U.S. Director. Ann was the ideal person for the position at the nerve center of PARC – a foremost scholar of Palestinian studies, an energetic fund raiser, an excellent administrator, and a leader. We will miss her professionally and personally. We are currently seeking applicants for the position of U.S. Director. Those who are interested should consult our ad for the position on page 16 or on our Web site and contact me at pjmattar@aol.com.

Another change of officers took place earlier this year when Ellen Fleischmann replaced Jillian Schwedler. Besides her duties as Secretary for over two years, Jillian oversaw the establishment and development of PARC's Web site. We very much appreciate Jillian's contributions and wish her the best.

I would like to encourage all of you who are attending the MESA meeting in San Francisco to attend PARC's business meeting, which will be held from 4 to 5 p.m. on 20 November 2004. At this meeting Penny Johnson, PARC's Palestine Director, will give a report about our work in Palestine and on conditions there. Ann Lesch will most likely attend and give her last report on PARC's work in 2004. I hope to see many of our members there as well as others who are interested in Palestinian studies.

Palestine Office Report | BY PENNY JOHNSON

JERUSALEM ARCHIVE WORKSHOP: PALESTINIAN SCHOLARS MEET TO DISCUSS PRIORITIES

Bring together five Palestinian scholars with a long and varied experience of working in archives in Jerusalem and ask them the priorities of a Jerusalem archive project and what do you get? The answer, in a workshop convened by PARC's Palestine Office in Ramallah on 10 May 2004, was a surprising degree of consensus on initial priorities, along with a passionate and informed advocacy of the importance of a range of longer-term projects ranging from Ottoman *shari'a* archives, pilgrim diaries and church records, to decaying family libraries and family papers, to digitalized UNRWA archives. There was also a palpable sense of urgency as scholars vied with each other to top the tales of Jerusalem family papers or photo albums seen once and then taken West, vanishing documents, of maps disintegrating in damp church basements, of endangered manuscript and book collections with only aging family members to safeguard them.

The chair of PARC's Palestine Advisory Committee, Ibrahim Dakkak, convened the Jerusalem archive workshop at the Birzeit University Board of Trustees Office in Ramallah with PARC's Palestine Office Director, Penny Johnson, coordinating the initiative. The Ramallah location is pertinent, as several participants could not travel to Jerusalem, the site of much of their research, and points to a central problem with Jerusalem archives for Palestinian scholars: lack of access, leading also to lack of trained staff for the care and development of archives in East Jerusalem.

PARC's Palestine office, after approval by the U.S. Board, asked five experts to prepare brief interventions on the possible scope, priorities, and goals of a Jerusalem archive project. As Dakkak emphasized at the workshop, PARC is a small
CONTINUED ON PAGE 2



Ibrahim Dakkak, chair of
PARC's Advisory Committee

organization which desires no "ownership" of this project but hopes to assist in developing a possible agenda that others can take up and implement. An initial project document was circulated to the experts noting that Jerusalem is proposed as a focus for a major archival project for many reasons, including that "the unparalleled richness for Palestinian studies of many of the archival resources that are physically in East Jerusalem may be negatively matched by their understudied, inaccessible or deleterious state." The experts were asked to suggest the primary archival sources to be included in the project, workable goals and areas for work, and the most urgent priorities.

After a rich discussion, the main suggestions were summarized as:

- Compiling an inventory of existing archives and archival sources in Jerusalem (still to be defined, for example, as East Jerusalem or as municipal Jerusalem). The inventory should include practical information about access. Local researchers with ties to existing institutions (particularly churches) should be involved in compiling the inventory. One model is the *Cambridge World Survey of Islamic Manuscripts*.
- Promoting a Jerusalem photo archive, with physical and virtual components.
- Promoting a catalogue to classify the *sijillat* in the *shari'a* court system by topic.
- Initiating a campaign to preserve family papers and diaries, using scanning technologies.
- Publishing a special issue of a journal where Jerusalem-based archives are used for historical research and the problems of the archives are also discussed.
- Convening a conference on using archival materials for Palestinian historiography: a focus on the Mandate (Jerusalem emphasis) highlighting methods and sources.
- Promoting the recording and preservation of oral histories.
- Supporting a church-based archivist or historian in the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate. Encouraging the publication of pilgrim diaries and accounts.
- Publishing a catalogue of archival sources about Jerusalem, including sources outside the country and conditions of access.

An additional imperative was added when Abdel Mana emphasized that "things cannot be postponed," as both oral and written sources may be in states of danger. To this end, PARC is proceeding with the commissioning of a concept paper based on the workshop to further develop a framework for this important project.

Five Scholars Provide Interventions

Five experts presented their ideas at the workshop. Following is a brief synopsis of their interventions.

Khader Salameh (Director, Islamic Museum, Al Aqs Mosque Library) noted the large and important goal of preserving and making available (or publishing in some cases) a very rich historical record and heritage, including documents, manuscripts, records (*sijillat*), memoirs, photos and the press. He said we are at the stage of posing questions in order to define our roles and the project itself. Some of these questions were:

- Geographic and historical boundaries of the project.
- Is the goal to establish an institution? What is envisaged in terms of teams of specialists, places of work, budgets?

Salameh also noted the problem of the multiple actors involved: institutions, individuals, Arab and other governments, and families. He again suggested defining the limits of the project and proposed an initial assessment or survey of the materials in the geographic area of the project (Jerusalem). He also proposed a program of developing catalogues and indexes of important archives (the *shari'a* courts, for example) and of copying materials in an accessible form, through microfiche, digitalization or other tools. He urged that we consider ways of publishing indexes and making available material to researchers.

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Palestinian American Research Center Newsletter Fall 2004

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Nazmi Ju'beh (Birzeit University, Co-Director, Riwq Center for Vernacular Architecture) noted the absence of any central Jerusalem archive. Like Salameh, he stressed the importance of defining geographic and temporal boundaries, noting that Jerusalem itself could have many definitions. He presented an initial typology of historical documents, including Crusader records, *shari'a* court records, Ottoman *sijillat* and files, Church, patriarchate and missionary school records (both in Jerusalem and the Vatican), Mamluk documents in the Islamic Museum, and Mamluk documents in the Franciscan Monastery on Mt. Zion/Nebi Daoud. To these older sources, he added family papers, consular reports (from the 19th century), the press, and oral histories. Defining the range of our inquiry is important – our search could be chronological (from the present to the past or vice-versa) or we could work by subject categories.

Ju'beh proposed a photo archive as an initial priority, noting it is both a well-defined, possible, and an important project, as many photos are held privately and may be lost. He also noted the importance of developing ways for local scholars to use Israeli archives, which is extremely difficult in current conditions. Ju'beh also noted the importance of an inventory of archival sources, including conditions of access.

George Hintlian (Christian Information Committee, former Secretary, Armenian Patriarchate) focused on church archives, which are both the most inaccessible of formal archives and among the richest. He noted that while *shari'a* archives are relatively well surveyed, other archives in the Old City, whether church or family-owned, are subject to misapprehensions and “exaggerations bordering on legends.” Hintlian noted that most documents date back to the 16th century with the exception of a handful of Mamluk documents, mainly royal edicts. Access to these records is extremely limited – particularly in the case of the Greek Patriarchate where there has been no resident historian since 1922.

Hintlian noted that the bulk of the archives concerned either 1) Holy Places disputes or 2) property transactions, stretching back 600 years. The latter are particularly useful to understand the neighborhoods (*harat*) of the Old City, families, and topography. Another important area is pilgrimage accounts, from both the clergy who organized pilgrimages and the diaries of pilgrims themselves. Clergy reported conditions of the time – for example Napoleon's campaign or the Ibrahim Pasha period – as well as living conditions and environmental issues (including natural disasters) of concern to travelers. Pilgrim accounts also constitute a rich source: five diaries that have been published in Armenian, for example, illuminate the social history of the time (Hintlian notes that Armenian travelers were less bedazzled by the “exotic” and thus better chroniclers of everyday life). There are also guidebooks and registers of pilgrims, as well as accounts from parish priests from all over Palestine. Hintlian also noted the importance of consular records.

Hintlian highlighted the importance of developing chronologies of daily life in Palestinian historiography, of which the documents above are crucial. He added that the 19th century is understudied and particularly important for the development of Jerusalem into a commercial center. Here church records of tenancy, as well as the Greek and Armenian Patriarchate involvement in the actual building of commercial quarters are of interest. He

also pointed to the importance of a history of private education and to the virtually untouched source of late 19th century/early 20th century European journals on the Holy Land. Hintlian's main recommendations were:

- Establishing a Palestinian photo archive.
- Developing modes of access to church archives through researchers that are connected to each church. One suggestion is to support a Greek Orthodox priest to write a history of the church using the archives.
- Publishing travel literature and diaries in church archives.
- In line with the above, publication and “visibility” are important components of developing an archive project. Publishing a journal or special issue of a journal using archival materials is recommended.

Salim Tamari (Director, Institute of Jerusalem Studies) described the experience of the UNRWA archive project, which has computerized records before 1979 (when UNRWA started computerization) and placed on CD-ROMs the family files. The records from 1948 describe how each family left Palestine, property left in Palestine, and continuing records of births, marriages and deaths. While Tamari did not think establishing a central Jerusalem archive was either feasible or desirable (he also pointed to the existing Palestinian Authority National Documentation and Archive Center), he recommended a survey or inventory of existing archival sources as an important first step, including manuscript libraries, public libraries, UN collections, *shari'a* records, *awaqf* documents (Al Aqsa, Islamic Research and Heritage Revival Institute) and church records, municipal records, census and other data bases. He suggested that the inventory contain practical information: conditions of access, means of contact of responsible person or authority, etc. With family papers, Tamari pointed to the use of scanning technologies to make digitized copies from private collections.

Adel Manna (Historian, Van Leer Institute) assumed Jerusalem as a focus of the archive project, but suggested defining the time period as ending in 1967, arguing that after that time, records were not in any great danger of loss. Indeed, Manna said that a priority must be how to prevent further loss and damage to archival sources and argued that oral history represented a primary source in danger of being lost, citing his own work in oral histories of 1948 in the Galilee. In this vein, he felt that work on Israeli archives, consular records and the press could be postponed until a later stage of the project, as none of these sources was imperiled, although he also saw an importance in developing access for Palestinian students to Israeli archives, perhaps by selecting key subjects and translating some of the critical materials, as Israeli scholars did with the *shari'a* court records, producing a five volume translation in Hebrew. He placed a special importance on training and developing capacity in historical research, citing the importance of language training (Hebrew, Turkish, Greek) as well as developing groups of specialized researchers and aware historians. Manna pointed out that projects need to be designed to the finances and resources available so that practical budgets can be developed. He noted that a way to coordinate work among the institutions concerned with archives needs to be developed, perhaps through a steering committee.

PARC Creates Web Resources | BY ANN LESCH

The Palestinian American Research Center has embarked on a new project, designed to make resources on Palestinian issues available to a wide range of students and scholars in addition to the limited number who can win research awards in its annual competition.

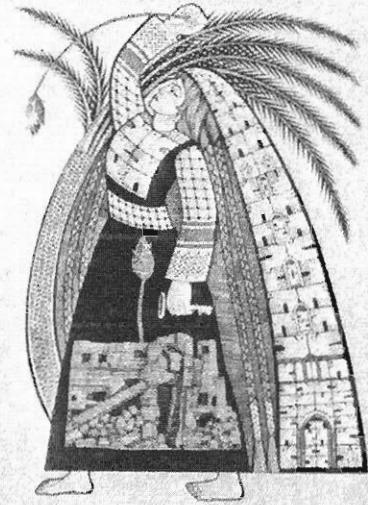
The new project, funded by the U.S. Department of Education, involves creating educational modules that can be used in classroom settings as the basis for research and teaching projects on particular issues. The module on water, for example, will combine discussion of the history and contemporary issues surrounding the problem with maps, photographs, videotapes, historical and current documents (including scientific reports), bibliographies, and links to resources and publications. The module on contemporary Palestinian art will include an overview of the history of the visual arts in Palestine, sections on art in the diaspora and under Israeli occupation, resources on Palestinian art, an extensive annotated bibliography of articles and books on art, a brief description of past exhibitions and lists of Palestinian museums and cultural institutions.

Two distinguished scholars have agreed to prepare modules and are now actively engaged in completing them. Ms. Salwa Mikdadi, an independent curator of contemporary art of the Arab world based in San Francisco, is creating the three modules on contemporary Palestinian visual art, Palestinian architecture, and Palestinian traditional arts and crafts. Dr. Bruce Stanley, a political scientist based in London, is crafting the three modules on water, Palestinian refugees, and Jerusalem.

The initial modules should be "on-line" this fall, soon after you receive this newsletter. Please check them out this winter and give us your feedback, advice, and suggestions for additional modules.

PARC already has a carefully crafted Web site (www.parccenter.org), with a lengthy annotated bibliography that also has a special section on writings on Palestinian-Americans and a detailed list of pertinent videos. The Web site includes a quarterly-updated chronology and an ever-lengthening list of links to universities, archives, museums, government offices, newspapers, and NGOs. It contains short passages from Palestinian novels as well as entries from the *Encyclopedia of the Palestinians*, edited by PARC president Philip Mattar. And it posts articles by PARC grantees and board members.

Abdel Rahman Al Muzayen,
Gaza, Palestine
From the series: Jenin, 2002,
Ink on paper 25" x 19.5" private
collection image courtesy of
Artcar Museum, Houston, Texas



Salwa Mikdadi is the president and founder of *Cultural and Visual Arts Resource/ICWA*, a nonprofit educational organization established in 1988 to recognize the contributions of Arab women in the visual arts. The organization has since expanded to include all artists from the region. An independent curator and museum consultant, her interest in and research on contemporary arts of the Arab world span almost

three decades; she is a frequent lecturer and writer on the subject. She is the editor of the award-winning *Forces of Change: Artists of the Arab World*, exhibited at the National Museum of Women in the Arts in Washington, DC in 1994. The exhibit highlighted the self-discovery and search for identity among Arab women artists.

Mikdadi has edited other exhibition catalogues as well as written and co-produced a video of interviews with women artists from the Arab world. Her essays include "Gender and Politics in Contemporary Art: Arab Women Empower the Image," in *Images of Enchantment: Visual and Performing Arts of the Middle East*, edited by Sherifa Zuhur, in which she addressed the multiple artistic, social, and political challenges facing Arab women artists. Mikdadi contributed to the Metropolitan Museum of New York's Timeline of Art History Web site, writing on contemporary art from Western Asia, North Africa, and Egypt. She is currently planning the first exhibition on American Arab artists for the Arab American National Museum, which is scheduled to open in Dearborn, Michigan, in January 2005. PARC's webmaster Jeff Yas is helping Mikdadi design the placement of the modules' art work and texts on the PARC Web site.



Dr. Bruce Stanley's initial contact with the Middle East came during his junior year in Beirut, while studying at Earlham College. Soon after, he taught at the Friends School in Ramallah before obtaining his doctorate degree in international relations from the University of Pennsylvania, where his dissertation focused on a structural analysis of the Palestinian national movement. He has taught in the fields of Middle

East politics and international relations in several universities, notably University of Exeter, Huron University, New School University, and Rhodes College. He has consulted for the American Friends Service Committee, the Foundation for International Education, and the Economist Intelligence Unit as well as served as the West Bank/Gaza country director for AMIDEAST. He was a member of the executive council of the British Society of Middle East Studies and has recently been publishing on the concept of the city system in the Gulf and Red Sea regions. Stanley teaches modeling and simulations related to Middle Eastern crisis issues, such as the Arab-Israeli conflict over water, and utilizes a wide range of Information Technology (IT) resources in the classroom. (See his "New IT Resources on the Middle East," in the *Middle East Studies Association's Bulletin*, summer 1999.) He is excited to be working with three graduate students at Exeter and with an expert Web-developer in London to create these pioneering modules.

Archives of Jerusalem: Sources for the Question of the Waqf During the Ottoman Period

By Musa Sroor, University de Provence (Aix-Marseille I)

EDITOR'S NOTE: MUSA SROOR WAS A 2002 PARC FELLOW WHOSE RESEARCH INVOLVED STUDYING INFRASTRUCTURAL CHANGES IN WAQF STATUS DURING THE OTTOMAN PERIOD.

The starting point of this research is a reading and a presentation of the documents consigned in the religious court registers (*Sijillat al-Mahkama al-Shar'iyya*) of Jerusalem and in the archives of the Ministry for the waqfs of Jerusalem. These documents are in various institutions and are of considerable importance to a general study of the waqf in Jerusalem and in Palestine. These documents give the researcher a broad base of information to analyze the social, economic and cultural life as well as the political, administrative, religious and judicial questions of the Ottoman period. In addition, the research provides an opportunity to compare these sources with similar sources from outside Jerusalem.

RELIGIOUS COURT REGISTERS (*SIJILLAT AL-MAHKAMA AL-SHAR'IYYA*) OF JERUSALEM

There is one religious court in Jerusalem – the oldest in Palestine – and its registers are regarded as among oldest of the area *Bilad al-Sham* (Syria). The first register begins 14 *Shawwal* 936 of the hegira / 1529.

The registers are generally written in Arabic, although some were written entirely in Turkish. Others are written partly in Turkish and partly in Arabic. The number of pages of each register varies between 150 and 350 pages, with some from early in the Ottoman period reaching 500 pages.

On the first page of each register, an introduction mentions the name of the judge, the date of beginning of recording, and the name of the *bashkatib* (notary) of the court. The document on which the question is recorded is called *hujja* (judicial document) that proves the legal property.

The waqfs and questions about them occupy a significant place in the *sijills*. The significant density of the waqfs in Jerusalem and the fact that the judges were the principal persons with administrative authority over them explains their importance. For example, the judge was responsible for the nomination of the administrator in charge (*mutawallis*) of the waqf as well as the other civil servants working in the mosques, the *zawiya*, the *madrasa* (Coranic School) and other places falling under the name of waqif (founder). In addition, the judge was responsible for the employees' conduct, the conditions of employment, and control of the *mutawalli* of the waqfs.

Through the documents of waqf it is thus possible to establish the general framework of economic life and to draw a detailed picture of the urban structures and internal economy of the province of Jerusalem. A table can be constructed from the location of landed property, such as shops, stores (*hanut*, *dukkhan*, *funduqs*, *khan*), warehouses (*qaysariyya*), agricultural land like orchards (*bustan*) or kitchen gardens (*hakuna*, *janayna*), produce markets (*suq*), artisans, public houses, baths and meeting places such as cafes belonging to waqfs.

We can also get an idea of how waqf properties expanded and compare that information to public and private property in order to understand the relationship between the waqfs and the overall economic situation at the time. The documents that report on the financial management of the waqfs, such as the redistribution of revenues between the beneficiary and the exploiters, the diversity of the sources of income and the expenses incurred arouse great interest and make it possible to understand better the socio-economic evolution of Jerusalem during the Ottoman

period. The documents reveal to us the corruption or wilful embezzlement of some *mutawalli*, which is considered as a breach of trust; for example, the using of waqf properties and its revenue for personal needs, whether in the case of the administration of the family (*ahli*) waqf or the waqf for charitable purposes (*khayri*).

These documents clarify several aspects of social life, such as the organization and structure of the local communities within the city. In addition, we can learn the status of the waqf owners by their ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds. Thanks to information on deaths and the liquidation of the bequests these documents contain, we can get an idea of the medical and demographic breakdown of the population within and around Jerusalem.

We can also learn about the cultural and spiritual life of the times through these documents by drawing up lists of Jerusalem's religious institutions and schools – the *madrasas*, the libraries, the hospitals, and the construction of the mosques – as well as by consulting the signatures and the payments contained in the last contracts of the waqf. Also mentioned are the wages of the teachers they employed and the many *faqihs*, *talibs*, *shaykhs*, *nazirs*, and others, which took part in each institution's operation.

ARCHIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF THE WAQFS OF JERUSALEM

There are a group of documents of the Ottoman waqfs preserved in the Ministry of the waqfs in Jerusalem dating to the foundation the department of the waqfs in Jerusalem (1264 to 1845). These documents deal directly with the question of the waqf properties and include *kutubs* (documents), grounds of the waqfs made by the Mameluk sultans and the first Ottomans, their restorations, their incomes, the names of their beneficiaries, the service of the mosques, and the *madrasa*. They also include the correspondence between the department of the waqfs and the *diwan sultani*, *al-bab al-ali* (the Ottoman government) and the ministry of the waqfs.

These documents are preserved in the room with the Turkish documents in the *Qism thya al-Turath al-Islami* (Archive of the Section for Islamic Heritage) in Abu Dis. Researchers rarely utilize these documents because they are not indexed, are complicated to understand, and because they are written in Ottoman Turkish. These difficulties made our work more difficult and required extra effort and additional attention. These documents are significant for our study because they relate to the waqf as well as the questions attached to them, revealing the violations of the property of the waqfs in Jerusalem, such as the attempt to sell some waqfs, control certain waqf properties, or regard them as private property. They also include decisions of the Ottoman sultans to stop the spoliations of the properties of the waqfs.

From our review of these documents, we can see that many provide principal references for researchers on the economic, social and cultural history of Jerusalem during the Ottoman period and on the history of waqf in Jerusalem in particular.



AMY MILLS, University of Texas at Austin
Streets of Memory: The Istanbul Mahalle and the Landscape of Neighborhood Life

LUCIA VOGL, San Francisco State University
Monumental History: The Re/Construction of Beirut's Martyrs Memorial

Panel Session XI 11:00am-1:00pm
Social Histories of the 19th-Century Judicial Reforms in the Ottoman Empire (P001)

Organizer: Iris Agmon and Avi Rubin
Chair/Discussant: KHALED FAHMY, New York University

AVI RUBIN, Harvard University
Rationalization in the Ottoman Nizamiye Courts at the Late 19th Century

JUN AKIBA, Chiba University
Bringing Order to the Land of the Tribes: Ottoman Judges in the Arab Frontiers

LIAT KOZMA, New York University
Redefining Murder: "Honor Killing" in the Khedival Legal System, 1852-1882

IRIS AGMON, Ben-Gurion University
The Culture of Reform at the 19th-Century Sharia Court of Iaffa

From Che Guevara to Umm Kulthoum: Masculinity and Identity in Middle Eastern Nationalism (P100)

Organizer: ANGELICA MARIA DEANGELIS
Chair/Discussant: NANCY L. STUCKDALE, University of Central Florida

AMY CYR, University of California, Santa Barbara
Performance of Self and Nation: Musical Constructions of Identity in Twentieth-Century Egypt

SHEILA O'ROURKE, University of California, Irvine
Shoot Me in the Heart: Competing Masculinities and the Turkish National Narrative

RHIMOU BERNIKHO-CANIN, University of California, Santa Barbara
Foreign Protection and the Jews in Nineteenth Century Morocco

ANGELICA MARIA DEANGELIS, University of California, Santa Barbara
Sins of the Fathers: Re-membering Harkis in the "Year of Algeria in France"

MASHEY M. BERNSTEIN, University of California, Santa Barbara
Across the Wall (G)lyze: Israelis and Palestinians

THEMATIC CONVERSATION: New Perspectives on Mandate Palestine (TC009) PARC ORGANIZED

Organizer/Moderator: MARTIN BUNTON*, University of Victoria
ILANA FELDMAN*, Columbia University

PENNY JOHNSON, Palestine American Research Center

SALIM TAMARI, Institute of Jerusalem Studies

SHERENE SEIKALI*, New York University

MAHMOUD YAZBAK, University of Haifa

Panel Session XII 1:30pm-3:30pm

Arabs and the American Experience (NP01)

Chair: GHADA OSMAN, San Diego State University

NIR YEHUDAI, University of Haifa
The Endorsement by the Arab-American Community of Palestinian Characteristics during the Second Half of the 20th Century

HEATHER HOYT, Arizona State University
Arab Women's Texts in the Classroom: Anticipating Student Experiences

MEHDI BOZORGMEHR, City University of New York
and ANNY BAKALIAN, City University of New York
Middle Eastern American Mobilization: An Unexpected Consequence of the Post-9/11 Backlash

JONATHAN GLASSER, University of Michigan
Textual Ambiguity and Resistance in 'Umar Ibn Sa'ud's 1831 Autobiography

JAMES GOODE, Grand Valley State University
From the Bekaa to the Grand: The Lebanese Community of Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1890-1940

Between History and Literature (NP02)

GEORGE N. EL-HAGE, Columbia University
"Bcirat 75": An Autobiographical Interpretation

JULIE HAKIM AZZAM, University of Pittsburgh
Narratives of History in the Contemporary Arab Novel

IPEK CELIK, New York University
Language as Land: Kurdish and Palestinian Literatures in Discursive Resistance

NGOs and Civil Society (NP24)

Chair: PETE W. MOORE, University of Miami

SHANNY PAYES
Palestinian NGOs in Israel: The Struggle for Civic Equality during the al-Aqsa Intifada

EARID SENZAI, Oxford University
U.S. Promotion of Democracy and Civil Society in Egypt

PAUL KINGSTON, University of Toronto
The Reconstruction of Lebanon's "Mediated" State: NGOs, Civil Society and the Micro-Foundations of Elite Power in Postwar Lebanon

Shaping U.S. Foreign Policy Toward the Middle East (NP36)

Chair: ROUPEN AVSHARIAN, American Military University

LAWRENCE DAVIDSON, West Chester University
Christian Zionism: A Case Study of US Policy Formation on Israel

DUNCAN L. CLARKE, American University
The Bush National Security Strategy Report and the Middle East: Origins, Process and Implementation

MICHAEL J. REIMER, American University in Cairo
A Positivist Pilgrimage to Syria: Reassessing the King-Crane Commission, 1919

ANNITA LAZAR, Lancaster University
The New Enemy in the New World Order

Around (the) PARC

Congratulations to PARC board member Charles Butterworth, who recently received the Fellow of the University of Maryland Academy for Excellence in Teaching and Learning award and the 2003-2004 Behavioral and Social Science Academic Scholar Mentor Award.



MacMillan Reference USA recently released the four-volume *Encyclopedia of the Modern Middle East & North America, 2nd edition*, compiled and edited by PARC President, Philip Mattar. The new work builds on Mattar's earlier *Encyclopedia of the Palestinians*, adding more than 600 articles and with revisions of 1,000 more.

A number of PARC-affiliated people contributed to the work, including Charles Butterworth, Michael R. Fischbach, Don Peretz and others who contributed articles, ideas, and editorial support to the project. In total 20 members of PARC, including three current or past board members, contributed to this extensive work.

In his introduction to the *Encyclopedia*, Mattar reminds us of how much has changed in the Middle East and North Africa in just the last eight years since his original *Encyclopedia* was published, including the transfer of power in several countries. The changes in our world made evident by the events of September 11th and the lack of true understanding of a region which holds such importance in modern life continue to drive our need for up-to-date information, which the *Encyclopedia* seeks to provide.

The *Encyclopedia* offers one million words of vital information in 3,000 alphabetically arranged entries written by some 400 scholars. Articles cover wide fields of interest, from political to cultural, social to economic, and provide a readable resource for those interested in this region that plays such a central role in today's world. It includes updates of articles from the original *Encyclopedia*, as well as articles that expand well beyond the scope of the original. It includes more than 200 biographies of women, expanded coverage of women's organizations and gender-related topics, as well as including sensitive areas such as female genital mutilation, the war in Iraq and the Palestinian al-Nakba, among others.



For her longstanding teaching, research and activism on behalf of Palestinian-Israeli peace and justice, PARC board member Deborah "Misty" Gerner was chosen to receive the first "Howard Richards Ethical Construction Award." The award honors the founder of Earlham College's peace and global studies major 30 years ago.



Former PARC Secretary Jillian Schwedler and PARC board member Deborah Gerner recently published the second edition of *Understanding the Contemporary Middle East* (2004), described by *Choice* as "an informative, objective and much needed addition to the ever-growing literature on the Middle East.... Essential."

ABDEL NASSER MAKKY | Local Government Institutions in the Emerging Palestinian State

With the emergence of a Palestinian state, a number of tensions have become evident between the creation of a central authority and the traditional local governance structure developed over time under a number of colonial powers. The aim of Abdel Nasser Makky's doctoral study is "to assess the early evolution of local government organization in Palestine during the transitional period starting after the signing of the Oslo agreement and to identify challenges and obstacles in reforming the local government system."

According to Makky, "most countries adopt one of two models in defining the relation[ship] between the central and local authorities." In one model, local authorities are given more flexibility, independence and power. In the other, local government powers are limited, and the central authority's power dominates. The current model of Palestinian governance, Makky asserts, "relies on a heavily endowed central authority and limited local power to make decisions and implement policies." However, this structure is partly the result of bringing together many of the pre-existing institutions that were created by past colonial powers that sought to marginalize the local governing bodies. Originally intended to implement the policies of a ruling foreign power, these local institutions were viewed negatively, as they were intended largely to empower the central government's control over local populations.

Makky argues that there are naturally contradicting pressures between modern and traditional forms of local government. "The establishment of more modern and professional forms of local governance has not been high on the agenda in the early years of the PNA," he declares. While some reforms have been undertaken, they have been limited to basic organizational matters. He points out that, because the focus has been on defining boundaries and determining election methods and tasks, the "various traditional forms of local governance have prevailed." He also suggests that "the prominent centralization ideology of the central government and the very early phase of state building could explain why modernizing the practice of local governance has not been a priority so far in Palestine. Moreover, one could even argue that modern-professional forms of local government could even pose a threat to the legitimacy and effective control of central institutions in the emerging state."

In addition, there are variations among local authorities with respect to issues of decentralization/centralization and traditional/modern government structures and practices that can be attributed to the differences

between large municipalities and small councils. These may take the form of "modern practices of local governance versus the dominance of family ties" and vary depending on local political cultures.

Makky sees these contradicting pressures as "related to the extent to which local government institutions can serve as a basis for creating a civil community and rooting the principle of democracy." They are reflected in five dimensions of the Palestinian local government system, which he has identified as territorial, functional, political, financial, and electoral. As he envisions it, Makky's study will include descriptions of past developments, the current situation, and possible future scenarios from the perspective of each of these dimensions.

As part of his research, Makky will explore the impact of donor states and international organizations on the functioning of local government in Palestine, as well as the influence these organizations have had on democratization, capacity building and patterns of local development. In addition, he will compare the Palestinian situation to that of other developing countries where outside organizations have pushed for decentralization and democratization and influenced development priorities. Of course, he also plans to examine what lessons the Palestinians have learned from other states newly established in the 1950s and 1960. If they have not, he asks, what should Palestinians do to prevent repeating some of those countries' failures?

"The centralization of political and institutional structure may fit the way of working with the PLO as a political and military entity, which must now transfer its attention to civilian management through the PNA," Makky asserts. He believes that to be successful, a more centralized structure would be more effective in securing control, especially in light of previous decades under the control of outside regimes. "The Palestinian community and their political system did not work according to a democratic or decentralized system. This situation caused the development of both individual and collective mentalities that encouraged centralized political structure and a dependence on the government."

A Ph.D. candidate in geography at Hebrew University, Makky completed his M.A. in international studies at Birzeit University. He is also the coordinator for local elections for the Elections High Commission, and a lecturer at Al Quds University.

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DR. SUSAN GREENE | Creativity, Resilience and Resistance in Occupied Palestine

In 1989, Susan Greene was one of a group of four Jewish American women artists who made up the Break the Silence Mural Project and were invited to Palestine during the first Intifada to paint community murals in refugee camps. Their work has been ongoing over the years and has resulted in numerous collaborative public art projects under Greene's direction, including a four-story mural in the IBDAA Cultural Center in Bethlehem's Dheisheh refugee camp. Greene's experience of the people, places and processes of these art projects has fueled her desire to share a story she feels has not been told by the U.S. media or heard by the U.S. public. In her PARC-funded project, Greene

seeks to bring together words, images and sounds to create a case study of Palestinian creativity, resilience and resistance to the occupation, militarism and aggression in occupied Palestine.

Greene, who holds an M.A. in art and an M.A and Ph.D. in clinical psychology, portrays her interests as lying "at the intersection of socially activated public art, critical/cultural studies and psychology." With the levels of violence increasing in occupied Palestine and several generations now having grown up as refugees under military occupation, Greene has seen the erosion of

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DR. MOAIN SADEQ | The History and Archaeology of Gaza during the Bronze Age



Dr. Moain Sadeq, director of the Department of Antiquities in Gaza, is studying the urbanization and development of Gaza as a key city during the Bronze Age (3200 to 1200 BC) through a compilation of historical and archeological records. The work, Sadeq asserts, is of importance to scholars and laypeople alike.

"Nearly a century of intensive archeological exploration in the Gaza region has uncovered a large number of sites, including major urban centers," says Sadeq. The location of Gaza on the crossroads between Syria and Egypt renders the archeological evidence of particular importance

to understanding the development of the Levant and the intercultural relationships of peoples in antiquity. Its location made it an important gateway and facilitated the movement of armies and trade caravans. "Evidence of rich and varied material culture representing the remains of almost seven thousand years of history, beginning in the Late Neolithic period, reflects the cultural interaction that occurred in the Gaza region between the civilizations of the Levant, Egypt and the Aegean."

According to Sadeq, a considerable amount of source information on the region during the Bronze Age is available but has yet to be compiled into a single source. "The need for such a work has been heightened in recent years by the growing awareness among scholars that Gaza had a vital political and commercial role in antiquity in the development of the region," he claims. "It was a critical point of contact between the major powers of the ancient Near East from the earliest times through the Ottoman period."

Sources for his research include the findings of earlier archaeological excavations, inscriptions, traveler reports, ancient maps, and historical documents and photos. Records and evidence from outside the region, including Egyptian, Assyrian and Babylonian, Biblical Greek, Roman-Byzantine, and Arabian, also point to the importance of Gaza to the development of the surrounding area.

Sadeq points out that, "since 1994 and the establishment of the Palestinian Department of Antiquities, there has been renewed archaeological activities that have added considerably to the historical understanding

of the region." Numerous excavations have already been undertaken and have provided evidence of the region's urban evolution during the Bronze Age. "This visual evidence enables scholars to reconstruct the different elements of Gaza's urban profile during the Bronze Age and to identify the interaction between the people on the one hand, and the environment and the surrounding regions on the other."

Sadeq's research will integrate historical sources with the archeological record through a comprehensive literature review, compilation of archeological records published separately and in several languages, as well as study of the material objects and culture of the sites. Laboratory analysis also will be conducted to determine an ecological profile of Bronze Age Gaza. The project will provide opportunities to train others who may benefit from or contribute to works of this type, such as draftsmen, surveyors, software specialists, and photographers. Ultimately Sadeq's research will culminate as a chapter in a broader text on the history and archeology of Gaza.

Sadeq believes that bringing these varied sources together will add to scholars' understanding of the urbanization of the region and enable him and others to assess the relationship between the Gaza region and greater Palestine. In addition to its scholarly merit, Sadeq hopes his work will raise public awareness of Gaza's archaeological significance and further encourage the preservation of its rich cultural heritage. "The knowledge of the history and archeology of Gaza will make the inhabitants of the region aware of their own history and, in turn, also protect the archeological sites and historical buildings in this intensively populated area."

Sadeq received his Ph.D. in archeology from the Free University of Berlin and was a 2002-03 post-doctoral Fulbright Scholar and lecturer at the University of Chicago Oriental Institute, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. He has participated in a large number of archeological excavations and field surveys in cooperation with local and international teams and institutions. In addition to his duties as Director of the Palestinian Department of Antiquities, Gaza, Sadeq is a part-time professor of archeology at the Islamic University of Gaza and, since August 2003, a research associate at the Oriental Institute, the University of Chicago.

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SENAY OZDEN | Forgotten Exiles: Palestinian Refugees in Syria

A Ph.D. candidate in cultural anthropology at Duke University, Senay Ozden will focus her dissertation research on Palestinian refugees in two areas of Syria – the Yarmouk refugee camp in Damascus and the Ramadaniye district of Aleppo. She will explore how, for many Palestinian refugees in Syria, the discourse of political transformation has shifted away from Arab nationalism, Ba'athist socialism and Marxism, and toward the discourse of civil society and human rights generally associated with Western liberalism. She seeks to examine the new political space opened to diaspora politics by this shift in discourse and to explore the ways in which it might contain a progressive politics despite its long-lasting association with Eurocentric forms of political association and clear ties to the contemporary neoliberal, global capitalist moment.

Ozden's research will explore changes in political activism within the refugee populations since the 1980s. In particular, she will focus on organizations that were formed in opposition to the Ba'ath regime in the 1980s that attracted many Palestinian refugees disillusioned with Arab governments and how these refugees have moved towards the civil society movement in the late 1990s and early 2000s largely to "question whether democratic citizenship can be a viable political proposition in the Middle East without assuming continued Western imperial domination of the region."

Ozden points out that various political groups, transnational NGOs, and institutions associated with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) offered political opportunities to refugees

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GHASSAN HADDAD | The Zionist Cooptation of Sport in Mandate Palestine



Ghassan Haddad, an independent scholar, is performing research on the Zionist cooptation of sports during the Mandate period. In particular, Haddad will focus on how the cooptation of sports furthered the Zionist national objectives and suppressed the representation and participation of Palestinian athletes at an international level.

The tactics used during the Mandate by the Zionists, says Haddad, “were designed and implemented in such a way as to appear as though they intended to adhere to the principles of Olympism while, in fact, they were furthering an exclusive Jewish access to international sport participation.” Pointing to early correspondence between the Zionist-formed Palestine Olympic Committee (Z/POC) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC), he cites its publicly stated view “that sports must be conducted and directed regardless of politics or religion.” This claim, he adds, was contrary to practice and demonstrates that “Zionist policy in sport was consistent with its implementation of Zionist political goals in all phases of life.”

For example, Haddad refers to a 22 May 1936 letter from the president of the organization, Lt. Col. Kitsch, to the founder, Yosef Yekutieli, in which Kitsch states: “With reference to your letter of the 14th May, I am afraid that your ardent Jewish feelings led you to forget that the Palestine Olympic Committee is a territorial organization representative of all sections of the population.” This, he asserts, when viewed in context with personal writings and other correspondence and factors such as the composition of the organization’s board – only one Palestinian representative – and after the initial courting of the IOC was rejected for failure to represent the entire community of the territory is an indicator of the internal tension over how much to be overtly Jewish/Zionist and how much to make gestures of inclusion of the whole community.

Haddad’s review begins by deconstructing even the stationary used and the translations of the organizational titles for the Z/POC. “On the same letterhead the name of the organization has distinctly different meanings in three languages: English, Arabic and Hebrew,” he asserts, pointing out that the English name – “Palestine Olympic Committee” – catered specifically to the international community as pertaining to the geographic area then controlled by the British Mandatory government. In contrast, he adds, the Hebrew name – *HaVa’ad HaOlimpi B’Eretz Yisrael* (Olympic Committee in the Land of Israel) – refers to the same organization framed as part of the

Israeli state then in formation. Lastly, the Arabic name – *Al Lajneh Al Olimpiyeh Li Falastin* – takes on secondary status both in size and placement on the page and in translation, meaning Olympic Committee for Palestine, which Haddad believes “does not place the committee on terra firma.”

Haddad’s archival research will include a review and comparison of correspondence between the Z/POC and the International Olympic Committee during the Mandate, official and personal correspondence between members of the Z/POC at that time, contemporary archives of the Palestine Olympic Committee as reformed by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO/POC), remaining documents of the Young Men’s Christian Associations in West Jerusalem, and those held by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London. Haddad has already found a number of documents that shed light on the sports activity within the Arab sector, at least in the Jerusalem area, during the war years.

In addition to constructing a factual analysis of Zionist cooptation of sports during the Mandate period to “clarify what is at present an obscured historical record,” Haddad hopes to construct a Palestinian sports narrative that weaves the past and present record together, provided he can identify sufficient material with which to do so.

Haddad’s study will culminate with several articles for publication based on his findings, which he believes will aid in “redressing finally a glaring omission of research in Palestinian historiography.” He feels his work is particularly compelling as he continues to come across significant amounts of information. Other institutions he will look at include “the Maccabi Movement and possibly the Histadrut’s HaPoel sport association, which also seem to have played a role in the proactive displacement policy.”

In addition to his on-going research, Haddad worked with the United Nations Development Programme/Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People on an assessment of the PLO/POC with recommendations for performance management improvements and programming for the 2005-2008 Olympic quadrennial. Since the late 1990s, he has been active in organized sports in Palestine and, since 2003, has been implementing a development strategy for the Palestinian Rowing Federation, which he founded, and transferring its development model to other national federations through an expanded UNDP initiative. He holds an Executive Masters in sport organization management from the Université Claude Bernard, Lyon, France.

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DR. YOUSEF JABAREEN | Space of Trust: The Case of Nazareth

Dr. Yosef Jabareen seeks to build on earlier research he conducted to further develop a new model for analyzing the effect of urban planning on urban conflict. His current interest in the case of Nazareth stems from a conflict that arose in 1999 over a plan to develop a central square next to the Church of the Annunciation and the Muslim Shrine of Shihab El-Din as part of the Nazareth 2000 Project prior to the millennium celebrations. In this city where Muslims and Christians had lived peacefully for centuries, tensions suddenly erupted over the proposed plan and led to a five-year standoff after Muslims, in response to the plan, erected the foundations for a mosque on the site. International intervention ultimately led to the destruction of the foundations of the mosque in 2003.

Among his research objectives, Jabareen plans to elaborate the concept of "Spaces of Trust," use it to analyze the conflict in Nazareth using a new socio-spatial model, and ultimately employ the study's findings in easing the current religious conflict there. Through his ongoing research, Jabareen will provide a theoretical framework based on more elaborately defined terms of "trust" and "risk" and their interrelationship in context of the situation in Nazareth, which can then be used to understand and mitigate other conflicts that may arise from planning policies in Arab cities throughout Israel.

Jabareen explains that, while trust is a well-accepted condition for social and community development, risk is less well understood in this context. Recent studies have redefined risk research by extending it beyond the individual psychometric paradigm into the social science milieu, stressing a reliance on social and cultural contexts for understanding risk perception. For his purposes, Jabareen will "consider political and religious conflicts and their real and possible outcomes to be part of risk analysis." In modern times, he asserts, "the declining role of trust as a traditional mechanism that protects individuals from risk exacerbates the perception of risk among people." In addition, he notes, "one's general predisposition toward risk has been found to strongly influence one's general perceptions of trust."

The current literature on urban planning, he says, "acknowledges the 'dark side' of planning policies," but "does not propose a conceptual framework for analyzing their sociological and political influences on people, or their impact on the relations between ethnic or religious urban groups." Jabareen's new model builds on the work of other contemporary theorists' understanding

of the link between trust and risk and incorporates his new theoretical framework for analyzing urban conflicts that result from planning policies.

For the purposes of his study, Jabareen has defined "Space of Trust" as "a socio-spatial setting in which there are substantial trust relationships among people and where they feel defended (safe) from perceived risks. Spaces of Trust may be real or virtual, small or big, and may develop within different social and cultural contexts."

Jabareen's Spaces of Trust model includes the following components:

- Shared daily life practices (kinship ties, friend and neighbor relationships and shared activities)
- Shared basic beliefs and attitudes (religious beliefs, community ethos, attitudes toward tradition, the status of women, politics)
- Shared risk perceptions (crime, unemployment, environmental pollution, and threats such as war and terror)

These elements, he believes, combine to create levels of trust between people, groups and institutions. Jabareen suggests that all three of these contexts are characterized by 1) communality, 2) interaction, 3) cultural variation, and 4) variation over time. That is, "trust depends on what people who share a certain space – a neighborhood or city – have in common: their shared beliefs, daily life practices and shared perceived risk." In real life, he adds, "the three kinds of contexts are interwoven, interacting and supporting each other." And, while all three exist in each culture, they are socially and culturally constructed and thus vary from group to group and change over time.

Since determining the attitudes of the groups involved is essential to understanding the dynamics of their relationship, Jabareen proposes to conduct a random survey of 600 adults in Nazareth (half Christian and half Muslim) using a questionnaire that will assess their attitudes toward trust and risk, both before and after the crises erupted.

Jabareen received his Masters in design studies (MDeS) from Harvard and his Ph.D. from Technion—Israel Institute of Technology. He is currently a post-doctoral fellow and visiting scholar at MIT in the department of urban studies and planning, and was a Kreitman Fellow at Ben Gurion University of the Negev from 2001 to 2003.

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MRINALINI RAJAGOPALAN | Aesthetic Appropriation in Historic Jaffa



Jaffa – a city whose built environment indicates a largely Palestinian past – is the focus of research by Mrinalini Rajagopalan, a Ph.D. candidate in Architecture at the University of California, Berkeley. Her dissertation, "Stealing Beauty: Aesthetic Appropriation and Historical Narration in the Making of Jewish Israel," will examine the tension surrounding the historical narration of Jaffa, where, she asserts, "Jewish narratives (and narrators) struggle to appropriate the aesthetics of the city while denying its historical connections to a Palestinian population."

Israel's national identity, she claims, "has been historically constituted through the violent displacement of Palestinians." It is "constantly formulated against the

identity of its Palestinian Other and has required the erasure of Palestinian geography as a means to validate its own claims to the land." Thus, the process that unfolds is "one that attempts to appropriate the aesthetic virtues of this heritage while denying the historical legitimacy of the Palestinian population in Israel."

Rajagopalan divides her study into three sections. First, she looks at the narratives surrounding the historical origins of Jaffa and "the deliberate and selective showcasing of its 'Jewish' origins as substantiated by religious texts and mythologies."

In one example, the city is said to have begun as a fortified settlement in 1800 B.C.E.; however, it is the "Israelite" settlements around the area that are seen as the first legitimate settlements. Current archaeological excavations seem to substantiate that claim until one looks closer. For instance, at one site, the sign "makes

MAIA G. HALLWARD | Building Space for Peace: Identity and Discourse in Israel/Palestine

In her dissertation research, Maia Hallward will explore the links between Israeli-Palestinian peace and justice groups and non-conflicting articulations of identity, and compare peacemakers' visions of peace and justice with public opinion and official documents.

Grounded in her assumption that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict "is neither inevitable nor timeless," Hallward seeks to demonstrate how it has emerged from asymmetrical trust and power relationships, exclusivist identities, and stereotypes of the "other." Her research will also investigate how, despite these relationships, Israelis and Palestinians continue to pursue peace and justice and develop new collaborative efforts. It is this movement toward peacemaking and collaboration that Hallward will explore in an attempt to explain why some Israelis and Palestinians are able "to work together in the midst of violence, hatred and zero-sum interpretations of identity."

Hallward's intention was to focus how collaborative peace-building organizations perform joint agenda setting and goal formation, and reach decisions. With so few organizations and opportunities available for Israelis and Palestinians to work together, the joint organizations provide a unique lens through which to view how positive relationships can be built; however, given political events and constraints, she will also examine Palestinian-only and Israeli-only peace and justice groups and their conceptions of identity, peace and justice in light of their words, actions, activities and literature.


According to scholarship on the issues involved, relationship development is a central ingredient to peace building, as separation and lack of positive interactions foster the notion of an "enemy other." "Language, geography, fear and politics keep most Israelis and Palestinians apart," says Hallward. "This makes groups that meet despite such hurdles useful sites for investigating strategies of relationship-building amidst conflict."

For Hallward, key questions include whether and how these groups establish alternative identities, build trust, and develop cooperative, collaborative information and action networks that may ultimately prepare the greater society for a lasting peace. Her analysis will also include the content of newly articulated identities and visions of peace and justice in an attempt to define the meaning and priority of the terms as they relate to the Israeli-Palestinian situation.

Her research will attempt to integrate various existing theoretical perspectives to strengthen existing analysis of Israeli-Palestinian peace building efforts in light of the three dominant analytics – competing ethno-national goals, religio-cultural clashes, and historical claims to the land. "Exclusivist conceptions of identity and violent articulations of nationalism are often privileged in media and government narratives at the

expense of nonviolent strategies and claims for mutual coexistence," Hallward explains. This contrasts with the multiple and overlapping identities frequently overlooked in many studies. In addition to her focus on identity and peace and justice, Hallward will expand her research to include issues related to boundaries and borders, "especially in terms of discourses and activities on the wall and checkpoints and those related to conceptions of democracy."

Current national efforts at peace building (such as with Oslo), she adds, involve only a few, high-level influentials and "lack a process for transmitting participants' changed perceptions and attitudes to political leaders and the general public." Not preparing the people affected by the agreements for their terms and consequences has led to widespread disillusionment.

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"Language, geography, fear
and politics keep most
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apart," says Hallward.

Hallward's methodology will use Weberian ideal-types to compare self-articulated conceptions of Israeli and Palestinian identity and understandings of and orientations toward "peace" and "justice" created within peace building groups with those put forth by governmental entities and the general public. Part of her study will include comparing tactics for articulating identity, peace and justice through group processes at Gush Shalom, Jerusalem Link, al Mubadara, the Palestinian movement for nonviolence training, and Et'ayush (Coexistence), both independently and in their interactions with each other and the society.

"By triangulating between articulated conceptions, group processes and (re)enactments of identity, beliefs and goals through action, I hope to trace the range of boundaries of identity, peace and justice within [the organizations]." Hallward will then compare her findings with those found in public opinion, government proposals and scholarly literature. Her objective is to provide an interdisciplinary approach to conflict that draws on the literary of political sociology, geopolitics and identity. Ultimately, she hopes to determine how these organizations' group processes might reinvigorate the Israeli-Palestinian peace process.

Hallward is a Ph.D. candidate in International Relations at American University. She is also an assistant editor for the *Journal of Peacebuilding and Development*. She sits on the board of William Penn House (a Quaker retreat and conference center in Washington, DC), and has been co-clerk for the Peace and Social Concerns committee at the Friends Meeting of Washington.

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the quality of life and the degradation of Palestinian society. Alongside the Palestinian experience lies the extreme militarism and fear that runs throughout Israeli daily life. Her research seeks to understand the role that creativity plays in developing strategies for resilience in the face of repeated exposure to trauma under these conditions.

Greene points out that there are few published studies on the psychological ramifications of the military occupation of Palestine and resistance to it. However, what research exists appears to imply that the effects of the trauma are worsening. The studies she found indicated that youth who had family and community support were more psychologically resilient than the 80 percent who were prone to depression and lack of confidence in authority figures, familial or otherwise.

Her own experience found that youth involved in community art projects were more resilient despite the conditions of occupation. Additionally, she points out, "these Palestinians were adding to the visual and cultural landscape." Through her research and analysis she intends to more fully explore the connection between creativity and resilience and compile it into a case study/narrative documenting her findings. Her project will incorporate detailed notes of her experience as participant and observer, archival data that include Palestinian children's drawings over the past 15 years, and data from her previous projects in the region.

In addition to semi-structured interviews and psychological personality testing, Greene plans to administer tests designed specifically to measure trauma. Subjects of the study will be Palestinians involved in collaborative art projects and

creative resistance activities. Throughout her project, Greene will be working with a number of organizations, including the Palestine Counseling Center (Beit Hanina, West Bank), the Progressive Palestinian Youth Organization (Gaza), the Taghreed Cultural Center (Beit Hanoun, Gaza), IBDA Cultural Center (Dheisheh Refugee Camp, Bethlehem), and the Center for Popular Arts (El Bireh, West Bank). Citing Davis (2003), Green envisions her end product to be an ethnographic case study that provides a portrait of social relationships through "an esthetic and empirical process where researchers document an experience and push the boundaries of ethnographic case study into the realm of literary narrative."

Greene received her M.A. and Ph.D. in clinical psychology from The Wright Institute in Berkeley, Ca., and her M.A. in interdisciplinary arts from San Francisco State University. She currently serves as Director of the Center for Individual Learning at the San Francisco Art Institute and is an adjunct professor of art at the University of San Francisco. She has been actively involved in using art to address social problems through her involvement in projects such as Project YIELD (after school arts program), Reading and Education to Stay Together Program (bookmaking in the county jail), murals with homeless and incarcerated youth and numerous others.

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whose agendas are broader than Arab nationalism and recovery of the land of Palestine. According to Ozden, "labeling their movement as 'anti-globalization' and civil society allows Palestinian activists to link themselves to an often vaguely defined global protest movement that encompasses a wide variety of agendas, most of which, at the very least, offer a critique of capitalism and Western hegemony." Ozden believes the refugees' shifting political affiliation toward anti-globalization allows them to express ideas that are both in line with the politics and simultaneously critical of the state, while also denouncing Western capitalist agendas and policies. This is particularly relevant, as their status as refugees limits their political power. "The majority of Palestinian refugees [in Syria] were never granted citizenship, based on the argument that such a status would reduce their claims to the land in Palestine." She wants to investigate how this transition from radical revolutionary politics to a discourse centered on democratic citizenship and economic liberalization encourages among many Palestinian refugees a rejection of the current authoritarian politics in Syria structured according to ethnic and sectarian divisions.

Among her research goals, Ozden seeks to discover how Palestinian political resistance movements evolved and what role the political and social environments in the different areas played in that process. She believes that the study of Yarmouk and Aleppo will provide insights into the differing ways in which political discourse develops among them. For example, Yarmouk is heavily monitored by the state and has a strong UNRWA influence. On the other hand, in Aleppo, "exploring the dialogue between Palestinians and Kurds on the issue of Western imperialism in the region provides valuable insights into how Palestinians negotiate, in the context of residence in Syria, their demands for a 'homeland.'"

Ozden's interest is primarily "to understand what kind of discursive space anti-globalization efforts offer for the articulation of anti-colonial and democratic discourses." Through discussions and interviews with Sunni merchants and Palestinian refugees in the camps, Ozden will analyze the relationship between various elements, including the ethnic make up of both areas and their economic, political and spatial dynamics. She aims to explore how the refugee camp functions as an apparatus of resistance for refugees by representing the need to redefine the meaning and contents of citizenship and civil rights. Her analysis of patterns of segregation in housing, economic activities and everyday life is tightly linked to an understanding of minority-majority power relations and of the resistance to the hierarchical and fragmented citizenship structure in Syria. Her efforts will therefore "focus on how categories of civil society and citizenship, in a diasporic context, can be shaped through anti-colonial and anti-authoritarian politics." Additionally, she aims to explore the ways in which these "Eurocentric neoliberal terms are nevertheless being reinvested with new meanings and indeed turned against their authors."

Ozden is a citizen of Turkey. She received her M.A. in cultural anthropology from Duke University, where she is currently a Ph.D. candidate. She will spend the 2004-05 academic year performing field research in Syria.

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PARC ALUMNI/AE NEWS

Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim Abu Daya (2003) is engaged in doctoral studies at the University Marine Biological Station on the isle of Cumbrae in the United Kingdom, where he is continuing to research the water quality along the coast of the Gaza Strip.

Ms. Diana Allan (2003) presented a paper on the relation between memory and history at the International Oral History Association conference in Rome in June.

Ms. Lori Allen (2001) received a Woodrow Wilson dissertation fellowship for 2003-2004 and dissertation awards from both the U.S. Institute of Peace and the Guggenheim foundation for 2004-2005. Recent articles include "Palestinian Children: Dying to Live," *American Anthropologist* 106:1 (2004) and "Uncertainty and Disquiet Mark Intifada's Third Anniversary," *Middle East Report Online* (June 2003). She delivered papers based on her PARC-funded research at the New School for Social Research in April 2004 and MESA in November 2003.

Dr. Khaled Furani (2001) received his doctoral degree in anthropology in 2004 from the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, while serving as a writing fellow at Bronx Community College. In 2003, in addition to participating in PARC's panel at MESA, he participated in an April symposium at the Graduate Center on "Writing at War: Conflicts in Literature, Literatures in Conflict."

Dr. Ahmed Ghodieh (2003), chair of the department of geography, at an-Najah National University is working on a proposal to establish a Palestinian Center of Remote Sensing at the university.

Dr. Maher Hashweh (2003), chair of the department of education and psychology at Birzeit University, heads the committee examining standards in the faculty of arts and is contributing an article to a special issue of the *Teachers and Teaching Journal*, in addition to analyzing his data from a questionnaire to school children on attitudes toward democracy.

Dr. Amal Hudhud (2003) received her doctoral degree from Loughborough University in the spring of 2003, writing her dissertation on "Olive Mill Wastewater in Palestine: Prospects for Treatment."

Dr. Yousef T. Jabareen (2003), who received his doctoral degree with distinction from the Georgetown University Law School in 2003, taught courses in the spring of 2004 on the legal status of Palestinians in Israel at the universities of Haifa and Tel Aviv.

Islah Jad (2003), a doctoral candidate at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, published "The NGOisation of the Arab Women's Movement" in the centenary issue of *al-Raida* (Lebanese American University), XX:100 (winter 2003) and, in 2004, "Citizenship under a Prolonged Occupation: The Case of Palestine" in *International and Area Studies*, Digital Collection, The Berkeley Electronic Press, University of California. She has also submitted her dissertation to SOAS on the Palestinian women's movement in the emerging Palestinian state.

Dr. Amal Jamal (2002) was tenured in the political science department at Tel Aviv University in 2004. Dr. Jamal published *Media Politics and Democracy in Palestine:*

Political Culture, Pluralism, and Palestinian Authority (Sussex Academic Press). His *The Palestinian National Movement and the Politics of Contention, 1967-2003* is about to be published by Indiana University Press. He directs the Collective Rights Program at Mada (Arab Center for Applied Social Research) in Haifa, where he is also involved in a project on "media consumption, identity and conflict in Israel." Dr. Jamal lectured on "Collective Rights for Indigenous Minorities: Looking for New Frames of Reference" at Mada in November 2003.

Dr. Rhoda Kanaaneh (2004), whose PARC-funded research focused on Palestinian soldiers in the Israeli military, received a Wenner-Gren Carley Hunt writing grant for her sabbatical year to help complete the writing of a book manuscript due to be completed in June 2005. She also authored three articles based on her research: "Embattled Identities: Palestinian Soldiers in the Israeli Military" in the *Journal of Palestine Studies* (Spring 2003); "Boys or Men? Duped or 'Made'?: Masculinity and Palestinian Soldiers in the Israeli Military" in *American Ethnologist* (forthcoming); and "In the Name of Insecurity: Arab Soldiers in the Israeli Military" in *Adalah's Review*, vol. 4 (April 2004).

Ms. Morag Kersel (2003) presented a paper on "Collecting the Near Eastern Past: Motivating Factors for Amassing Archaeological Collections" at the Ninth International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan, in Petra, Jordan, May 2004. Her chapter entitled "Archaeology's Well Kept Secret: The Managed Trade in Antiquities" will be published in 2004 in *SOMA 2003: Symposium on*

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MRINALINI RAJAGOPALAN CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

no reference to the archaeological evidence of other groups of people, such as the Arabs or Crusader settlements."

The second part of her dissertation focuses on the narratives that justify the absence of a significant Jewish heritage in the city. "In each of these narratives, the Palestinian inhabitants of Jaffa appear strategically as historical actors whose violent actions have precluded the growth of a Jewish identity within the city." This violent displacement is a recurring theme in tourist pamphlets, "which present the chronicle of continuous and resilient settlement of the city by a Jewish population in the face of repeated massacres that are perpetrated against them."

In one tourist brochure Jaffa is described as the place where the cedars of Lebanon entered the country on their way to becoming part of the construction of King Solomon's Temple. Much later, the brochure states, the city was the point of entry for increased Jewish immigration and eventual settlement even as "the Jews suffered from pogroms and persecution at the hands of the Arabs."

Also supporting this claim is the example of the Turkish Government House, designed by Jewish settler Bernard Pfeffermeister in the early 20th century. This site would have been a valuable signifier of early Jewish settlement in Jaffa if not for the fact that Jewish underground forces were forced to blow it up because, they said, it had become the headquarters of Arab terror gangs.

Finally, Rajagopalan will examine the consumption of Palestinian aesthetic resources. Since the 1960s, she asserts, "Jaffa has been the site of a very aggressive process of gentrification." Due to its being an historic port city and its proximity to

Tel Aviv, "large parts of the urban fabric have been appropriated for an artist's colony, while in more recent years, gated communities have developed within the old city."

The gentrification process Rajagopalan refers to is illustrated by the redevelopment of Old Jaffa Hill, "once the main residential quarter for the Arab-Israeli population of Jaffa." Today, it is "the epicenter of tourist traffic to Jaffa, revamped with designer boutiques, art galleries, museums and expensive cafes." Its population is now predominantly Jewish, and sale or lease of property is restricted to artists and writers.

Rajagopalan will use numerous archives in London, Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv for her research. In addition, she will interview residents, tour guides, development agency personnel and occupants of gentrified areas of Jaffa. Finally, she will study local and national newspapers and tourist brochures and pamphlets.

She hopes her study will provide a new understanding of history of place, which "draws upon the historical specificities of Jaffa while also linking it to larger global preoccupations and modes of production."

Rajagopalan, holds a bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Arkansas and a master's in architecture from the University of California at Berkeley, where she is completing her Ph.D. Her dissertation will also include a similar examination of Old Delhi in her native India.

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PARC SEEKS APPLICANTS FOR U.S. DIRECTOR POSITION —

The Palestinian American Research Center (PARC), a nonprofit, nonpolitical organization to promote scholarship on Palestinian issues, invites applications for the part-time position as U.S. director. Responsibilities include: coordinating the annual research competition; handling membership, fund-raising, and grant reports; and supervising the Web site, educational modules, and newsletter. Candidates should have administrative experience and familiarity with Palestinian studies. PARC covers the cost of administration, a part-time assistant, an annual trip to the Middle East and/or to the MESA conference. A modest stipend will be provided, pending PARC's ability to raise funding. For further information, contact Dr. Philip Mattar (President) at pjmattar@aol.com. *Application deadline: November 15, 2004 or until the position is filled.*

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Mediterranean Archaeology: Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of Postgraduate Researchers (British Archaeological Research Press).

Dr. Laleh Khalili (2002) defended her dissertation *Citizens of an Unborn Kingdom: Stateless Palestinian Refugees and Contentious Commemoration* this fall, just as she began a new position as lecturer in Middle East politics at SOAS, University of London. She has several articles forthcoming, including "Heroic and Tragic Pasts" in *Critical Sociology's* special issue on cultural practices in the making of oppositional politics, "Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon and the Right of Return" in Ian Lustick and Ann Lesch (eds.), *Predicaments of Palestinians and Jews* (University of Pennsylvania Press), "Places of Mourning and Memory" in *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, "Grassroots Commemorations" in *Journal of Palestine Studies*, and "Virtual Nation: Palestinian Cyberculture in Lebanese Camps" in Rebecca Stein and Ted Swedenburg (eds.), *Palestine/Israel and the Politics of Popular Culture* (Duke University Press).

Dr. Carol Malt (2001) published *Women's Voices in Middle Eastern Museums: Case Studies in Jordan* (Syracuse University Press, 2004). She has a Fulbright to document the impact of museums on women's lives in Morocco, where she is working with a museum in the Atlas mountains to develop programs for women's empowerment and literacy. She teaches "Women in the Muslim World" at the University of West Florida.

Ms. Shira Robinson (2002) began teaching history at the University of Iowa in the fall of 2004.

Dr. Walid Sabbah (2000) has just become a computer modeling and labor support intern and an adjunct assistant professor in the department of earth sciences at Utah Valley State College.

Ms. Linda Tabar (2003) is completing her dissertation at SOAS while working as a teaching assistant in the politics department. She published "The Intifada and the Aid Industry: The Impact of the New Liberal Agenda on Palestinian NGOs" (with Sari Hanafi) in *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East* (23:1&2, 2003) and presented a paper on "Memory, Ethics and Sovereign Power" at the Chr. Michelsen Institute/ Muwafiq conference on Palestinian state-formation in Norway in May 2004. Her "Memory, Ethics, Sovereign Power: Excavating the Dissimulations of Oslo" will be published in *Critical Arts* in 2005.

Dr. Haim Yacobi (2002), lecturer in the department of architecture at Bezalel Academy of Art and Design, Jerusalem, published an edited volume *Constructing a Sense of Place: Architecture and the Zionist Discourse* (Ashgate Publishing, 2003) and an article "In-Between Surveillance and Spatial Protest: The Production of Space of the 'Mixed City of Lod,'" in *Surveillance & Society*, 2:1 (2004).

East Meets West



While the distance from the U.S. to the Middle East is vast, so, too, can be the distance between PARC's U.S. "offices."

This fall, Joe Desiderio, who staffs PARC's official U.S. office at Villanova (Pennsylvania), visited with Donna Geisler, currently the writer and editor of PARC's semi-annual newsletter and former administrative office manager of its U.S. office. Donna currently lives in Boise, Idaho. The two have worked together by phone and e-mail for the past two years, but only met recently, when Joe's summer travel plans took him to that most unlikely of destinations, southern Idaho, a car trip of some 2,500 miles across the country.

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