



Workshop: Developments in Deliberative Democracy .....	4
Workshop: State-society relations and socio-economic rights in Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt five years after the Arab Springs.....	4
CfP : Colloque international "Migrations et frontières au XXIe siècle. Vers la fin des cultures et des identités nationales ?" .....	5.....

Egypt's doctors vow to escalate against police abuse .....	18
Arab Spring anniversary: Protesters defy crackdown .....	18
In Egypt, 340 forced disappearance cases in two months .....	19
Champions for Justice: Bahrain's Pro-Democracy Movement .....	19
Protests in Tunisia: An Interview with Nadia Marzouki .....	19
Empty Tahrir .....	20
Winter of the Arab Spring .....	20
Who can stop the Ultras? .....	21
School of Oriental and African Studies, History Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in the History of the Modern Middle East .....	21
2016 ABTA Doctoral Researcher Awards .....	22
PhD scholarships .....	23

28 March 2016, 1-6pm, University of Westminster, London

We are delighted to present an international workshop on new directions and developments in deliberative democratic theory and research. This half-day event brings together two high-profile academics from the world of deliberative democracy:

. The first session, provocatively titled 'One Deliberative Process to Rule Them All', will be led by John Gastil who will reflect on his ongoing research on the Citizen Initiative Review process in Oregon. The second session 'Deliberative Democracy and the Agents of Global Justice' will be led by John Dryzek. The workshop will be followed by a short reception.

Deadline for abstracts : 1 June 2016

Ce colloque international, qui se tiendra du 12 au 14 octobre 2016, a pour objectif de confronter la recherche en sciences sociales sur les migrations avec celle qui est conduite dans les champs disciplinaires de l'ILCEA4, à savoir les études portant sur la civilisation et la culture des nations des cinq continents.

La période de référence concerne surtout les décennies qui ont suivi la fin de la guerre froide, ce qui n'exclut pas que l'on englobe aussi des phénomènes antérieurs à cette césure. On s'interrogera sur l'impact des migrations sur les pays d'accueil, de la famille aux grandes institutions. On s'interrogera

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All articles that fall into the general framework of the journal, but do not relate to the special topic "The Middle East after the Arab Spring," will be taken into consideration for the "off topic" section of "The Researcher"

The

Manuscripts should be sent via the following link:

<https://submissions.scholasticahq.com/sites/the-canadian-journal-for-middle-east-studies>

Other editorial correspondence should be sent to: [submissions@imesc.org](mailto:submissions@imesc.org).

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DOHA, QATAR

MARCH 23 AND 24, 2016

#### ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Dr. Mohammedmoin Sadeq, Qatar University, Qatar

Dr. Guo Changgang, Center for Turkish Studies, Shanghai University

Dr. Jamsheed Choksy, Indiana University, USA

Dr. Kemal Silay, Indiana University, USA

Dr. Tu rul Keskin, Maltepe University and Shanghai University

The increasingly neoliberal economy that has developed since the early 1980s has led to an emergence of a vibrant middle class in China. This new demographic, roughly 350-400 million people, began to consume more. This has continued to shape Chinese Foreign Policy towards oil producing countries, particularly in the Middle East after Xi Jinping came to power in 2013. One of the first signs of these changes can be seen in the proposal of a new Silk Road initiative, introduced by Xi Jinping. Over the last two years, we have seen the increase of Chinese political and social activities in the region, fueled by the economic needs for PRC. As a result of this new political strategy, the PRC started to play a more active role within the Middle Eastern political arena. Hence, Xi Jinping visited Pakistan, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. Additionally, Chinese social and cultural activities began to appear more visibly within the universities and educational institutions in the Middle East. Hanban Institutes started to open and finance Confucius Institutes in the region that facilitate Chinese cultural and language classes and promote mutual understanding between China and the Middle East. For example, these institutes have arisen in Turkey, Israel, Iran, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Jordan, UAE, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Morocco. China has also become one of the largest economic and trade partners with Middle Eastern states such as Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, Egypt, Israel. Therefore, we would like to make this academic initiative a permanent conference meeting, and each year, we will







23 February 2016 5:45 PM

Location: SOAS, Khalili Lecture Theatre

Speaker: Andrew Arsan, University of Cambridge

Lebanon has often been characterised as a country in permanent crisis, a brittle construct mined from within by sectarian strife and swaying in the winds of regional turmoil. It is not surprising, therefore, that much that is written on Lebanon tends to focus on the factional wrangling of its politicians and the implications of changing geopolitical forces on the country's delicate confessional system. This perspective, however, neglects the tactics ordinary Lebanese have devised to make do with instability and to find a way to live, for better or worse with the enervating, exhausting realities of everyday life - from electricity shortages to traffic jams and trash crises. Drawing on his current research, Arsan's talk will provide a brief overview of some of these tactics, and suggest a few ways in which looking at Lebanon might shed light on the changing contours of the political in the early twenty-first century. More information [here](#)

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1 March 2016, 5:45 PM

Location: Russell Square: College Buildings                      Khalili Lecture Theatre

Panel discussion with Professor Adam Roberts, other participants TBC.

Chair: Charles Tripp, SOAS

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3 March 2016, 5 pm

Location: Zentrum Moderner Orient, Kirchweg 33, 14129 Berlin, Germany

Speaker: Prof Dr Tarik Sengul (Middle East Technical University)

Part of ZMO's colloquium "The Future of the City: Contested Urbanism in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East".

More information [here](#)

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7 March 2016, 5:30 pm

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

IMES Seminar Series

Speaker: Andrew Marsham (University of Edinburgh)

Shereen Abouelnaga  
2016 (May) - I.B.Tauris

The 25 January 2011 uprising and the unprecedented dissent and discord to which it gave rise shattered the notion of homogeneity that had characterized state representations of Egypt and Egyptians since 1952. It allowed for the eruption of identities along multiple lines, including class, ideology, culture, and religion, long suppressed by state control. Concomitantly a profusion of women's voices arose to further challenge the state-managed feminism that had sought to define and carefully circumscribe women's social and civic roles in Egypt. *Women in Revolutionary Egypt* takes the uprising as the point of departure for an exploration of

where authorities and activists wrestled with each other over media messages. Information and communication technologies were used by both government authorities and protestors as simultaneous tools for silencing or amplifying dissent. *Bullets and Bulletins* offers original insights and analysis into the role of traditional and new media in what is undoubtedly a most critical period in contemporary Middle Eastern history.

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Caroline Tee  
2016 (April) - I.B.Tauris

The Gulen, or Hizmet, movement in Turkey is the country's most powerful and affluent religious organisation. Its central tenet, advanced by its founder, the charismatic Sunni preacher Fethullah Gulen (b. 1941), is that Muslims should engage positively with modernity. A prime means of advancing this philosophy has been education: at hundreds of Gulen-run schools and universities, not only in Turkey but also worldwide, instructors aim to cultivate the next generation of Muslim bankers, biologists, software engineers and politicians. But how does the Gulen movement resolve the sometimes conflicting positions of Sunni Islam and contemporary science for example, on evolutionary theory? Drawing on sustained ethnographic research conducted among Gulen communities in Turkey, Caroline Tee analyses their complex attitudes towards secular modernity. She focuses on education, science research and industry to explore how pious Muslim practitioners engage in science at high levels, arguing that the Gulen movement's success in this critical area of modernity has facilitated its rise to prominence in recent decades. Considered against the backdrop of Turkish politics, and particularly the acrimonious power-struggle between the Gulen movement and its erstwhile ally, Turkey's ruling AK Party, Gulenist engagement with modern science is revealed as a key source of its influence and success.

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Jamie Allinson  
2016 (March) - I.B.Tauris

Why do the states of the Arab world seem so unstable? Why do alliances between them and with outside powers change? In *The Struggle for the State in Jordan*, Jamie Allinson argues that the answer lies in the expansion of global capitalism in the Middle East. Drawing out the unexpected way



set includes the translation of the Clodius edition undertaken at the behest of the Ottoman Grand Vizier Damat Ibrahim. Together, these scarce volumes provide a unique source of information on late Safavid Persia. With an introduction by leading contemporary scholar, Rudi Matthee, the set will be welcomed by academics, collectors and libraries.

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Fawaz A. Gerges (Editor)  
2015 - Palgrave Macmillan

While the Arab people took center stage in the 'Arab Spring' protests, academic studies focus on state structure, regime nature, militaries, and external powers to understand popular uprisings in the Middle East. *Contentious Politics in the Middle East* redresses a gap in focus as it analyzes the complexities of popular agency through the framework of contentious politics theory, without neglecting the negotiations between the people and structural factors. The book's chapters apply familiar questions raised by theorists to the under-researched case study of the Middle East after the uprisings. Edited by Fawaz A. Gerges and featuring insights from top scholars, this collection seeks to answer these important questions as it advances contentious politics theory.

List of Content: Contextualizing the Arab uprisings : different regimes, different revolutions and different trajectories / Fawaz A Gerges -- Contention and constitutionalisation in the global realm : assessing the uprisings in West Asia and North Africa for international politics / Jan Wilkens -- Reconceptualizing resistance and reform in the Middle East

mobilization of Lebanese society against neoliberal institutions : the case of opposition against Solidere's reconstruction of downtown Beirut / Hadi Makarem -- Iftar in McDonald's : the everyday encroachment of Cairo's subaltern cosmopolitans / Harry Pettit -- Conclusions / John Chalcraft.

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Nina Gren  
2015 - American University in Cairo Press

Intense media coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict does not necessarily enhance one's knowledge or understanding of the Palestinians; on the contrary they are more often than not reduced to either victims or perpetrators. Similarly, while many academic studies devote considerable effort to analyzing the political situation in the occupied territories, there have been few sophisticated case studies of Palestinian refugees living under Israeli rule. An ethnographic study of Palestinian refugees in Dheisheh refugee camp, just south of Bethlehem, looks closely at the attempts of the camp inhabitants to survive and bounce back from the profound effects of political violence and Israeli military occupation on their daily lives.

Based on the author's extensive fieldwork conducted inside the camp, including a year during 2003-2004 when she lived in Dheisheh, this study examines the daily efforts of camp inhabitants to secure survival and meaning during the period of the al-Aqsa Intifada. It argues that the political developments and experiences of extensive violence at the time, which left most refugees outside of direct activism, caused many camp inhabitants to disengage from traditional forms of politics. Instead, they became involved in alternative practices aimed at maintaining their sense of social worth and integrity, by focusing on processes to establish a 'normal' order, social continuity, and morality. Nina Gren explores these processes and the ambiguities and dilemmas that necessarily arose from them and the ways in which the political and the existential are often intertwined in Dheisheh. Combining theoretical readings with field-based case study, this book will be invaluable to scholars and students of social anthropology, sociology, international relations, refugee studies, religious studies, and Middle East studies, as well as to anyone with an interest in the Israeli-Palestinian issue.

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Chapter 1: Islamism in Tunisia before and after the Arab Spring,

Chapter 2: The Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood: Ready for Revolution?,

Chapter 3: Yemen's Islamists: Between Government and Opposition in the Post-Saleh Order,

Chapter 4: The Syrian Uprising and the Possible Resurgence of Post-Islamism,

Chapter 5: Structure, Agency and the Hizballah Dilemma in the Arab Spring,

Chapter 6: Democracy as a Minor Necessity in Hamas's Narrative,

Chapter 7: The Melding of Islam and Secularism: The Headscarf Ban in Turkey,

Chapter 8: Postscript.

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AlJazeera, 14 Feb 2016

AJE Staff

For many Egyptian activists, February 12 has been hailed as the day 'the anti-protest law' has been 'killed publicly' in downtown Cairo as hundreds of Egyptian doctors defied the infamous law and gathered in front of the doctors syndicate to hold an urgent general assembly session. The gathering

Egyptians demonstrated against the military-led government in Alexandria's Al-Qaed Ibrahim Square, which was the site of 2011 protests, as well as in Nasr City and Shubra district in the capital, Cairo. Two Egyptians were shot dead by police in an alleged "exchange of gunfire" in Cairo's October 6 district.

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Middle East Monitor, 24 December 2015

The Egyptian Commission for Rights and Freedoms (ECRF) has said that it registered 340 cases of enforced disappearance in Egypt in the space of just two months, with a daily average of three cases, reported. In a report issued on Tuesday, the ECRF said that the Egyptian security services, including the National Security Service run by the Ministry of Interior, are involved in the kidnapping of citizens, holding them in secret places in different Egyptian governorates. According to testimonies collected by the ECRF, victims have been subjected to different forms of torture and abuse such as electric shocks, hanging by the hands and threats of sexual assault during their disappearance.

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Jadaliyya, 14 February 2016  
Jadaliyya Reports

Five years ago this week, hundreds of thousands of people rose up in support of democracy and human rights in Bahrain. After enduring decades of structural inequalities, corruption, and repression, nearly half the country's population gathered to demand reform. The government responded swiftly, and severely. Riot police flooded the streets, employing excessive and indiscriminate force to disperse the demonstrations and suppress the movement. Assisted by a Saudi and Emirati contingent of the Gulf Cooperation Council's (GCC) Peninsula Shield Force, Bahraini authorities violently put down the peaceful uprising, leading to thousands of arrests, hundreds of injuries, and dozens of deaths.

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Jadaliyya, 1 February 2016  
Malihe Razazan



Tunisia's coalition government was already struggling before 2015's ISIS terrorist attacks: if the country is called upon to help intervene in Libya, it could face reprisals. The mood in Tunis is gloomy, and the joy at the fall of the Ben Ali regime in 2011 has evaporated. Tunisia suffered three terrorist attacks in 2015 for which so-called Islamic State (ISIS) claimed responsibility. Tourist arrivals for January-November were down 26% on 2014, tourism revenue was (...)

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Al-Ahram Weekly, Issue No.1282, 11 February, 2016  
Inas Mazhar

The Ultras football fans did not reciprocate in kind after President Al-Sisi reached out to the often-violent group. If anything, they apparently have become even more emboldened, reports Last week's invitation by President Abdel-Fattah Al-Sisi to the Ultras football fans to take part in a new investigation into what caused the 2012 soccer riot that killed 72 spectators has not been received well — not by the Ultras, nor by many observers. Al-Sisi had called on the Ultras of Ahly, the most famous football club in Egypt, to participate in a new probe of the tragedy in which mostly Ahly Ultras were killed during a league game in Port Said.

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The applications will be assessed by prominent British and Turkish academics working at the UK universities.

The award ceremony will take place at University College London (UCL) on Saturday, 14 May, 2016. For any enquiries, please contact us: [dra@abtanet.org.uk](mailto:dra@abtanet.org.uk).

More information [here](#)

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Kingston University London is advertising ten PhD scholarship across the entire university, these are likely to be highly competitive. The scholarships covers a living allowance and UK/EU fees.

More information of the scholarship and the application can be found here.

<http://www.kingston.ac.uk/research/research-degrees/funding/phd-studentships-2016/>

Kingston University is centre for non-mainstream economics and Political Economy research and has an active Political Economy Research Group (PERG <http://fass.kingston.ac.uk/research/perg/> ). PERG is encouraging applications in all fields of heterodox economics and Political Economy, with particular interest in Post Keynesian and Marxist approaches, and on issues like financialisation, financial instability, stock flow consistent modelling, distribution and growth, development. Interested applicants are welcome to send draft proposal to potential supervisors for comments.

The Economics' department guidance of PhD applications (that's general information, not specific to these scholarships) can be found at <http://fass.kingston.ac.uk/downloads/research-guidelines-economics.pdf>

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