

PHAROS

LIGHTING THE PATH TO UNDERSTANDING



THE NEWSLETTER OF THE FARES CENTER AT TUFTS UNIVERSITY FALL 2003

Fares Center Provides Leadership, Promotes Understanding

A Letter from Provost Jamshed Bharucha

This spring, our nation found itself embroiled in a number of profoundly complicated endeavors in the Middle East. It is precisely during such times, when politics and its potential for divisiveness have crept into the traditionally open university setting, that Tufts has benefited from such beacons of tolerance and understanding as the Fares Center for Eastern Mediterranean Studies. This year's annual Fares lecture brought 41st President George H.W. Bush to Tufts, while the Fares speaker series brought no fewer than ten leading scholars to discuss vital issues facing the region today. Through its celebration of the rich cultural and historical life of the Eastern Mediterranean,

its support of scholars-in-residence and student-run activities, and its commitment to interdisciplinary education, the Fares Center has brought forth a wide array of diverse viewpoints and perspectives crucial to the vibrancy of the Tufts campus. In so doing, the Fares Center, and Professor Fawaz in particular, has taken impressive strides not only to promote civility and respect for views that may differ from our own, but to nurture a new generation of young people committed to resolving the conflicts of such a troubled region.



Med Night Resounding Success

On March 29, 2003, more than 250 people were on hand for the Med Club's first annual Med Night to celebrate the cultural diversity of the Mediterranean region. The student-run production featured music, dance, photography, poetry, food, and fashion, showing off the best the region has to offer.

Since the founding of the Med Club—Fletcher's Eastern Mediterranean student group—in 2002, it has sponsored films, held roundtable discussions on the Mediterranean region, and more broadly sought to promote the image of the Eastern Mediterranean as an intersection and intermingling of rich cultural heritages unlike any other in the world.

Med Night 2003 featured the Sharq Arabic Music Ensemble, as well as a student production of Italian opera. It offered flamenco, Greek, and other Mediterranean dancing. Two students read "I Adore Alexandria," by Egyptian poet and novelist Amal Donqol, in Arabic and English translation.

The Fares Center

for Eastern Mediterranean Studies

PHAROS

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THE NEWSLETTER OF THE FARES CENTER
AT TUFTS UNIVERSITY FALL 2003

The lighthouse known as Pharos,
considered one of the Seven
Wonders of the Ancient World,
directed ships to the cultural
richness of Alexandria.

SPECIAL GUEST EDITOR

Craig Cohen, Fletcher '04, studies comparative and developmental political analysis, focusing on the Middle East and Africa. He has lived in and worked for U.N. and non-governmental development agencies in Rwanda, Malawi, Azerbaijan, and the former Yugoslavia. At Fletcher he served as a teaching assistant for Professor Fawaz's undergraduate course "The Contemporary Middle East." He is currently applying for a doctorate in related fields.

Photography by Aurelie Boukobza, Commencement Photography Inc., George Elmore, Steve Guerra, Richard Howard, Mark Morelli, and Claudia Zelada. Illustration by Shannon Abbey.

TUFTS

Letter from the Director



As Provost Bharucha has noted, this past semester has been an extremely taxing one for anyone who follows the Middle East. Between the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the ongoing violence in Israel and Palestine, the region has seemed to be in an almost constant state of crisis.

Conflict has a way of drowning out moderate voices; it also has a way of inhibiting people from speaking their hearts and minds. What I was most proud of this semester

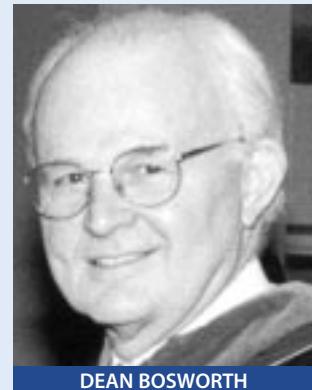
were the students who questioned speakers during our lecture series, who participated in our roundtable discussions, who spoke out on sensitive issues in an effort to stimulate discussion and debate.

If the Fares Center can play some small role in fostering tolerance and understanding by providing a safe space for people of divergent views and interests to come together, then I will feel that I have achieved something important as director of this wonderful center, endowed by the generosity of His Excellency, Issam M. Fares, and allowed to flourish under the dynamic leadership of Provost Bharucha and President Lawrence Bacow.

Leila Fawaz

Forum on Iraq

On the heels of the U.S.-led coalition's invasion of Iraq, five Tufts University professors spoke their views on various aspects of the war and its possible effects on Iraqi state and society. Moderated by Fletcher Dean Stephen W. Bosworth, Ian Johnstone, International Law Professor and former U.N. official, spoke about the U.N. role in pre- and postwar Iraq; Academic Dean and Professor of International Economic Affairs Lisa Lynch spoke of the economic impact of the war; Robert Russell, Director and Senior Researcher of the Jean Mayer USDA Human Nutrition Research Center, spoke on public health issues in Iraq; Tufts Political Science Chair Tony Smith spoke on "Winning the Peace?"; and Director of the Fares Center and Issam M. Fares Professor of Lebanese and Eastern Mediterranean Studies Leila Fawaz offered a Middle Eastern perspective on the war. Professor Fawaz feared that U.S. credibility in the region is at an all-time low, while Professor Smith argued that the sense of forging a new world order, which one could see after World War I, World War II, and the break-up of the Soviet Union, has given way to a difficult choice for America: empire or isolationism.

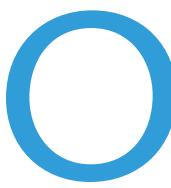


DEAN BOSWORTH



Left to right: President Lawrence S. Bacow, 41st President George H.W. Bush, Ms. Shirley Mathews, His Excellency Issam M. Fares, Provost Jamshed Bharucha

41st President Addresses Tufts in Fares Lecture

 On February 26, 2003, forty-first President of the United States, George H. W. Bush, delivered the 10th annual Fares Lecture at Tufts University. Introduced by the honorable Issam M. Fares, Deputy Prime Minister of Lebanon, Tufts President Lawrence S. Bacow, and Director of the Fares Center Leila Fawaz, President Bush stressed the importance of friendship and longstanding relationships as the cornerstone of a successful foreign policy.

President Bush expressed optimism that the 21st century would produce leaders willing to build a brighter future in the Middle East. He reminded those in the audience who maintain that recon-

ciliation is beyond hope that no one ever thought Israelis and Palestinians would sit down at the same table to negotiate until the Madrid Conference in 1991. Defending his decision not to pursue Saddam Hussein after the first Gulf War, the President argued that the Madrid Conference never would have been possible if U.S. troops had marched on Baghdad, since the political capital he had built would have been lost and the coalition would have shattered.

President Bush defended his son's decision to wage war in Iraq, arguing that the United States seeks simply to end Hussein's "insane quest for weapons of mass destruction." He insisted on the need to avoid "ugly stereotyping" of Arabs in America, as well as the idea circulating

among some circles that America's long-standing friend Saudi Arabia is anti-American since the majority of September 11 hijackers were of Saudi origin. Long-term friendship should trump short-term adversity, the President asserted.

President Bush called attention to the century-old cultural and economic exchange between East and West. A new world order is not code for American imperialism, the president argued, but "a system in which freedom and self-determination are the widely accepted norms." He implored the audience, mostly students, to choose hope over hate, to seek careers in public service, and to take advantage of fine institutions like the Fares Center that teach us to resist stereotypes and turn away from distorted perceptions.



The Fares Lecture Series

The Fares Lecture Series strives to bring a wide array of experts on the Middle East who represent a diversity of backgrounds, perspectives, and countries of origin to Tufts. The spring 2003 series brought six distinguished scholars and political analysts to discuss current topics in the Middle East and to provide insight into the increasing U.S. presence in the region. The lectures pushed those in attendance to question their own perceptions and understanding of terrorism, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, U.S. policy, and other key issues affecting the region today.



Dr. Eberhard Kienle,
director of the Institut de Recherches et d'Etudes sur le Monde Arabe et Musulman (IREMAM) in Aix-en Provence, France, former chair of the Centre of Near and Middle East Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and author most recently of *A Grand Delusion:*

Democracy and Economic Reform in Egypt (2001), lectured on the chances of political and economic reform in Syria under Bashar al-Assad, son of Hafiz al-Assad, who died in 2000. Dr. Kienle explained that when Bashar al-Assad came to power it was under hopes that due to his young age and time spent living in the West, he would modernize Syria. Similar events were unfolding in Morocco and Jordan, where young leaders were coming to power representing new ideas. People wondered whether there would be a greater degree of democracy, participation, and human rights throughout the Middle East. According to Dr. Kienle, it is important to realize that Hafiz al-Assad had begun a slow, timid process of political and economic reforms after the end of the Cold War and movement toward a regional peace as part of the Oslo process. The only real change Bashar instituted was

to allow private banking, although restrictions remained on foreign ownership, permitting the regime to decide who would and would not benefit from the liberalization. In sum, Dr. Kienle explained that it was continuity rather than change that characterized the regime transition in Syria. The networks of patronage and advice remained the same, and indeed were inherited by the son from the father. This should not be surprising, Dr. Kienle argued, since he claimed to know of no cases in which significant political change or reform had ever been engineered from above. Certainly, the history of democracy in Europe was that of political change arising from below. Dr. Kienle argued that American hopes that the fall of the Iraqi regime would bring democratization throughout the region were unrealistic. If ever U.S.- and U.K.-occupied Iraq were to develop functioning democratic institutions, they would still be seen by many in Syria—among the rulers and the ruled alike—as foreign-created or -imposed institutions that need to be watched with suspicion. However, the defeat of Saddam Hussein's regime did enable the representatives of civil society in Syria to try and bounce back, arguing that a democratically legitimated regime would not have been defeated so easily.

Dr. Menachem Klein,
Senior Lecturer in Political Science at Bar-Ilan University in Israel, Senior Research fellow at the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, and author of *Jerusalem: The Contested City* (2001) and the forthcoming *The Jerusalem Problem: The Struggle for*

Permanent Status (2003), spoke on the failure of the final status negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians, which culminated in Camp David 2000. Dr. Klein held the position that Camp David failed not because Arafat rejected Barak and Clinton's generous offer leading to the second Intifada, nor because Barak was an inept negotiator, but because of problems that originated within the process itself. In particular, Dr. Klein asserted that all the timetables of Oslo I and Oslo II—the interim agreements leading up to the final status talks—were violated by both sides. Neither side, according to Dr. Klein, could overcome its key impediment to peace—Israel's settlement policy and the Palestinian historical commitment to a revolutionary ideology. Dr. Klein argued that Barak never had a strict definition of



PROFESSOR DAVID KRETZMER

what was and what was not a settlement, making negotiations to dismantle settlements ultimately impossible. At the time final status talks opened, Israeli settlers occupied about 60% of the land in the West Bank and 20% of the land in Gaza (including 50% of the seashore and 50% of the water resources). In total, according to Dr. Klein, when final status talks

opened, there were about 200,000 Israeli settlers living in territory occupied in 1967, excluding East Jerusalem. Palestinians negotiated under the principle that in disputes between Israeli settlers and Palestinians living in the surrounding areas, the majority opinion should prevail, yet Israel refused to accept this. For its part, the Palestinian leadership under Arafat would never have agreed to the terms presented at Camp David since the establishment of a Palestinian state would have meant the end of the heroic and romantic era of the PLO. Dr. Klein explained that most of the Israeli establishment does not trust the PLO's commitment to peace, since propagating a revolutionary ideology is more appealing to the Palestinian leadership than building institutions in Gaza. If Arafat and the Palestinian national movement believes it must fight in order to achieve liberation and victory, any future settlement will be difficult if not impossible to achieve.



Fares I. Fares Elected Trustee

The Fares Center would like to extend its heartfelt congratulations to Executive Committee member Fares Fares, who was elected to the Board of Trustees of Tufts University in 2002. Mr. Fares is founder and chairman of Wedge Alternatives Limited, a U.K.-based investment boutique regulated by the Financial Services Authority. He also serves as chairman of Wedge Real Estate Holdings in Houston.

A 1992 Tufts graduate holding a B.A. in history, Mr. Fares said: "My years at Tufts are unforgettable. For me, the appeal is the extent to which the university is known in Europe and the Middle East. As a trustee, I hope I can continue to build on that strength." Mr. Fares and his wife Tania are the parents of two sons and reside in London.

Dr. David Kretzmer,
Bruce W. Wayne Professor of International Law at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Visiting Professor of Law at Columbia University School of Law in spring 2003, author of *The Occupation of Justice: The Supreme Court of Israel and the Occupied Territories* (SUNY Press, 2002), and the first Israeli to serve on the U.N. Human Rights Committee in Geneva, offered his analysis of how the Israeli Supreme Court has functioned in review of petitions submitted by Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza. Dr. Kretzmer prefaced his talk



by stating his belief that any solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will by necessity be a political rather than a legal solution. Nevertheless, legal questions have an important role both in the period before such a solution is reached and in determining the parameters of a political solution. Dr. Kretzmer explained that all judicial bodies are influenced by the political context, specifically in times of crisis when courts in most countries defer to the executive branch. The Supreme Court of Israel is the most liberal of institutions in the Israeli government, and in Israel itself it has made a major contribution to protection of human rights and the rule of law. When it comes to issues relating to the Occupied Territories, its role has been more complex. Regarding matters of general policy, such as settlements and punitive demolition of houses, the court's function has usually been to legitimize the actions of the military authorities. In such cases, the court has chosen to interpret the body of international law pertaining to belligerent occupation in the manner most favorable to the government. On the other hand, when it comes to questions of procedure, the court has been prepared to place constraints on the authorities and to subject them to various requirements, such as granting a person a hearing. With some important exceptions (the most significant being the ruling that the authorities may not use any force in interrogation of suspected terrorists), the court has not been willing to take responsibility for preventing the authorities from taking action that the military claim to be needed to control violence. Nevertheless, the mere existence

of the review and the willingness of the court to hear every case has had some restraining influence on the authorities. Dr. Kretzmer concluded his talk with the question of whether this restraining function has been worth the price of its legitimization of the Israeli occupation.

[Dr. Eugene Rogan,](#)

Director of the Middle Eastern Centre of St. Antony's College at Oxford, and author most recently of *Outside In: On the Margins of the Modern Middle East* (2002), offered his reflections on American policy toward the Middle East since September 11, analyzing the war on terror, the proposed democratization of the region, U.S. policy toward Israel, and the war in Iraq. Dr. Rogan argued that U.S. policies since 9/11 have increased tensions in the Middle East. Dr. Rogan asserted that the war on terror has been perceived as a war on Islam in the region, generating increased support for America's enemies in

the Islamic world. In addition, most people in the Middle East doubt America's commitment to endure and finance a number of messy transitions to democracy since U.S. policy toward the region has been centered for a half-century on regional stability first, rather than freedom and human rights. It is America's unqualified support to Israel which generates the most opposition throughout the Middle East, according to Dr. Rogan, particularly since 9/11, when Israel's actions in the Occupied Territories have been viewed as falling under the war on terror. Finally, Dr. Rogan offered his view that the war in Iraq was an unprovoked war leading the U.S. into the uncharted waters of colonial occupation and undermining the U.S. ability to cooperate with other nations in the war on terror. In sum, Dr. Rogan suggested that the U.S. should not try to sort out all the problems of the Middle East, particularly since neo-imperial policies run contrary to the American

[Student Roundtable Discussions and Film Series](#)

Fletcher students from the Med Club organized discussions and presented films on the Eastern Mediterranean region, sponsored by the Fares Center. The Med Club held a panel discussion on "Iraq without Saddam: Prospects for Democracy or Chaos?", as well as a discussion titled "Is Military Intervention in Iraq Necessary?" The Refugee Roundtable organized a discussion at the Fares Center on "The Humanitarian Consequences of the War in Iraq." The Med Club also presented two films during the last semester: *Driving an Arab Street* (2002), a documentary by Arthur Hurley following Egyptian taxi drivers as they navigate the streets of Cairo to find out what people are actually saying about the West and America; and *West Beirut* (1998), a film by Zian Doueiri, a coming-of-age tale set against the civil war in Lebanon.



political tradition and come at a high cost to the American taxpayer. While there may be thousands in the Arab world bent on America's destruction as a global hegemon, there are also millions who admire the United States.

[Dr. Peter Sluglett,](#)

Professor of Middle Eastern History at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Visiting Fellow at All Souls College, Oxford, and author of *Iraq Since 1958: From Revolution to Dictatorship* (2001), among numerous other works, lectured on the phenomenon of monarchy in the contemporary Arab world. He presented a detailed historical analysis of the political histories of a number of Arab societies, emphasizing that present-day monarchies in the Arabian Peninsula and systems of hereditary succession in place elsewhere have nothing in common with their historical and traditional Islamic predecessors. Even the monarchies in Morocco, Oman, and Yemen have undergone changes to adapt to the reality of the modern nation-state. Historically, monarchies in the Middle East have combined notions of the "Divine Right of Kings," descent from the Prophet Muhammad, charismatic leadership, and Arab tribal custom. There have been no cast-iron rules of succession; the overriding principle has seemed to be avoidance of chaos at all costs. Today, however, Dr. Sluglett explained, there is a wide practical gulf between traditional tribal rule and hereditary monarchy, which has reinvented itself to fit the needs of modern statehood. After his comparative historical analysis,



Dr. Sluglett, an expert on Iraqi history, considered that the Ba'th party will have no meaningful role to play in Iraq after the removal of the Hussein regime.

[Dr. John Voll,](#)

Professor of Islamic History, past President of the Middle East Studies Association, Associate Director of the Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding at Georgetown University, and author of *Islam, Continuity and Change in the Modern World* (1982, 1994), lectured on how the United States can more effectively fight terrorism. Dr. Voll's beginning assumption was that if al-Qaeda is stronger now than when the U.S. started spending billions of dollars in the war on terror, then perhaps the U.S. should be taking a different approach. Dr. Voll argued that the U.S. is mistakenly fighting al-Qaeda in the same manner that a half-century ago it fought the communist parties, which were hierarchical and centered on a few charismatic figures. No longer, Dr. Voll argued, can one bring about the end of a terrorist organization like al-Qaeda by eliminating its leadership. What holds a network like al-Qaeda together is its narrative. Dr. Voll argued that people do not enjoy blowing themselves up, so the

question becomes, how is one persuaded to believe that blowing oneself up is important? Dr. Voll explained that without a narrative, a network can do certain things but it does not command the loyalty of all the people within its group. Bin Laden's narrative has proven to be a highly successful recruitment narrative—that the armed forces of the infidel collectivity under U.S. guidance is essentially involved in crushing Muslims. As such, according to Dr. Voll, solving only one of these conflicts, even if it is the Arab-Israeli conflict, will not solve the war on terrorism. What is needed, Dr. Voll argued, is a positive narrative, something other than soldiers shooting at people in order to persuade them of America's side of the story. People in the Muslim world do not hate the U.S. because of its freedom, Dr. Voll explained, but because the U.S. is afraid and unwilling to export this freedom, because people can look at America's freedom without being able to access it in their own societies. Dr. Voll argued that the U.S. should build schools throughout the Islamic world that will provide an education that goes beyond the limits of the hard-line clerics in the madrasas preaching their narrow vision of scripture and anti-Americanism. These costs would be much less than the costs of fighting wars.

*Compiled by Craig Cohen, Fletcher '04.
All published text has been approved by the speakers.*

The fall 2003 Fares Lecture Series focuses on "The Media and the Middle East."

Q&A with Professor Feroz Ahmad

CRAIG COHEN, FLETCHER '04

Professor Feroz Ahmad was the Fares Center Visiting Scholar in 2002-03, teaching “The Making of Modern Turkey” during the spring semester at Fletcher.

Professor Ahmad served for 35 years on the faculty of the history department of the University of Massachusetts. He sat down with us recently to discuss Turkey’s past, present, and future, as well as his own relationship to the country and its history.

Craig Cohen: What were your first impressions of Turkey when you visited as a young man?

Feroz Ahmad: I visited Turkey for the first time in 1962 when I was a graduate student at the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. I stayed for two years and visited regularly after that. It was a fascinating time to be there. Turkey was undergoing tremendous political change on the heels of a military coup in 1961. The coup had unleashed a host of new forces within Turkish society.

CC: Could you discuss some of these changes?

FA: For one, people began to look at the Ottoman past differently. Instead of the idea that political, economic, and social behavior could be explained by the fact that people were Muslim or Turks—the so-called Orientalist perspective which Edward Said has since critiqued so eloquently—people began to look at the impact of imperialism and the world

market on the Ottoman Empire. These new ideas had a huge effect. They were pervasive in journalistic circles, which for the first time were given space to breathe by the government and protected by the constitution.

CC: How would you compare the intellectual life of Turkey in the early 1960s to that of the country today?

FA: Turkey remains as open now to new ideas as it was then, but there is a difference. The left was crushed in 1971 and then again in 1980. The power of globalization has also marginalized a certain subset of ideas. These ideas are no longer considered valid, though they continue to exist. There are still people who believe in a more egalitarian society, for instance. And these people are looking to the new Europe for their agenda to regain some credibility.

CC: Europe is certainly the repository today of many of Turkey’s hopes for the future. Do you see Turkey gaining European Union membership eventually?



FA: I think in the next ten years Turkey will join the EU in a way that will be very beneficial to both Turkey and Europe. Turkey needs to become a more multicultural society and to concede certain rights to so-called minorities, and Europe will push Turkey to strengthen its commitment to values like democracy and human rights. But Turkey will also make a contribution to Europe. One of the reasons Turkey is building a huge military, for instance, is so it can play the kind of role in the EU that it has played in NATO. The main obstacle to integration, though, is that Turkey still has a very weak economy. And yet, in 1996 Turkey opened itself up to European trade, so in a sense the two spheres are already connected.

CC: What would you say to those who maintain the position that Turkey and Europe have been and will always be two distinct spheres, and thus true integration is impossible? Former French President Valery Giscard d’Estaing has made comments along these lines, that Turkey is near Europe, but not part of Europe.

FA: Historically, the Ottoman Empire was well integrated into the European system. By the late 19th century, the Ottoman economy was both penetrated and protected by Europe. So I think this is a false argument. What makes a people part of Europe? Are the Bosnians European, for instance? Are the people of Istanbul so different from people elsewhere in Europe? The EU is going to undergo changes. You know, people used to talk about the three tiers of Europe—Northern Europe, Austro-Hungarian Europe, and Ottoman Europe. Once the EU incorporates North Africa, which I think it will, then the issue of whether Turkey is or is not part of Europe will fade away. I mean, are the British really European?

CC: And what about within Turkey, how will people react to changes brought about by pressure from Europe? Will there be a backlash by those who see democracy and human rights as Western constructs pulling Turkey away from its history and culture?

FA: What you need to understand is that these changes are already occurring in Turkey. They're doing it piecemeal and they're legislating it, and the generals are going along. There are lots of people within Turkey who believe in these changes. I don't think there will be a significant backlash, and if there is, these people will be in the minority.

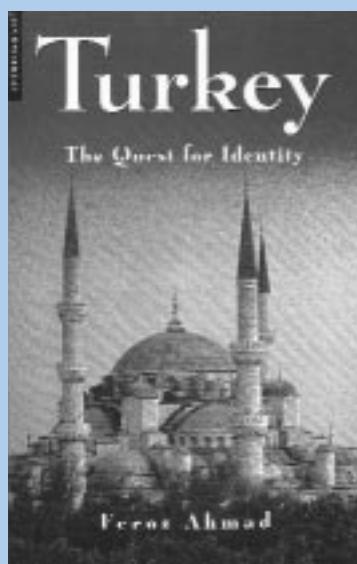
CC: As Turkey and Europe draw closer together, how will this influence Turkey's relationship with the United States? How significant was the decision by Turkey's

parliament on March 1 of this year not to allow U.S. troops to use eastern Anatolia as a launching ground to open up a northern front in the war in Iraq?

FA: Turkey is much more economically dependent on Europe now. It realizes that Europe is critical to the future of Turkey in a way the U.S. isn't in the aftermath of the Cold War. Of course, Turkey's military commanders would like a foot in both camps. The U.S., for its part, has always supported Turkey's membership in the EU—perhaps to serve as a sort of Trojan horse. But there is clearly a shift away from the U.S. in Turkey and this is evident from the vote this spring, which neither Turkey's government nor military wanted. And since then, the parliament has committed itself even more fully to Europe by passing a number of reforms. And this is supposed to be an 'Islamist'-dominated parliament, but isn't it interesting that they are aligning themselves with Europe?

CC: Will your new book on Turkey delve into some of these issues?

FA: Yes, but it's really more of an overview of Turkey and its past from Ottoman times until 2003, rather than an in-depth study. On one level, it's for someone traveling to Turkey for the first time, or for a student who doesn't have much of a background on the country. But on another level, it's a re-examination. It tries to incorporate new findings. It's an amalgamation of my thoughts and ideas accumulated over the past forty years, as well as those of leading scholars and thinkers. That's the trick with writing this sort of book, one needs to write something where the reader who knows something can still get enough out of it, yet it also has to be something anyone can understand. I had more trouble writing it than my other books. You'd love to put in everything, but for the reader this becomes too confusing. And you have to think of the reader—we're not just writing for ourselves, you know. I probably use only 20 to 30% of the research I collect. The truth is that this research is really just the continuation of what I've been doing since I was a child, except then I was collecting information on famous sportsmen—cricketers—rather than politicians and the like.



Professor Ahmad is the author of four books, including *The Making of Modern Turkey* and *The Turkish Experiment in Democracy*. His new book, *Turkey: The Quest for Identity*, was published by Oneworld Press in 2003.

Affiliated Faculty

NEWS & NOTES

Feroz Ahmad, Emeritus Professor of History at the University of Massachusetts at Boston and 2002–03 Visiting Scholar at the Fares Center, published *Turkey: The Quest for Identity* in 2003 through One-world Publications in Oxford, England.

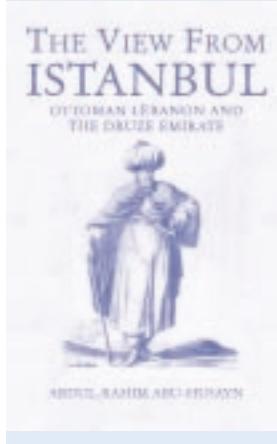


Henry R. Luce
Professor in Science
and Humanitarianism
Astier Almedom and
her research team
in Eritrea published

results from Phase 1 of their study of maternal psychosocial well-being in complex emergencies in the May issue of the *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*. The editorial refers to the paper under “Culture does more than science to ensure maternal well-being”; and the list of authors includes Dr. Almedom’s former Tufts student, graduate field intern Kira Kuhn, a Community Health and Child Development major. The Bulletin of the WHO is accessible online.

Valerie Anishcenkova, Lecturer of Arabic in the Department of German, Russian and Asian Languages and Literatures, is currently working on her dissertation in modern Arabic literature, focusing on the concepts of subjectivity and identity politics in modern Arabic autobiographical discourse. Her most recent research project is a conference paper titled “Sexuality and Bodily Identity in Muhammad Shukri’s Autobiography *The Naked Bread*,” to be presented at the 2003 Annual MESA conference in Anchorage, Alaska. Her research interests include modern and classical Arabic literature (including com-

New Fares Center Visiting Scholar, 2003–04



Dr. Abdul-Rahim Abu-Husayn is the new Fares Center Visiting Scholar for 2003–04. Dr. Abu-Husayn is a professor of history and archaeology at the American University of Beirut, where he also earned his doctorate. He is a specialist on the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire, having published most recently *The View from Istanbul: Lebanon and the Druze Emirate in the Ottoman Chancery Documents, 1546–1711* (I.B. Tauris, 2003). He is teaching a seminar in the fall semester in Harvard University’s History Department titled “Arabic Sources in the Ottoman Period.”

parative literary studies, mainly Arabic/Russian), socio-linguistics (dialectology), and cultural and film studies.



Gloria Ascher,
Codirector of the
Judaic Studies Program
and Associate
Professor of German,
translated into English

the second volume of Matilda Koén-Sarano’s Ladino grammar text: *Course in Judeo-Spanish (Ladino) for Advanced Students* (Beer Sheva: J. R. Elyachar Center for Studies in Sephardi Heritage, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, 2002). Although Ascher’s Ladino courses are still the only regular courses in the living language offered at a higher institution in the U.S., the publication of both volumes of this text, the only Ladino grammar in English, should facilitate the teaching of Ladino at other colleges and universities. In January 2003, Ascher presented a lecture (in English)

and a poem (in Ladino) at Ben Gurion University at the festival sponsored by the Elyachar Center in honor of Matilda Koén-Sarano, and she also spoke (in Ladino) to the adult Ladino group in Natanya, Israel, on Ladino at Tufts. Reflecting the growing interest in Ladino in the U.S., Ascher was invited to give presentations on this subject, and on Sephardic culture in general, to various groups: the fourth-grade class, including teachers and parents, at the Workmen’s Circle School in Brookline; the junior high and high school students at the Maimonides School, Brookline; and the Quincy Jewish Committee. Happily, interest in Ladino extends beyond the Jewish community, as evidenced by the enthusiastic reception accorded Ascher when she visited Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, as Minority Scholar in October 2003. Ascher is especially delighted to have her own translation into English of her original poem in Ladino in the Spanish ballad style,

"With One Leg Outside," included in *Folktales of Joha, Jewish Trickster*, collected and edited by Matilda Koén-Sarano (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 2003). This is the first book that presents in English translation these tales of Joha, a figure who plays an essential role in Sephardic (Judeo-Spanish) culture and, at the same time, is known, in different forms and by different names, throughout the Mediterranean region and the Middle East. Ascher hopes that the publication of this book will promote recognition of the fact that Ladino and Sephardic culture are indeed part of the culture of this area. Interest in Ladino continues to grow worldwide, and Ascher is looking forward to further publications and presentations, both in the U.S. and abroad.



Eileen F. Babbitt,
Assistant Professor
of International
Politics at the Fletcher
School, has been
appointed a Visiting

Scholar at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for the 2003–04 academic year. During her residential Fellowship year, Professor Babbitt will be working on a monograph exploring the relationship between coercion and coexistence. Coexistence is the capacity of individuals and groups to inhabit the same physical locale and not engage in violence against each other. It is not only an important component of peacebuilding, but also a necessary prerequisite for democratic transition. Based on several case studies, the monograph will explore the following questions: Can coexistence

be forced? Can coercion (political, military, legal) eventually lead to peaceful coexistence among former enemies? If so, how? If not, what is the alternative?



Assistant Professor
of Arabic **Amira
El-Zein's** article,
“The Unifying Force
of Poetry,” has just
appeared in the book

dedicated to the philosopher Seyyed Hossein Nasr, titled *Beacon of Knowledge* (Louisville: Fons Vitae, 2003). She translated the poetry of Mahmud Darwish with a team of Arab writers. The book is titled *Unfortunately, It Was Paradise*. California University Press at Berkeley published it in spring 2003. Her translation from French of a book of interviews with the same poet will appear next year. The book is titled *Palestine as a Metaphor*. This past summer, Professor El-Zein has been reviewing her book on *The Concept of the Jinn in the Arab and Muslim World* for publication in 2004. Professor El-Zein has taught a new course in spring 2003, War and Memory. In the fall of 2003 she will teach another new course, Arabic Culture Today: Globalization and Identity. She will also lead a new research project created especially for freshmen advisees. She will work with them on the theme of “A Love of Literature in the Arab-Muslim World: From Human to Divine.” Professor El-Zein has received the Diversity Fund Award to organize a conference on Arab American Writing after 9/11. She will also present a paper at the MESA conference on gendered poetics in Anchorage, Alaska, in November 2003.



**David Henry
Feldman**, Professor
of Child Development,
was honored at a
recent meeting of the
Society for Research

in Child Development in Tampa, Florida, in May. The symposium was titled “The Impact of Nonuniversal Theory on Developmental Science 1972–2002.” Several former students and colleagues participated or attended the event. Three scholarly papers were presented, one of which was a review of Professor Feldman’s work in the fields of developmental psychology, educational psychology, art education, gifted education, and creativity. The symposium proceedings will be published as an edited volume, with Richard Lerner of Tufts and Ann Benjamin of the University of Massachusetts serving as editors.

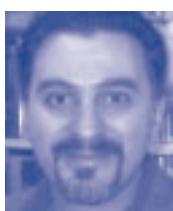
David Gute, Associate Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering, and **Paul Kirshen**, Research Professor in the Civil and Environmental Engineering Department, have been actively collaborating with the Fares Center and the WaterSHED (Water, Sustainability, Health, and Ecological Diversity) Center on assessing the response of social systems and governance frameworks to threats to water quality and supply in the Eastern Mediterranean region. A central concern to the region is water supply and quality. It has always figured prominently in regional diplomacy and in many instances been employed as a bargaining chip. Tellingly, the procurement and maintenance of secure potable water sources and distribution systems will play

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an important role in achieving a positive long-term economic trajectory for the region. The WaterSHED Center brings a strongly interdisciplinary focus to this endeavor. This will allow for water to be viewed through a historical perspective as well as through the lens of economic, social, and cultural perspectives.

Translating this interest into an examination of how water rights are negotiated and serve as the basis of both national and regional policy within the Eastern Mediterranean is a logical extension. In addition, the center expects to actively participate in the proposed cross-school Ph.D. program, Water: Systems, Science, and Society (WSSS), that brings together six of the eight Tufts schools to educate a new type of water resources professional. This new breed of professional would be comfortable in analyzing water resources problems and solutions through rigorous and appropriate interdisciplinary methods. The Fares Center will initially help secure internships and research postings for appropriate students in the public, private, and not-for-profit sectors throughout the region.



Awad Halabi,
Lecturer, History,
obtained a Master of
Arts degree from the
Institute of Islamic
Studies at McGill

University, and is completing his doctoral studies in the Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations at the University of Toronto. His dissertation investigates an Islamic shrine and festival in honor of the prophet Moses during the periods of late Ottoman and British

rule in Palestine. His teaching interests and areas of research specialty include modern Middle Eastern history, the social and cultural history of the Arab provinces of the Ottoman empire, and Islamic religious tradition and ritual. He has taught at both the University of Toronto and at McMaster University; in addition, he has served as coordinator of several courses and lecture series on the Middle East.



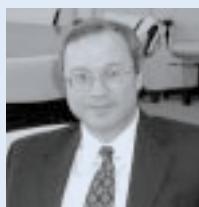
In 2003, **Eva Hoffman**, Associate Professor of Art History, began to serve a term as President of the Historians of Islamic Art. She has been appointed to the editorial board of the journal *Mugarnas, A Journal of Islamic Visual Arts and Culture*. She is working on *The Art of the Mediterranean World, ca. 300–1200*, an anthology of critical essays. She recently delivered the following papers: "Identity and Difference in Ayyubid Metalwork: Crusader-Islamic Visual Encounters in the Context of Mediterranean Culture"; "Encounters with Islam: the Medieval Mediterranean Experience, Art, Material Culture, and Cultural Interchange," University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, April 2003; and "Mapping Visual Identity

and Culture in the Mediterranean between the 10th and 13th Centuries," Sixth International Congress, Mediterranean Studies Association, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, May 28–31, 2003.



Making the most of the final year of her MacArthur Fellowship, Professor of History **Ayesha Jalal** spent the spring semester in Pakistan working on her new manuscript, *Partisans of Allah: Meanings of Jihad in South Asia*. She presented a paper based on her latest research in May 2003 at the Harvard University seminar "South Asia Without Borders." Earlier in January, she gave a series of lectures on South Asia at universities in Kyoto and Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese Ministry of Education. Her speaking engagements during the fall of 2003 include a keynote address at a conference titled "Walls in Asia."

Deina Abdelkader Kady, Assistant Professor of International Relations and Comparative Politics, Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, and formerly Lecturer and Faculty Member of the History



Malik Mufti, Associate Professor of Political Science, received the "Lillian and Joseph Leibner Award for Distinguished Teaching and Advising." He is also the new director of the Middle East Studies Program at Tufts.

Department and Fares Center, Tufts University (specialist on Modern Islamic Activism, North African Modern History, and the Intellectual and Cultural History of the modern Middle East), presented several papers in 2002–03, including “Modernity and Muslim Legal Thought,” at the World Conference on Middle East Studies (Mainz, Germany); and “Abu Ishaq al-Shatibi and his Influence on Muslim Spain” at the Mediterranean Studies Association (Budapest, Hungary). She is also presenting a paper at the Middle East Studies Association (Anchorage, Alaska) regarding modernity, gender, and the state. Currently she is working on her book *Contemporary Islamists: A Collection of Essays* (Pluto Press, 2004), which will be her second book after *Social Justice in Islam* (International Institute for Islamic Thought, 2000). She has also published “Modernity and the Principle of Public Welfare” in *Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations* (April 2003).



Lucy Der Manuelian,
Arthur H. Dadian
and Ara Oztemel
Professor of Armenian
Art and Architectural
History, Department

of Art and Art History, was an invited speaker at Harvard, which in October hosted the International Conference of the National Association of Armenian Studies and Research on Armenian Studies: Looking Toward the 21st Century. She presented a paper titled “The Field of Medieval Armenian Art and Architecture: Reflections on its Recent Past, Present, and Future”

in the session at which scholars holding endowed professorships in the field of Armenian studies spoke. Her chapter “Ani: The Fabled Capital of Armenia” was published recently in *Ani. World Architectural Heritage of a Medieval Armenian Capital*, edited by S. Peter Cowe, in the University of Pennsylvania Armenian Texts and Studies series. During the lecture series “Commemorating the 1,700th Anniversary of the Christianization of Armenia” at the Armenian Cultural Foundation, she spoke on “Armenian Manuscripts, Monasteries, and Miracles of the Middle Ages.” Professor Der Manuelian also did fieldwork and research in Armenia and supervised the restoration work being done on three medieval churches in Armenia, for which she had been awarded a foundation grant of \$50,000. A fourth church will be added to these churches, which range in date from the seventh to the eleventh century. She was also asked to utilize the ground-penetrating radar system she had brought from Boston at the newly discovered medieval Jewish cemetery in Armenia, one of the oldest known in existence. The radar system was lent to her through the generosity of Professor Farouk El-Baz, Director of Boston University’s Center for Remote Sensing. Rebroadcasts of her television film “Lost Treasures of Christianity: The Ancient Monuments of Armenia” appeared on PBS stations in New York, Detroit, and other cities, reaching audiences of one million as well as audiences of the 58 stations which have shown it. At the University of St. Thomas in Minneapolis, she was invited to speak at

the Peace and Justice Symposium: A Tribute to Armenia, The First Christian Nation in November. In Boston, she was presented with the 2002 Outstanding Alumna Award by the historic Girls’ Latin School—Boston Latin Academy (her alma mater) at its annual meeting. She also served on the Cultural Advisory Committee of the San Francisco Opera Company for performances of the opera *Arshak II* by the Armenian composer Tigran Chuhadjian to commemorate Armenia’s adoption of Christianity 1,700 years ago.

Beatrice Manz, Associate Professor of History, is on leave this year, working at the School of Historical Studies in Princeton on a book called *Nomads in the Middle East* for the Cambridge University Press’s Themes in Islamic History series. Her leave was made possible by several fellowships—ACLS, FRAC, and the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.



Jeanne Marie Penvenne, Associate Professor of History, published an article in *Movement Social* (2003) and guest-

edited a special issue of the *International Journal of African Historical Studies* on “Portuguese Colonial Africa in Comparative Perspective.” Papers for the special issue were drawn from the panels she chaired last year at a Brown University international conference titled Portuguese/African Encounters. She also presented “Settling Against the Tide: The Layered Contradictions

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of Twentieth-Century Portuguese Settlement in Mozambique" at a workshop on settler colonialism in the twentieth century organized through Harvard's Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies and the Reischauer Center for Japanese Studies. Penvenne continues collaborative research with colleagues in Mozambique as part of a three-year Mellon grant on Forced Migration through Tufts University's Feinstein Famine Center.



Robert M. Russell, Director and Senior Scientist of the Jean Mayer USDA Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging, and colleagues have been concerned with the amount of vitamin A that can be extracted from fruits and vegetables by the human body. Russell and colleagues have used nonradioactive, isotopically labeled plants to quantify the exact biovalence of food carotenoids to vitamin A in the human body. It was found that it takes approximately 30 mg of carotenoids in spinach to convert to 1 mg of vitamin A in the body, and that it takes approximately 25 mg of carotenoids in carrots to convert to 1 mg of vitamin A in the body. These conversion ratios are much less efficient than previously thought and are important for developing countries in planning programs to combat vitamin A deficiency. Further studies are now being planned by Russell and colleagues with scientists in China to measure the conversion efficiency in children. Also, Russell and colleagues are now growing Golden Rice (genetically modified rice containing beta

carotene in which the food matrix is totally digestible) for testing the efficiency of the conversion of carotenoids to vitamin A in that more simple food matrix.



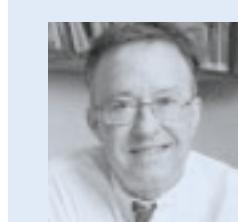
Jeswald Salacuse, Henry J. Baker Professor of Commercial Law at the Fletcher School, has published a new book titled *The Global Negotiator: Making, Managing, and Mending Deals Around the World in the Twenty-First Century*, published in June by Palgrave Macmillan, a division of St. Martin's Press. Its goal is to instruct the reader in the effective use of negotiation throughout the entire life of an international business transaction.

George Saperstein, Assistant Dean for Research in Environmental and Population Health and International Veterinary Medicine, led the USAID-funded project "Strengthening Regional Collaboration in Animal Health and Zoonoses Control," which began in 1997 and just ended in December 2003. Since 1999, this effort built on the success of the trilateral animal health project between Israel, Egypt, and USDA. This project succeeded in transferring knowl-

edge, skills, and technology from Israel and Egypt to Jordan and the Palestinian Authority. Although the project focused on the diagnosis and control of foot-and-mouth disease, brucellosis, and diseases of unborn and newborn sheep and goats, many of the laboratory techniques, research methods employed, epidemiological principles, and cross-border collaborations are directly transferable for the control of other important animal diseases. Because some of the livestock diseases of concern are capable of infecting humans, this project was aimed at not just improving livestock product production and food security, but also in improving public health.



Reed Ueda, Professor of History, has edited (with Conrad E. Wright) *Faces of Community: Immigrant Massachusetts, 1860-2000*. This volume of essays was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society and Northeastern University Press in April 2003. Professor Ueda is also finishing his term as an elected member of the Executive Board of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society, the primary scholarly organization for historians of U.S. immigration.



Tony Smith, Cornelius M. Jackson Professor of Political Science, received the Tufts Distinguished Scholar Award this year.



Donald Wertlieb,
Professor at the Eliot Pearson Department of Child Development and Tufts University Center for Children,

recently returned from his April–May visit to Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine, where he joined colleagues from Israel's Gordon College in Haifa in an ongoing trilateral collaboration establishing an Educational Resource Center (ERC) for children with disabilities. Tufts colleagues from the Boston School of Occupational Therapy and the Tufts University Medical School Department of Pediatrics have been included in recent missions to the center as well. The ERC is based at the Bet Hana Pedagogical Institute; thus, in addition to the direct service to children with disabilities and their families, the ERC serves as a demonstration and training site for teachers-in-training and last year

sent out Ukraine's first cohort of primary educators who also had systematic training in Western special education as part of their preparation. These new teachers work throughout the FSU as well as in Israel. This spring, the Israeli team included special educators and an anthropologist who provided professional development workshops and demonstrations to ERC staff and joined Wertlieb in advancing training in family advocacy with parents and professionals as part of human rights and democratization processes underway in the former Soviet Union. Funding for the work derives from the sister cities triangle of the Jewish Communities of Haifa, Boston, and Dnepropetrovsk, with corporate support from CIBC Investment Bank. With colleagues Rich Lerner (CD, ADSI) and Francine Jacobs (CD/UEP), Wertlieb edited the four-volume *Handbook of Applied Developmental Science* (Sage, 2003). "Promoting Positive Youth and

Family Development: Community Systems, Citizenship & Civil Society" includes the chapter "Islamic Arabic Youth and Family Development: An example from Kuwait," as well as discussion of the intersectoral partnering and collaboration processes involved in projects such as the ERC, where corporate, NGO/civil society, and government stakeholders are orchestrated on behalf of children.



Jonathan Wilson,
Fletcher Professor of Rhetoric and Debate, Professor of English, and Chair of the Tufts English Department,

published his third novel, *A Palestine Affair*, through Random House. The story is set in 1924 during the British mandate in Palestine. Part mystery, part quest for identity, the novel weaves together religious and political issues still very much alive in the Middle East today.

New Look for Fares Center

The Fares Center has recently installed a 40-inch Fujitsu Plasma screen TV in its central corridor. The TV's image can be projected onto a large screen in the Fares Conference Room to accommodate larger audiences.

Please drop by and take a look!



Shawna Bucaram Zard, Tufts alumna J90, and her husband Asaad Zard generously donated roses flown in from Ecuador for the annual Fares Lecture.



Dean Stephen Bosworth and Christine Bosworth welcomed Egyptian Ambassador Nabil Fahmy to the Fares Center for Eastern Mediterranean Studies in October.

The mission of the Fares Center for Eastern Mediterranean Studies at Tufts University is to create an academic environment for the promotion of greater understanding of the rich heritage of the Eastern Mediterranean, and of the significant challenges that this region faces at the beginning of the twenty-first century. The center acts as a major focus for cross-regional

and cross-cultural analysis, providing a forum for the articulation of a broad diversity of viewpoints in the belief that this will serve as an effective means of conflict resolution.

The main countries concerned are Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, and the neighboring countries of Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Israel, and Turkey, together with any other country or region of the world whose history and politics affects them. The region's history and its pivotal role in world politics have attracted the interest of scholars concerned with fields as diverse as the origins of writing and the beginnings of modern science. In focusing on the Eastern Mediterranean, the center is a rich source of current information and data on the area, encouraging the consideration of policy issues from an international perspective.

In addition to constituting a valuable resource for Middle East majors and graduate students in other fields, the university-wide center's links to the existing curriculum include collaboration with a number of schools, departments, and programs at Tufts. Visiting fellowships are offered annually to prominent and promising scholars from abroad, who can make significant contributions to the center's teaching and research, and its analysis of public policy issues.

The center sponsors academic symposia, conferences, and seminars that enhance its commitment to cross-regional analysis and to the encouragement of a diversity of voices from within and from outside the region. It publishes occasional papers and the proceedings of workshops and conferences on the history, culture, and international relations of the region.



The Fares Center

for Eastern Mediterranean Studies

TUFTS UNIVERSITY
Cabot Intercultural Center
160 Packard Avenue
Medford, MA 02155

Telephone: 617-627-6560
Fax: 617-627-3461
E-mail: fares-center@tufts.edu
Web: <http://farescenter.tufts.edu>

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