

The Harry S Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

**Annual Report
1995-96**



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Dr. Immanuel Shefer Dntg

The Harry S Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

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**Annual Report
1995-96**



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Executive Director: Dr. Edy Kaufman

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Contents

<i>Founders</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>The Institute</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>Mission Statement</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Governing Body</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>The Fellowship</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Interns and Research Assistants</i>	<i>ix</i>
<i>Staff</i>	<i>ix</i>
Message from the Chairman	1
Directors' Report	2
Research and Development	4
Africa	8
Asia	10
Center for Human Rights	18
Latin America	20
Middle East	25
Modernization and Comparative Civilizations	43
Non-Western Forms of Domination	44
Visiting Fellows	45
Library and Documentation Center	46
The Abba Eban Centre for Israeli Diplomacy	48
Funds and Resources	49
Publications	53

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The Harry S Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace

Founded in 1965, The Harry S Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace had the personal support of former US President Harry S. Truman. The Institute backs major studies on the history, politics and social development of the non-Western world, with particular emphasis on the Middle East. Several conferences, workshops, and symposiums are organized each year. There are six research units: Africa, Asia, the Center for Human Rights, Latin America, the Middle East, and Modernization and Comparative Civilizations, with much of their work being interdisciplinary because of the varied interests of the Institute's Fellows. Worldwide contacts are maintained with universities, institutes, and individuals in the different fields of research.

In its capacity as an institute for the advancement of peace, the Truman Institute initiates joint projects to parallel world mainline high-level political activities in conflict resolution and in the struggle to uphold the principles of human rights as defined by the UN Charter in both the international and local spheres. Hence, apart from being active in more academic forums, many Institute members are involved in grass roots organizations. The Truman Institute also plays an instrumental role in bringing together people from all kinds of academic and professional backgrounds, including politicians, diplomats and journalists to exchange ideas.

Many of the meetings and conferences are open to the public, thereby ensuring as wide a representation of opinions and input as possible, which serves to further enrich discussions and keep the work of the Truman Institute immediately accessible.

Though part of the Hebrew University and located on the Mount Scopus Campus, the Institute has its own Board of Overseers and an Academic Committee which determine its overall policies and research programs. Several Visiting Fellows from abroad are in residence each year, reflecting the Truman Institute's multi-disciplinary and multi-regional work.

After the Six Days War of 1967, the building of the Truman Institute was the first to be completed on Mount Scopus since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948. Its large, black-marbled floor entrance-hall leads off to the Library and Documentation Center with its unique collection of periodicals, the Abba Eban Centre which holds material from the diplomatic and political career of former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, and to the spacious Handler Auditorium where conferences are regularly held. The Fellows' rooms are on the third floor.

Mission Statement

The Harry S Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace is dedicated to fostering peace and advancing cooperation in the Middle East and among the peoples of the world through research; the sponsorship of conferences, seminars and colloquiums; providing fellowships for local and visiting scholars whose research is related to the activities of the Institute; and the maintenance of close relations with similar institutes abroad. In pursuit of these objectives, the Truman Institute's activities include:

- a) Studies on Middle Eastern issues, with an emphasis on Israeli-Palestinian relations, promoting and enhancing peace, cooperation and welfare in the region as a whole. Arab-Jewish joint-research projects will be particularly encouraged.
- b) Studies on issues concerning Africa, Asia, Latin America and the non-European world in search of a better understanding of the roots of conflict in order to contribute, too, to conflict resolution within countries and across national boundaries.
- c) The maintenance and development of the Truman Institute's Library and Documentation Center primarily to serve the Institute's associates, but endeavoring to assist the researchers of the Hebrew University and, within its limited capacity, to serve the country and region. With the introduction of the new information technology, the Institute will stimulate long-distance exchanges and initiate dialogues with scholars all over the world, as well as with those from countries as yet without diplomatic ties with Israel.
- d) Support for the dissemination of research findings dealing with the Institute's areas of interest by encouraging in-house publications and publicizing studies made by its Fellows and associates.

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Message from the Chairman

As we celebrate and assess thirty years of peace research and activities at the Truman Institute, let us look ahead to the next thirty years, too. In so doing, we have to remember that although anchored in academia, our institute must play a role that goes well beyond that of ivory tower. Also, peace does not spontaneously break out; it is the outcome of a complex process which involves all aspects of life and can only be built up over time.

Cold War divisions which so neatly colored the world map are already giving way to a complicated process of 'globalization,' and the New World will increasingly be viewed in economic terms as the centrality of the nation-state continues to erode. Multipolarity will replace the East-West divide, with a strengthening of regional groupings, even as a number of powers compete for world influence and economic prowess: the US, Japan, the EU, China, ASEAN, Asia's 'Little Dragons,' the Persian Gulf, and the Latin American bloc, the Indian sub-continent and a revitalized Russia. New priorities will come to the fore as these powers seek to realign themselves according to their perceived needs. Many old rivalries will resurface, some in new forms, and ethnic, tribal and religious antagonisms will continue to propel civil wars, leading to the breakup of whole communities, and large-scale migrations.

Although overall arms sales have temporarily declined, Cold War weapons stockpiles are being dumped on international markets, beginning new arms races. Unless decisive action is taken, there will be a proliferation of military hardware, production technology and delivery systems for nuclear, chemical and biological, as well as conventional weapons of mass destruction.

Despite comforting slogans of 'sustainable growth,' the world's population will continue to rise dramatically, adding new pressures on natural resources—especially energy and fresh water—as well as on the environment. While Europe and the US age demographically, 'youth bulges' with voracious appetites for land, food and non-renewable resources will dominate the course of many developing countries. The UN predicts that by the year 2025, four times as many urban dwellers will be in lesser developing countries, bringing in their wake all the by-now familiar problems of inner-city life, with its social stresses and heavy demands on services and transport.

As shown by the Chernobyl nuclear-plant disaster, pollution recognizes no international boundaries. Neither do massive flows of refugees, narcotics, crime and terrorism, which increasingly undermines and threatens the very existence of some vulnerable states.

Admittedly, this is a gloomy prognosis, but stress, danger and disorder will be very much a part of our future, unless resolute action is taken at all levels. It is to these challenges of conflict resolution that the Truman Institute must address itself. While concentrating on peace research, we have also to reach out on a selective basis through workshops, conferences, seminars, publications, and the Internet to the intellectual elites of contending parties and highlight the skills available in our pool of talent, as well as the information and material open to reference in our unique Library, the only one of its kind in the Middle East. And for that, my friends, we need strong financial support and continued commitment.

Ambassador William A. Brown

Directors' Report

The Truman Institute faced new challenges during this past academic year of 1995-96. The slowing down of the Middle East peace process and the actual situation on the ground made for more difficult conditions in the furthering of cooperative ties with our colleagues in the Arab world and with the Palestinians in particular. The closure of the Territories and the general mood of frustration which set in during the year that witnessed bus-bombings and the assassination of Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, put up serious obstacles to meetings and the search for more optimistic and new ventures.

However, since 'first-track diplomacy' has not been making any substantive progress, it becomes increasingly important to keep open all additional channels of communications and discuss ways of breaking the stalemate. Clearly, the lack of peace-making among the leadership should further stress the import of building bridges between the civilian societies of the parties in conflict, including the academics among them. Our challenge at the Truman Institute is to reach upwards to the policy-makers and across to public opinion, with the fruit of our shared understanding and prospects for resolution and reconciliation. Yet, many government sources which initially wanted to be associated with the success of the official peace talks at previous stages are cutting back in their financing of our 'second-track' dialogues and research activities, without sufficiently realizing that the foundations of the future of the peace process depends on the support it has from the people of the nations involved.

In spite of the prevailing adverse conditions, the Truman Institute, implementing the strategic plan outlined in this Report and with the generous financial backing and encouragement from the members of our Board of Trustees, has been able not only to continue with its current research, but also to develop some of the new ideas put forward into small though promising projects. Hence, over the last year, research activities with West Bank colleagues have been broadened to include two additional proposals with institutions in Gaza, as well as six with Jordanian academics. With the expedient use of the 'Partners in Peace' fund established by Mrs. Barbara Mandel, we were able to proceed in these two fields of work. The Larry and Nancy Glick Revolving Fund for Peace provided us with some seed money to organize special sessions with our neighbors which allowed for the take-off of new projects. In addition, this Fund is facilitating the conceptualization of new trilateral projects, Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian, on the subjects of 'Women's Political Participation' and the 'Formation of National Identities,' and the active joint involvement of the Universities of Maryland and Bethlehem in a regional gathering to discuss the issues of academic criticism of the peace process.

Looking again at the need to work at the grass roots level, top priority has been given to a Peace Education program consisting of several projects. We have taken the innovative approach of initiating studies among the Israelis and Palestinians to reduce negative stereotypes and prejudices against each other, particularly in textbooks. Alongside this work is the reinforcement of mutually positive images by the two communities, and of their commonalities through the development of curricula for both Israeli and Palestinian universities on the 'Common Heritage of Arabs and Jews,' with an emphasis on religion, history, culture, language and philosophy. This aspect of Peace Education has also been recognized as a priority by our American Friends of the Hebrew University and we are eagerly looking forward to cooperating with their lay-leader and staff in supporting all endeavors being made in the field.

A new and important development occurred this year when for the first time in Israel, two

Jordanian graduates began their doctoral programs at the Hebrew University. These two gifted students, Ms. Mayyada Abdo and Mr. Hassan Barari, graduates of the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan in Amman, will be focusing their research on Jewish activities during the British Mandate period and Israeli foreign policy, respectively. This promising start to forging such academic links has made us aware of the new avenues open to inviting young scholars to do their graduate research studies with us, thereby cementing relations with Israeli counterparts. We are actively seeking support for a program of this kind and hope to realize our aims.

As well as continuing with its peace-related projects, the Truman Institute's Fellows are also strengthening its different research units on Africa, Asia, the Center for Human Rights, Latin America, the Middle East, and Modernization and Comparative Civilizations. This is being done through the promotion of seminars and workshops, as well as interdisciplinary and interregional workings. As cofounders of the Center for Human Rights with the Department of Law at the Hebrew University, we have pledged to take on a greater role in its operations. Looking to the future, the number of doctoral Fellowships at the Truman Institute was raised to fifteen for 1996-97.

In the field of information technology and documentation, the intended timetable for a major transformation of our unique Library into a focal research point for scholars of the region has unfortunately had to be slowed down because of unforeseen surgical changes in the US institutions providing assistance in these plans. Yet, fully cognizant of the significance of moving on into the twenty-first century and the extent to which cybernetic linkages are not seriously effected by political borders, we are determined to go ahead with the completion of planning computerization, and are seeking support from appropriate sources.

We want to express our gratitude to the members of the Board of Trustees, both abroad and in Israel. We have secured the active cooperation of most of them, benefiting from their continued interest and good will. We also hope to establish a more active working relationship with those few members, particularly in Israel, who are not yet fully involved in the Institute's workings.

A special acknowledgment is due to our Chairperson, Ambassador William A. Brown, for his vigorous participation in the Institute which has helped ensure the crystallization and successful implementation of its plans. Bill sent out personal letters to the Founders of the Truman Institute and their descendants, calling for renewed support in our work, especially at this difficult and historic stage of the peace process. We join in appealing for continued support in the Institute's different projects.

A final word: Back here in Jerusalem, we have for the first time prepared a 'Mission Statement' in which we seek to have a consensus among our researchers and the constituent bodies of the Truman Institute in defining our objectives in the light of new challenges.

*Prof. Moshe Ma'oz, Director, and Chairman of the Academic Committee
Dr. Edy Kaufman, Executive Director and Senior Researcher*

Research and Development

During the last decade, the Truman Institute has put considerable emphasis on developing close relations with Palestinian academics from East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza. Ironically enough, this emphasis was first made during the Intifada when the Truman Library, with its renowned collection of over 1,500 periodicals, was frequently visited by Palestinian scholars seeking material unavailable in the West Bank. While official contacts with Israelis was forbidden, most of the Palestinians who came to the Library developed informal contacts with them through these meetings, which then grew into numerous joint-research projects. Contacts between the two groups have since widened and strengthened, and during 1995-96, came to include Jordanian academics as well. A major conference and ongoing project on Academic Criticism of the Middle East Peace Process, with Egyptian participation, is now being planned. This is particularly significant since, despite the almost twenty years of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel, academic contacts remain at a low level and are almost non-existent.

Many of our projects with the Palestinians are carried out in coordination with the Palestine Consultancy Group (PCG), a consortium of Palestinian scholars from a variety of institutions, which is chaired by the philosopher, Prof. Sari Nusseibeh, who is also president of the newly-established Al-Quds University in East Jerusalem.

All our projects are intended to impact on the peace process in one way or another, especially in its peace-building aspect. Although the Truman Institute formally conducted much of its research on the final-status issues of the peace process, the primary emphasis has now been partially shifted to what we term peace-building, that is to say, developing relations between individuals and institutions that are based on trust. However, we are still planning some significant projects that are intended to provide guidance for policy-makers, notably on the issues of borders and Jerusalem.

An example of a peace-building project is our joint-examination of Israeli and Palestinian textbooks and curriculum statements in history and civics, done in cooperation with the PCG. An Israeli and a Palestinian specialist have been working together on a pilot project on this subject, involving the analysis of textbooks in their treatment of Palestinian refugees from the 1948 war. We are currently seeking funds for a similar analysis of the period of 1882 to the present day, and expect to expand this project to research Egyptian and Jordanian textbooks, too.

The analysis of textbooks is only one part of an ambitious Peace Education Project, now in its planning stages. Peace Education is an essential element of peace-building, and the Truman Institute wants to set up a variety of joint activities, including a Peace Education Forum, bringing together academics, educators and officials from non-governmental organizations for off-the-record discussions and debates. This is scheduled to begin in the spring of 1997. Other components include: To Live Together, a project designed to evaluate peace education programs now being planned at the University of Geneva; concurrent courses at Israeli and Palestinian universities stressing the common heritage of Jews and Moslems; an ongoing survey of Israeli and Palestinian students' political attitudes; and English-language courses with readings in conflict resolution.

A continuing project which directly addresses one of the most contentious issues in the peace process concerns the Joint Management of Shared Aquifers, which is now in its third stage. Proposals have been put forward within this project's framework to ensure that water

supplies to Israelis and Palestinians be managed jointly and equitably. Some of the same researchers are also working on setting up cooperative groups in a study entitled the Potential Use of Treated Waste-Water.

Several projects deal with different aspects of Israeli-Palestinian communication. One such project will be calling on conflict resolution and cultural experts to examine how Israelis and Palestinians can express their sense of grief and convey their condolences to each other in the case of terrorist incidents, in a manner that is positive and non-intrusive. In another, a joint team will examine the tension between practical manifestations of making peace and establishing justice, and how this impacts on an understanding of these goals among Israeli and Palestinian intellectuals.

Two ambitious projects concern some of the most important final-status issues in the peace process. An ongoing project on Jerusalem has three joint teams examining shared options in the areas of sovereignty, a master-plan for the development of the metropolitan area, and holy places and religious affairs. A manuscript is being completed and a book will be published with their findings. Another planned project will be using state-of-the-art satellite Geographic Information Services (GIS) techniques to create a database containing various scenarios for use by Israeli and Palestinian policy-makers in defining Israeli-Palestinian borders.

The fall of 1996 saw the beginning of a pilot project involving a number of Israelis working with a group of Palestinian scholars from Gaza on the extremely sensitive issue of alleged collaborators with Israel. Many of these alleged collaborators were killed in 'extra-judicial executions,' and their families are still ostracized by Palestinian society. We will examine the historical, legal and therapeutic aspects involved and analyze ways by which social reintegration can be accomplished as part of the healing process within Palestinian society. Israel is also directly effected, as several thousands of collaborators and their families were resettled inside its borders and are isolated both from Israeli Jews and Arabs.

Academic Cooperation with Jordan

The academic year of 1995-96 was significant at the Truman Institute for many reasons, one of the main ones being the start made on a program developing contacts with Jordanian academics from several universities. Building on its experience in establishing and maintaining academic cooperation with Palestinians, the Truman Institute sees this as a natural step forward.



Meeting between Truman Institute Fellows and Jordanian academics

I spent four months in Jordan during the winter and spring of 1995-96, interviewing academics on their attitudes towards Israel and the peace process. The contacts made then, as well as those of Dr. Yitzhak Reiter, a Fellow at Truman, formed the basis of a conference held at the Institute with six Jordanian scholars on 30-31 May. A number of Truman scholars and Hebrew University professors, including Hebrew University Vice-Rector Moshe Arad, used this opportunity to meet with the visitors. Coincidentally, the conference took place the day after the Israeli elections, and the Jordanians made clear their expectation that neither the party in power in Israel, nor the vicissitudes of the peace process were to color relations with the Institute. To date, this has indeed been true.

A number of possible research projects were suggested at the May conference, and a list of four was agreed upon which would be the substance of the Institute's cooperation with Jordan.

The projects include

- a) Economic Development and Integration between Israel and Jordan: The final project will be presented as an 'Issues' paper, delineating the major economic problems to be considered in this field.
- b) The Changing Image of Israelis and Jordanians in the Media: Israelis and Jordanians with both academic and practical media experience will analyze how the media of each of the two countries portrays the other.
- c) Attitudes of Jordanian and Israeli Businesspeople toward Trade and Business Ventures: This project will primarily involve a survey of businesspeople to determine what they consider to be the principle obstacles to increased trade and economic activities between the two countries. The results will be made known to policy-makers in both countries concerned.
- d) A Comparative Analysis of Attitudes toward the Peace Process in Jordanian and Israeli Universities: As part of this project, a survey of student attitudes at several universities in each country will be made.

All of these programs, except for that on the media, are supported by seed money from the Larry and Nancy Glick Revolving Fund, set up by Truman benefactors, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Glick.

Ongoing Projects

Israeli-Palestinian Bilateral Projects

Peace-Building: Analysis of Palestinian and Israeli Textbooks
 Joint Management of Shared Aquifers
 Potential Use of Treated Waste-Water
 The Psychology of the Peace Process (a)
 Jerusalem: Points of Friction and Possible Solutions
 Victims of Internal Political Violence: A Study of Alleged Collaborators with Israel Living in Gaza and Israel
 The Psychology of the Peace Process (b): An Analysis of Cross-Generational Attitudes to the Peace Process
 Working on Healing in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

Israeli-Jordanian Bilateral Projects

The Changing Image of Israelis and Jordanians in the Media
 Economic Development and Integration between Israel and Jordan
 Government and Business Attitudes toward the Peace between Israel and Jordan
 A Comparative Examination of Attitudes towards the Peace Process in Israeli and Jordanian Universities

Multilateral Projects

Understanding Academic Criticism of the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process

Planned Projects

Ethno-political Conflicts in Central Asia and Transcaucasia within the Context of the Greater Middle East

Israeli-Palestinian Bilateral Projects

Partners in Conflict: Promoting Negotiating Skills and Peace-Building among Israelis and Palestinians through Electronic Communications between the Academic Communities
 Environmental Stress Studies on Olive Production in Semi-Arid Conditions
 Alternative Israeli-Palestinian Economic Agreements—a Joint Evaluation
 The Roots of Violence: The Effects of Childhood and Adolescent Experiences on the Likelihood of Committing Politically-Inspired Violence
 The Israeli-Palestinian Border Project
 Human Rights and Conflict Resolution: Searching for Common Ground between Justice and Peace in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

Multilateral Projects

A Study of National Identities in Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Israel
 Peace Education: Building on the Common Heritage of Arabs and Jews
 The Comparative Status of Women

Mr. Paul L. Scham, J.D., Research Associate and Development Coordinator



Africa

There were no conferences or workshops on African issues this year.

Africa Unit

Unfortunately, due to the different demands made on the time of the unit's members outside of the Truman Institute, the Africa Unit was not active last year. Prof. Naomi Chazan, for example, is a Member of Knesset, and had a heavy work schedule from her parliamentary duties, and Prof. Victor Azarya was away on sabbatical.

However, it is planned to reinvigorate the unit in 1996-97, and have more activities, especially meetings to analyze evolving African-Israeli relations in the post-Cold War period and in the era of peace-making in the Middle East. Outside Africanists will be invited to speak and join the unit in order to raise the awareness of Africa at the Hebrew University and in the community at large.

It was the main research interests of the Africa Unit which directly led to the Truman Institute concentrating on issues of civil societies worldwide. This unit's members also focus on questions of development problems in Africa. The resident scholars at the Truman Institute who comprise the unit's core group of Africanists represent a variety of disciplines, including history, political science, sociology, anthropology, religious studies, literature and linguistics.

Fellows' Specialist Interests

PROF. MICHEL ABITBOL, Professor, Department of African Studies, The Hebrew University: *Muslim fundamentalism in North and West Africa*

PROF. VICTOR AZARYA, (on sabbatical), Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Hebrew University: *Nomads and states in Africa and Asia; state-society relations in Africa; agrarianization and de-agrarianization in Africa; Christian communities in Jerusalem*

PROF. NAOMI CHAZAN, Member of Knesset; Professor, Department of African Studies, and Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University: *Comparative politics in Africa; the peace process in the Middle East*

DR. SHELDON GELLAR, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Democratic processes in Africa; politics of development in Africa; management of Rural Knowledge Systems for Natural Resource Development in Rural Senegal (funded by the Netherlands-Israel Development Research Programme)*

MRS. RUTH GINIO, Ph.D. student, Department of African Studies, The Hebrew University, and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Colonial French West Africa during World War II; colonial history of French Africa*

DR. DAPHNA GOLAN, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Human rights and women's rights in South Africa and Israel*

PROF. STEVEN KAPLAN, Associate Professor, and Department Chair, Department of African Studies, and Department of Comparative Religion, The Hebrew University: *The social and religious history of Medieval Ethiopia; the history and literature of the Beta Israel; indigenous transformations of missionary Christianity*

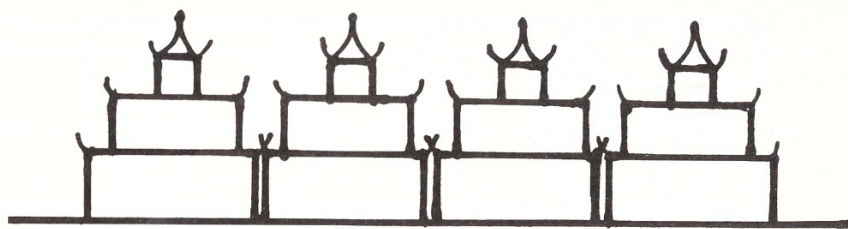
PROF. NEHEMIA LEVTZION, Director, Van Leer Institute; Bamberger and Fuld Professor of History of the Muslim Peoples, Department of African Studies, and Professor, Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, The Hebrew University: *Eighteenth century renewal and reform in Islam; Islam in International Relations*

PROF. BENYAMIN NEUBERGER, Professor, Department of African Studies, and Department of Political Science, The Open University of Israel; and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Ethnicity and democratization in Africa; wars and violence in Africa; Netherlands-Israel Development Research Programme*

DR. ARYE ODED, Former Israeli Ambassador; Senior Lecturer, Department of African Studies, The Hebrew University: *Islam and politics in East Africa; political development in Uganda and Kenya*

DR. HAGAR SALAMON, Lecturer, Jewish and Comparative Folklore Program, Institute of Jewish Studies, The Hebrew University: *Anthropology and folklore of Ethiopian Jews; culture in transition; life histories*

Prof. Steven Kaplan



Asia

The Bible in Modern China: The Literary and Intellectual Impact

International Workshop, The Hebrew University, 23-28 June 1996

The international workshop on 'The Bible in Modern China' was sponsored by the Truman Institute, together with seven other sponsors. Twenty invited participants from eight countries, including from the People's Republic of China, presented papers.

Although no rigid interpretative framework was imposed on the meeting, the participating scholars were asked to present papers that would address the broader role of the Bible, and the questions of how the Bible's contents were used in creative works and intellectual discourse. The workshop papers adhered closely to these aims and, as it turned out, were organized into three specific categories: Translations of the Bible into Chinese, how the Bible was received by the Chinese, and the Bible's appropriation. The cohesiveness of the subjects of the papers led to both lively and searching discussions. To the organizers, participants and audience, the warm, yet serious atmosphere of each session was extremely gratifying.

A number of significant issues were raised regarding translations of the Bible. The Catholic neglect to translate the complete Bible into Chinese until the 1950s, was contrasted with the extensive translating activities by Protestants, who had already produced several competing translations by the end of the 19th century. This asymmetry gave rise to a major question about the weak impact of the Chinese Bible on Chinese Catholic intellectuals as compared with a far stronger impact on Protestants. Language and fidelity of translation in a case study of the Book of Ruth raised questions of translatability and the larger issue of transporting concepts from one cultural context into another.

If the translated Chinese Bible indeed represents the initial step in the 'sinification' of Christianity, as scholars have maintained, then the question of the Bible's reception is crucial. How did the first generation of Bible readers read the text? How were the new ideas accommodated to the Chinese language? How were new ideas initially integrated with Chinese tradition? On reception, these papers elicited spirited discussions on the uses of a Confucian vocabulary and resort to traditional poetic imagery.

The availability of several translated texts and the first steps in their reception, made possible the twentieth century appropriation by writers and poets. A poetic recreation of the Psalms into classical verse when China was at war with Japan at the end of the 1930s was meant to convey hope in the country's darkest hours; the Samson and Delilah theme in short stories was referred to at the time to show ultimate victory over the invader. Writers in the 1920s

often used biblical concepts in two ways: to explore in fiction such ideas as grace and compassion, and to criticize Westerners and missionaries. Together with other themes, the intellectual discourse concerning China's modern change often invoked biblical models. The provocative papers on this topic produced some lively exchanges among participants about political messages conveyed in the Bible.

The participants concluded more than once that the Chinese Bible in all three phases of translation, reception, and appropriation tells a story of encounter between Chinese and Western cultures. This story is still unfolding. The workshop's unique contribution to Chinese literary and intellectual history is the attempt to explore and understand for the first time the content of this specific encounter.

Participants

Prof. Avraham Altman, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Clara Brakel, *Leiden University*; Prof. Arnulf Camps, OFM Emeritus, *Catholic University*; Prof. Leonid Cherkassky, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Irene Eber, *Truman Institute*; Prof. Joakim Enwall, *University of Stockholm*; Prof. George Evers, *Institute of Missiology*; Prof. Mark Fang, *SJ, Fujen University*; Prof. Raoul Findeisen, *University of Zurich*; Prof. Zhao Fusan, *Oklahoma City University*; Prof. Marian Galik, *Slovak Academy of Sciences*; Prof. Liang Gong, *Henan University*; Prof. Steven Kaplan, *Truman Institute*; Prof. Wolfgang Kubin, *University of Bonn*; Prof. Moshe Ma'oz, *Director, Truman Institute*; Dr. Lauren Pfister, *Hong Kong Baptist College*; Prof. Lewis S. Robinson, *Sacramento State University*; Prof. Zhu Ruikai, *Shanghai University*; Prof. David Satran, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Harold Z. Schiffman, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Francis K.H. So, *National Sun Yat-Sen University*; Prof. Nicolas Standaert, *Catholic University*; Prof. Yariv-Laor, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Knut Walf, *Catholic University*; Prof. Sze-Kar Wan, *Andover Newton School of Theology*; Prof. Liu Xiaofeng, *Chinese University*; Dr. Xu Ding Xin, *Nanjing Theological Seminary*; Prof. Jost Zetzsche, *University of Hamburg*

Prof. Irene Eber



Japan and East Asia: Lessons for the Development of the Middle East in the Era of Peace

International Colloquium, The Hebrew University, 26-29 March 1996

The colloquium, 'Japan and East Asia,' was sponsored by the Japanese Government and designed to bring together academics from a variety of disciplines and countries of origin in order to discuss possible 'lessons' from the development experience in East Asia for the Middle East in the era of peace.

Prof. Robert A. Scalapino from the University of California at Berkeley opened the colloquium by giving a general overview of the East Asian development experience, its success and current difficulties. Following his lecture, and within the overall framework of 'searching for lessons' from East Asia, the conference was divided into several panels focused on a particular theme in which the East Asian experience might be of relevance to the Middle East.

The first panel, titled 'Lessons from Japanese Financial Markets,' was centered around the Japanese financial system, in particular the long-term relationships between banks and their

corporate clients (the 'Main Bank System'), which is considered to be a system that may have certain advantages over the typical 'Anglo-Saxon,' market-based financial one.



H.E. Ambassador Haruhiko Shibuya and Prof. Ben-Ami Shillony at the opening of the colloquium

The second panel, 'The role of Government in Economic Development in East Asia,' dealt with the factor of 'industrial policy' in the economic development of East Asia, an issue which has been of major controversy among academics for several decades. Members of this panel presented their views on the role that industrial policy has played in Japan. Some argued that there are indeed lessons to be drawn from Japanese policy towards infant industries, whilst others suggested that Japanese industrial policy consisted of a coherent set of growth-promoting policies which are behind Japan's economic success. The presentations were followed by an animated debate.

Another aspect of government policy which may be of relevance to the Middle East is patent policy and the protection of intellectual property rights. This panel entered into a discussion on Japanese patent policy, which, it was argued, has not been conducive to technological innovation, whereas the US patent system has a far better support of the incentives to introduce major technological innovations.

The third panel, 'Education, Values and the Labor Market,' focused on lessons from East Asia which are relevant to the development of a well-educated and motivated workforce. Issues discussed included the Japanese educational system and the roles of labor movements. The undoubtedly important influencing elements of culture and history were debated in this context.

Topics concerning 'Trade and Economic Relations: East Asia and the Middle East,' were the subjects of the fourth panel. Could trade relations among East Asian countries, which have witnessed dramatic changes in their economic and political relationships since the end of World War II, serve as a model for economic relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors? This aspect was discussed at length, and the session was divided into two parts: the first part was made up of two presentations by East Asia specialists, while the second focused on the problems and challenges of Israeli-Palestinian economic relations.

The last panel of the conference was a round table discussion on 'Japan-Middle East Relations.' This session was composed of a number of short presentations in which various aspects of Japan's relationship with the Middle East were analyzed, both from a historical perspective and with regard to possible future Japanese involvement in the region. Among the various issues raised, one can mention, for example, themes in Japan-East Asian relations which could be analogous to international relations in the Middle East, or the increased volume and visibility of Israeli-Japanese trade relations.

The colloquium drew a great deal of interest, and most sessions were attended by a large number of university professors and students, as well as other visitors. Presentations were

typically followed by lively discussions. The conference, which was also discussed on Israeli national television, may have had some impact, too, on the dissemination of the idea that Israel and other countries of the region should look for 'lessons' and 'models,' not only in the US and Europe, but also in East Asia.

Participants

Prof. Reiko Aoki, *SUNY Stony Brook*; Prof. Arie Arnon, *Ben-Gurion University, and Bank of Israel*; Prof. Hisham Awartani, *An-Najah University*; Prof. Eyal Ben-Ari, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Tuvia Blumenthal, *Ben-Gurion University*; Prof. Jenny Corbett, *St. Antony's College, Oxford University*; Prof. S.N. Eisenstadt, Professor Emeritus, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Roger Goodman, *St. Antony's College, Oxford University*; Dr. Daniel Gottlieb, *Bank of Israel*; Prof. Ehud Harari, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Ryokichi Hirono, *Seikei University, Tokyo*; Dr. Hillel Hirsch, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Akiyoshi Horiuchi, *University of Tokyo*; Mr. Akifumi Ikeda, *IDE, Tokyo*; Prof. Vladymir Isayev, *University of Moscow*; Prof. Yuzo Itagaki, *University of Tokyo and Tokyo Keizai University*; Prof. Yasumasa Kuroda, *University of Hawaii*; Prof. Ronald Morse, *University of Maryland*; Prof. Robert A. Scalapino, *University of California, Berkeley*; Prof. Ben-Ami Shillony, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Radha Sinha, *Sophia University, Tokyo*; Mr. Ryoji Tateyama, *JIME, Tokyo*; Dr. Yishay Yafeh, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Meir Zamir, *Ben-Gurion University*

Dr. Yishay Yafeh

Department of Economics, The Hebrew University



Partners in Conflict in the Caucasus

Re-entry workshop, Ecumenical Institute at Tantura, 20-26 May 1996

A group of eight Transcaucasians representing Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and South Ossetia came together in Jerusalem in May 1996, for an intensive week-long re-entry workshop of the 'Partners in Conflict—Transcaucasia' project initiated by the Center for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM) at the University of Maryland and hosted here by the Truman Institute.

The workshop was a follow-up to the project's first phase in which the eight scholars met for a semester (Fall 1995) at the University of Maryland-College Park campus. The aim was to analyze ways to end the bitter ethno-political differences in their region, and work to master the skills and tools of conflict resolution with which they could go back to their homes as positive agents of change and peace.

Each 'partner' had been involved in establishing conflict resolution programs and centers, often in collaboration with the project's other members across enemy lines. Apart from attending the workshop to report on their innovative and unique research and activities, the participants finalized preparations for a jointly written book and took part in consultative sessions on the present and future status of the conflicts in Abkhazia, Ngorno-Karabakh, and South Ossetia.

Theory and practice came together as the regional participants discussed the successes and pitfalls of their work and searched for alternatives and models of conflict resolution. The group was joined here by local and international experts—professionals and academics involved in various peace processes—so that their work had a solid basis and applicability



At the Archeological Museum in the Ecumenical Institute at Tantura

in reality and did not remain as a theoretical exercise. The two most important models discussed were those of the Aland Islands' autonomy, and the Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations. Indeed, the group had chosen to meet in the Holy Land because of the example it provided of a protracted communal conflict where resolutions are being actively sought. The workshop was addressed by both Israeli and Palestinian scholars. Other discussants came from the Aland Islands, Canada, Finland, Russia, and the US.

Meetings were held at the Truman Institute and at the Tantura Ecumenical Institute, where the participants stayed. The group received warm welcomes from members of Bethlehem University as well as the Armenian Consulate. Representatives of CIDCM and the Weinston Institute, one of the project's important funding bodies, were unanimous in their praise of the project's progress and the practical hope it holds for fostering the processes necessary to peace in the Caucasus.

Participants

Mr. Kelly Collier, *University of Maryland*; Dr. Reuven Enoch, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Giorgi Gogsadze, *Tbilisi State University*; Dr. Manana Gabashvili, *Uznadze Psychology Institute*; Prof. Manuel Hassassian, *Bethlehem University*; Prof. Nicolai Hovhannissian, *Academy of Sciences of Armenia*; Dr. Alexander Iskandaryan, *Center for Caucasian Studies, Moscow*; Dr. Yosef Jafarov, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Lars Ingmar Johansson, *Alands Lagting*; Mr. Albert Kabisov, *South Ossetian State University*; Dr. Edy Kaufman, Executive Director, *Truman Institute*; Mr. Erjan Kurbanov, *University of Maryland*; Prof. Jacob M. Landau, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Ruth Lapidoth, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Constantine Lerner, *The Hebrew University*; Ms. Tara Magner, *Winston Foundation, Washington, DC*; Prof. Moshe Ma'oz, Director, *Truman Institute*; Dr. Elkhan Mekhtiev, *Kazar University*; Dr. Vladimir Mesamed, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Giorgi Otirba, *Abkhazian State University*; Mrs. Gulshan Pashayeva, *Baku State University*; Prof. George Quester, *University of Maryland*; Ms. Barri Sanders, *University of Maryland*; Dr. Anna Tabatadze, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Gali Hoda Tealakh, *The Royal Scientific Society, Jordan*

Dr. Edy Kaufman



Asia Unit

The Asia Unit includes several eminent scholars of twentieth-century China and Japan and a broad range of subjects are covered by members of this unit. As links between Israel and the Asian countries continued to be strengthened over the past few years and diplomatic ties have been established with an increasing number of these countries, the unit's work has grown notably. Faculty members from a variety of universities and institutes in China, India and Japan have conducted research at the Truman Institute, with reciprocal visits being made by Truman Fellows. A formal exchange agreement was signed with the Chinese Institute for Peace and Development in Beijing, thereby presenting new opportunities to enrich Sino-Israeli relations. Long-term plans are also underway for the development of joint research projects involving Asian and Israeli academics.

Fellows' Specialist Interests

PROF. AVRAHAM ALTMAN, Professor Emeritus, Department of East Asian Studies, The Hebrew University: *The Jewish communities in Modern China*

PROF. EYAL BEN-ARI, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Hebrew University: *Japanese culture and society; Japanese business expatriates in East Asia*

MR. YOUNG-CHOL CHOE, Ph.D. student, Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University, and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Israeli politics; state audit in Israel; modern Korean History; politics in South Korea*

PROF. ERIK COHEN, Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Hebrew University: *Commoditization of folk art in Thailand (funded by the Netherlands-Israel Development Research Programme); golf in Thailand; annotated Huang bibliography*

PROF. IRENE EBER, Louis Frieberg Professor, Department of East Asian Studies, The Hebrew University: *Translating the Bible in nineteenth century China; Jewish communities in Modern China; Hu Shi and Modern Chinese scholarship; Martin Buber and Taoism*

PROF. SHMUEL N. EISENSTADT, Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Hebrew University: *The historical experience of Japan from a comparative perspective; the historical experience of China (funded by the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange, Taiwan); India and Japan: the impact on the process of modernization and cultural programs of modernity that developed within them*

DR. REUVEN ENOCH, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Modern history of the Caucasus; modern history of the Republic of Georgia; Republic of Georgia in the post-Communist period*

PROF. EHUD HARARI, Associate Professor and Department Chair, Department of East Asian Studies, and Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University: *Structural changes in the Japanese union movement; mass media participation in public policy-making in Japan*

PROF. RAPHAEL ISRAELI, Associate Professor, Department of East Asian Studies, and Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, The Hebrew University: *Islamic fundamentalism; Chinese Muslims; the French in China*

DR. YOSEF JAFAROV, Department of Russian and East European Studies, The Hebrew University: *Political processes in contemporary Azerbaijan*

PROF. ELLIS JOFFE, Professor, Department of East Asian Studies, and Department of International Relations, The Hebrew University: *The Chinese army in politics; China tomorrow*

PROF. REUVEN KAHANE, Saul B. Robinson Professor of Comparative Education, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Hebrew University: *The curriculum of Indian universities; universities and the production of academic elites in the West Bank and Gaza Strip*

DR. P.R. KUMARASWAMY, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Minorities and foreign policy: a case study of Indian Muslims and the Middle East; Sino-Israeli relations; arms proliferation in the Middle East*

PROF. JACOB M. LANDAU, Professor Emeritus, Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University: *Modern Islam; Islam in the Muslim states of Central Asia; modern Middle East*

MR. ANTHONY A. LOH, Ph.D. student, Department of International Relations, The Hebrew University, and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Conflict among hegemonies in anarchical vs. hierarchical interstate systems; European balance of power in the Ottoman and Manchu Empires*

MRS. PAMELA LUBELL, Ph.D. student, Department of East Asian Studies, The Hebrew University, and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Political history of Modern China; political rehabilitation in Communist China*

DR. VLADIMIR MESAMED, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Socio-economic and political conditions in Uzbekistan in the post-Communist period*

PROF. HAROLD Z. SCHIFFRIN, Professor Emeritus, Department of East Asian Studies, and Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Hebrew University: *Modern Chinese history and the Revolution of 1911; the rise of nationalism in the twentieth century; pre-1945 Sino-Japanese relations*

PROF. ARON SHAI, Professor, Departments of East Asian Studies, Tel-Aviv University, and of The Hebrew University: *Relations between China and the West; foreign business activity in China in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries*

PROF. YITZHAK SHICHOR, Professor, Department of Political Science, and Department of East Asian Studies, The Hebrew University: *China's relations with the Middle East; Muslim unrest in Xinjiang; military to civilian conversion in China*

PROF. BEN-AMI SHILLONY, Professor, Department of East Asian Studies, The Hebrew University: *Modern Japan; Japanese-Jewish relations; the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5*

DR. MOSHE YEGAR, Lecturer, Department of East Asian Studies, The Hebrew University: *Islamic revolts in the Philippines, Thailand, and Burma/Myanmar; Asian-Israeli Diplomatic relations*

Colloquiums, conferences, workshops, symposiums, seminars, and lectures

International colloquium

26-29.3.1996: Japan and East Asia: Lessons for the Development of the Middle East in the Era of Peace

Workshops

23-28.6.1996: The Bible in Modern China: The Literary and Intellectual Impact (international workshop)

20-26.5.1996: Partners in Conflict in the Caucasus (re-entry workshop)

Lectures

22.10.1995: Prof. Merle Goldman, Boston University, and Fairbank Center, Harvard University, and Prof. Marshal Goldman, Wellesley College, and Russian Research Center, Harvard University, 'Chinese and Soviet-Russian Reforms'

12.3.1996: Dr. P.R. Kumaraswamy, Research Fellow, Truman Institute, 'Looking Ahead to the Indian Elections'

19.3.1996: Prof. Robert A. Scalapino, University of California, Berkeley, 'Trends in East Asia: What Lies Ahead'

5.6.1996: Prof. John Clammer, Sophia University, Tokyo, 'Rethinking the Categories of Social Knowledge: A Perspective from Japan'

Mrs. Pamela Lubell

8720



Center for Human Rights

The Center was established in 1993, with the generous support of the Ford Foundation, and its policy is set by an academic committee made up of representatives of the Truman Institute and the Faculty of Law at the Hebrew University. The Center is now housed at the Faculty of Law, which ensures close contacts with those active in legal matters concerning human rights issues.

Since its establishment, the Center has been involved in a large number of concerns: E.g., compiling biographical data relevant to furthering human rights. It also gives grants to researchers and students studying human rights issues, hosts inter-disciplinary faculty seminars, and plans conferences. In 1995-96, the Center awarded Research Grants to three Faculty members, and Graduate Scholarships to five masters and doctoral students, and their subjects, listed below, well reflect the Center's varied interests, covering a range of different countries.

Research Grants

Prof. Uri Aviram, School of Social Work, The Hebrew University, *Prof. Arlene Kanter*, Syracuse University, and *Dr. Mimi Ajzenstadt*, Faculty of Law, The Hebrew University: 'Involuntary Outpatient Commitment of Persons with Mental Illness: Social Control and Human and Civil Rights of People with Mental Illness in Israel'

Dr. Muhammad M. Haj-Yahia, School of Social Work, The Hebrew University, 'Violence Against Women in Arab Society in Israel'

Dr. Luis Roniger, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, and *Dr. Mario Sznajder*, Department of Political Science, 'The Social, Cultural and Political Legacy of Human Rights Violations in Latin America: A Comparative Analysis of Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile in the 1980s and 1990s'

Graduate Scholarships

Mr. Alexander Epstein, 'Conscientious Objection as an Indication of Relations between the Military, the State and Civil Society in Israel,' Masters thesis, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Hebrew University

Mr. Sergio Herzog, 'Police Violence: How the System Deals with Complaints of Excessive Use of Force in Israel,' Doctoral thesis, Department of Criminology, The Hebrew University

Ms. Idit Lapid, 'The Tendency to Accept Authority and Comply with Investigation,' Masters thesis, Department of Psychology, The Hebrew University

Mrs. Pamela Lubell, 'Political Rehabilitation in the People's Republic of China: The Case of the 61 'Renegades,'" Doctoral dissertation, Department of East Asian Studies, The Hebrew University

Ms. Clara Sabbagh, 'Theoretical Constructs of Discernment of Justice and their Empirical Tests,' Doctoral dissertation, School of Education, The Hebrew University



Center for Human Rights Unit

Fellows' Specialist Interests

PROF. STANLEY COHEN, Professor, Institute of Criminology, The Hebrew University: *Public reactions to information about human rights violations; justice in transition to democracy*

DR. DAPHNA GOLAN, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Human rights in Israel; human rights organizations; women's rights organizations*

DR. EDY KAUFMAN, Executive Director, and Senior Researcher, Truman Institute; and Associate Professor, Department of Government and Politics, University of Maryland-College Park: *Human rights education in the military; the impact of the human rights issue on democratization and peace*

Colloquiums, conferences, workshops, symposiums, seminars, and lectures

Faculty Workshops

14.1.1996: Prof. David Kretzmer, Faculty of Law, The Hebrew University, 'The Work of the United Nations Human Rights Committee'

12.5.1996: Ms. Susan Gellman, Assistant State Public Defender for the State of Ohio, 'The Legacy of Authoritarianism: Human Rights and Anti-Semitism in Contemporary Argentina.' The Center funded much of the research for the book based on this subject: Mario Sznajder and Leonardo Senkman, eds., with Edy Kaufman, *The Legacy of Authoritarianism: Human Rights Violations and Anti-Semitism in Contemporary Argentina, 1976-1983* (Jerusalem: Truman Institute; and Buenos Aires: Grupo Editor Latino-Americano 1995) (Spanish)

Public Lectures and Symposiums

26.12.1995: Justice Richard Goldstone, Chief Prosecutor of the UN Tribunal on War Crimes Against Humanity in the Balkans, 'The Hague War Crimes Tribunal'

14.5.1996: Prof. Jack Pole, Oxford University, 'Freedom of Speech in the British and American Contexts'

16.6.1996: Symposium on Prof. Stanley Cohen's book, *Denial and Acknowledgment: The Impact of Information About Human Rights Violations*

Workshops

18-19.2.1996: Limits of Freedom of Speech in a Democracy: Workshop held by the Center for Human Rights in collaboration with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Israel Democracy Institute. Both academics and non-academics participated in this workshop, which was held following the assassination of Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Among the topics discussed were: 'The Issue of Principle: Restrictions on Anti-Democratic Speech,' 'Freedom of Speech and the Law of Incitement,' and 'Praising a Criminal Act.'

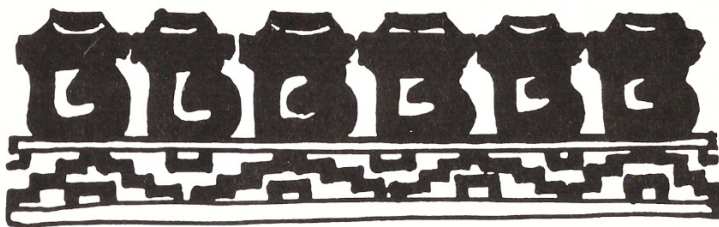
Student Workshops

December 1995: Workshop on Incitement to Violence

Seminars

22.12.1995: Prof. Frances Raday, Faculty of Law, The Hebrew University, chaired, 'Women's Rights in International Law,' the third seminar in a series on International Human Rights Conventions and their Implications for Israel

Mrs. Francine Chazan, Administrator, Center for Human Rights



Latin America

Collective Identities and the Shaping of Public Spheres in Latin America

Van Leer Institute, Jerusalem, 7-9.1.1996

Latin American societies have been marked by the struggle between social, political and intellectual elements in the continuous shaping of their collective identity, ultimately influenced by the people's competing visions of modernity. The complex process of change involved was the subject of the workshop held at the Van Leer Institute on 7-9 January 1996, presenting much of interest to those specializing in colonial, as well as political, social and cultural history and their impact on contemporary Latin American life.

The colloquium was divided into three parts: the first dealt with the formative social trends apparent in Latin America from the early colonial period when the Spanish and Portuguese conquerors and explorers first arrived on the continent; followed by the centuries of imperial rule; and through to the early nineteenth century and political independence. During these centuries of immigration, people came to Latin America with their own concepts of the New World, and many saw fit to change their identity to suit their changed circumstances and expectations. Creole patriots interacted with society at large, and elaborated their own visions of nation-building. The second part of the colloquium was made up of presentations of case studies and comparative analyses on twentieth century Latin America, and populism, the shaping of political traditions, and patterns of authoritarianism and democratization were the main themes. In the third part, speakers discussed the cultural, educational and intellectual aspects of the construction of collective identities by way of analyzing the plural images of identity, changes in educational programs and in the role of intellectuals following democratization throughout the continent. Thus, whilst the colloquium covered a sweep of time through history to the present day, its subject matter was clearly focused on the question of identity changes paralleling changing expectations and economic, political and social circumstances.

Beginning with the historical perspective, Dr. Tamar Herzog spoke about the issue of 'naturalization,' and of the political activism of members of society, comparing Spanish America with both English America and Spain. Dr. Amos Megged analyzed the role of entrepreneurship in seventeenth-century Southern Mexico, and the alienation of common property rights, with all its concomitant implications on local perceptions of community. Prof. David Brading continued with the theme of political identity in his presentation of a study on criollo patriots and nationalism during the period of change from imperial rule to independence in New Spain, and the later increasing role of liberalism and republicanism rather than nationalism in their politics. During the discussion that followed, contrasts were

made with Brazil and the Andean countries. A whole session was devoted to populism, especially relating to Argentina and Brazil, and Dr. Leonardo Senkman talked about the effects of the First Peronist populist regime on the immigrant communities in Argentina, which Peron tried to draw into a circle of state nationalism as defined by him, whilst developing an exclusivistic concept of the nation. Dr. Lev Grinberg further elaborated on this latter theme.

The focus of the colloquium then shifted to the subject of collective identities and the shaping of public spheres, mainly as it concerned the Southern Cone. Prof. Carlos Waisman discussed the crystallization of the images of the 'New Country', the 'Third World,' and of the 'New Industrial Country' as the basis of collective identity in the region. In his presentation, Dr. Luis Roniger highlighted the case of Uruguay, where the collective identity, probably more so than in any other Latin American country, was to a great extent built up by the state. From a different angle, Dr. Mario Sznajder analyzed three distinctive images of collective identity in Chile, indicating the multi-vocal nature of these images across that country's class structure.

The session on education was opened by Dr. Batia Siebzehner who presented a paper on the educational reforms during the transition period to democracy in Paraguay, arguing that the country's political history remains a factor in pulling the country away from strengthening its collective identity. Dr. Alberto Spektorowski raised the issues of the political and ideological origins of collective identity in Argentina and Uruguay, describing their different political cultures against a shared socioeconomic and demographic backdrop.

The final session was devoted to the changing role of intellectuals in Latin America during the late 1980s and the 1990s. Prof. Jean Franco outlined the gradual decline today of nationalism as the driving force behind modernization and the formation of identity. In his comparative study, Prof. Bernard Gieson showed how with the political class increasingly characterized by the growing presence of a technological cadre that is less responsive to the intelligentsia, the solidification of group identity based on ethnicity or survival strategies, and the marginalization of certain sections of society, the role of the avant-garde and the intellectual has been greatly eroded in Latin America.

The discussion that followed, led by Prof. Shmuel N. Eisenstadt, indicated that Latin America has entered into a phase of the deconstruction of the great collective narratives, whilst still facing the developmental challenges typical of early stages of modernization. The panel, with many people in attendance, placed the Latin American experience in comparative perspective, also referring to transformations in identity in the West.

A call was made to hold further meetings on the themes brought up during the workshop, and one such forum is planned within the framework of the 49th International Congress of Americanists in July 1997 in Quito, Ecuador. This forum, coordinated by historian, Dr. Tamar Herzog, and sociologist, Dr. Luis Roniger, will bring together about twenty-five anthropologists and sociologists from Europe, Latin America and the US to gain a greater understanding of the process shaping the collective identities and public spheres in Latin America. Plans are also afoot to prepare the papers of the Jerusalem colloquium for publication.

Participants

Prof. David Brading, *University of Cambridge*; Prof. Shmuel N. Eisenstadt, Emeritus, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Jean Franco, *Columbia University*; Prof. Bernhard Gieson, *Justus-Liebig Universität*

Giessen; Dr. Lev Grinberg, *Ben-Gurion University*; Dr. Tamar Herzog, *Max Planck Institute, Frankfurt*; Prof. Nehemia Levtzion, Director, *Van Leer Institute*; Dr. Amos Megged, *Haifa University*; Dr. Luis Roniger, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Leonardo Senkman, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Batia Siebzehner, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Alberto Spectorowski, *Tel-Aviv University*; Dr. Mario Sznajder, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Carlos Waisman, *University of California at San Diego*

Dr. Luis Roniger



Latin America Unit

The Latin America Unit is very active, regularly holding seminars and hosting guest lecturers from abroad. The unit was established to study social and political systems in Latin America and the relationship between them. The members of the unit work in close cooperation with colleagues abroad to investigate a variety of topics, focusing mainly on Argentina, Brazil and Chile. They also examine the questions of past and present human rights abuses and democratization processes in the region.

Unit members are particularly interested in research work to find out if the collective identity of society, both in Latin America and comparatively with other areas of the world, changes through the process of democratization; and to what extent the stronger civil societies (that is to say, the more articulate who participate in public affairs and activities, representing group interests), influence the process of democratization. To this end, the workshop of 7-8 January 1996, on 'The Collective Identities and the Shaping of the Public Sphere in Latin America' was held. The workshop was very well attended, and a full account on it can be found in this Report.

Dr. Leonardo Senkman and Dr. Mario Sznajder presented the book they edited with Dr. Edy Kaufman, entitled *The Legacy of Authoritarianism: Human Rights and Anti-Semitism in Contemporary Argentina, 1976-1983* (Jerusalem: Truman Institute; and Buenos Aires: Grupo Editor Latino-Americano, 1995) (Spanish). It is made up of a collection of papers which were given at the international colloquium organized by Dr. Edy Kaufman and held at the Truman Institute in 1991: Human Rights Violations Under the Military Regime and its Impact on Society in General and the Jewish Community in Particular, 1976-1983. The book was dedicated to the victims of repression in Argentina and to Rabbi Dr. Marshall T. Meyer, who was a great defender of human rights during the country's darkest period in its history. Rabbi Meyer maintained strong links with the Truman Institute until his death.

In keeping with the Truman Institute's policy of fostering and maintaining international links, copies of the book were presented, first by Dr. Mario Sznajder at a panel meeting in June 1996 to the Beit El Jewish community in Buenos Aires, which is one of the main Jewish communities in the city. Then later on in October, Dr. Leonardo Senkman presented copies at a panel meeting to the Faculty of Law at the University of Buenos Aires. This latter public meeting was symbolic in its significance because it was attended by the Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Buenos Aires, Prof. André J. D'Alessio, who was one of the judges that tried the Junta generals in Argentina in the mid-1980s. Also on the panel was Dr. Bernardo Beiderman who helped organize the 1991 colloquium. The keynote speaker was

Prof. Eduardo Rabossi, who was the First Secretary for Human Rights in the Alfonsín Administration, and a member of CONADEP (the National Commission for the Investigation of the Violation of Human Rights). The three members of the panel were central in having the issue of human rights institutionalized in Argentina: Prof. D'Alessio, through his role in the trials of the Junta generals; Dr. Beiderman on the issue of anti-Semitism; and Prof. Rabossi by his active participation and membership of the human rights commission, 'Never Again.'

Fellows' Specialist Interests

DR. LEV GRINBERG, Lecturer, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Ben-Gurion University; and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Democratization and political economy in Latin America, with special emphasis on Argentina*

DR. GABRIELLE HEICHAL, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Civilian-military relations in Latin American countries*

DR. EDY KAUFMAN, Executive Director, and Senior Researcher, Truman Institute; and Associate Professor, Department of Government and Politics, University of Maryland-College Park: *Civil-military relations in Latin America; conflict resolution in intra-state and inter-state disputes; human rights and democratization in Latin America*

DR. LUIS RONIGER, Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, and Department of Spanish and Latin American Studies, The Hebrew University: *Civil society in Latin America and in a comparative perspective; long-term legacies of human rights violations in Latin America*

DR. LEONARDO SENKMAN, Lecturer, Department of Spanish and Latin American Studies, The Hebrew University: *Immigration and populism in Latin America; populist regimes of Vargas and Peron, 1930-55; collective identities and cultural politics in Latin America*

DR. BATIA SIEBZEHNER, Lecturer, School of Education, The Hebrew University: *Educational reforms and the construction of civil society in Latin America; higher education in Colonial Spanish America*

DR. MARIO SZNAJDER, Senior Lecturer, Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University: *Democracy and authoritarianism in Chile; comparative research on human rights in Chile; Neo-Fascism in Italy*

Colloquiums, conferences, workshops, symposiums, seminars, and lectures

Workshops

7-9.1.1996: Collective Identities and the Shaping of the Public Sphere in Latin America

Lectures

2.11.1995: Prof. Roberto Espindola, University of Bradford, 'Latin America in the New International Order'

24.12.1995: Prof. Marcelo Bergman, University of California, 'Dilemmas of Democratic Consolidation: Tax Reform in Latin America'

14.3.1996: Dr. David E. Hojman, University of Liverpool, 'Mira, el pelao ladron de la botica es Democrata Cristiano: Some Thoughts on Chile's Political Economy in the 1990s'

25.4.1996: Dr. Arie Kacowicz, The Hebrew University, 'Latin America as an Area of Peace'

30.5.1996: Prof. Ronald C. Newton, Simon Fraser University, 'The Social Revolution of Peronism'

Discussion

19.2.1996: Discussion held on the occasion of the publication of the book edited by Dr. Leonardo Senkman and Dr. Mario Sznajder, with Dr. Edy Kaufman, *The Legacy of Authoritarianism: Human Rights Violations and Anti-Semitism in Contemporary Argentina, 1976-1983* (Jerusalem: Truman Institute; and Buenos Aires: Grupo Editor Latino-Americano, 1995) (Spanish)

Dr. Mario Sznajder



Middle East

Camp David Revisited: An American, Egyptian and Israeli Perspective

Symposium, Truman Institute, 17 September 1996

Just before the start of the academic year here at the Hebrew University, the Truman Institute held a symposium on 17 September 1996, to mark the eighteenth anniversary of the signing of the Camp David Accords by US President Jimmy Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. This was the first time that either Israel or Egypt commemorated Camp David. The US, Israel and Egypt were well represented at the symposium by high profile politicians and members of the diplomatic corps who had themselves been involved in the talks at Camp David: President Ezer Weizmann, Israel's Minister of Defense at the time of the talks, former Israeli Ambassador to the US Simcha Dinitz, former US Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis, and Dr. Meir Rosenne, former Legal Advisor to the Israeli Foreign Ministry and later Israeli Ambassador to the US, and former Egyptian Ambassador to the US Abdel Raouf El-Reedy. Each was to give his country's perspective on the Camp David talks and of events as they unfolded.

President Ezer Weizmann opened the symposium by recalling how after the Camp David talks there had been great hopes for the future in the Middle East, and that more progress was expected to have been achieved by the 1990s than actually was. Still, he was not unduly pessimistic, remarking that the peace process on the whole continued to move forward.

Ambassador Samuel Lewis gave the Annual Rebecca Meyerhoff Memorial Lecture, pointing out the lessons to be learnt from Camp David. The Camp David Accords represented the beginning of a process that led to the later signing of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty, the Oslo Accords, and the Israel-Jordan agreement. In his remarks, Ambassador Lewis said that Camp David succeeded in part because of the extensive groundwork laid by the staff of each of the three leaders, the three political figures involved, and Carter's persistence. Prior to the Camp David talks, both Egypt and Israel had decided to take bold steps to break the 'hurtful stalemate' and status quo of relations between them as they then stood, especially following the devastation of the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

Despite the cross-sectional representation of those who participated in Camp David, little could actually be gained of the thoughts of President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin on the talks.

The symposium was very well attended, and due to the mix of factual and anecdotal presentations, there was little time for questions. It was accompanied by an exhibition of

photographs from the Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia, funded by Baltimore businessman and philanthropist, Mr. Alexander Leaderman, Chairman of Rockland Industries Inc.

Participants

H.E. Ambassador Mohammed Bassiouny, *Egyptian Ambassador to Israel*; Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, *Former Israeli Ambassador to the US at time of Camp David talks*; Ambassador Abdel Raouf El-Reedy, *Former Egyptian Ambassador to the US at time of Camp David talks*; Prof. Hanoch Gutfreund, *President, The Hebrew University*; Dr. Edy Kaufman, *Symposium Moderator, Executive Director, Truman Institute*; Ambassador Samuel Lewis, *Former US Ambassador to Israel at time of Camp David talks*; Ambassador Meir Rosenne, *Former Israeli Ambassador to the US, and Legal Advisor to the Israeli Foreign Ministry at time of Camp David talks*; President Ezer Weizmann, *Former Israeli Minister of Defense at time of Camp David talks*



Second Annual Rebecca Meyerhoff Memorial Lecture Camp David: The American Perspective

Lecture, Truman Institute, 17 September 1996

Ambassador Samuel Lewis

US Ambassador to Israel at the Camp David talks, former Director of Policy Planning Staff of the US State Department, and former President of the US Institute of Peace

The Annual Rebecca Meyerhoff Memorial Lecture Series was established by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert and Eleanor Katz in honor of the memory of Eleanor's mother, Mrs. Rebecca Meyerhoff, who shared with her husband, Joseph, a love for Israel and the community. The Rebecca Meyerhoff Memorial Lecture series is devoted to education on the subject of peace.

In the second Annual Rebecca Meyerhoff Memorial Lecture, former Ambassador Samuel Lewis, who was the US Ambassador to Israel at the time of the Camp David talks, presented an incisive and original account of events during those historic negotiations. Speaking within the context of the Symposium on Camp David Revisited, Ambassador Lewis highlighted eight general lessons for statesmen and diplomats which could be learnt from Camp David, as they try to complete the circle of peace begun there.



Ambassador Samuel Lewis flanked by Dr. Meir Rosenne (l) and Ambassador Mohammed Bassiouny (r)

Three reasons could be discerned for the success of the Camp David talks between Israel and Egypt, a success not then had between Israel and the Palestinians, Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon. The groundwork had been thoroughly laid in the previous years, with a notably lengthy period of time spent on pre-negotiations and informal secret communications; three extraordinary leaders, American President Jimmy Carter, President Sadat, and Prime Minister Begin, came together at a particular moment in history when conditions were ripe for peace talks; and persistence—particularly that of Mr. Carter. Mr. Carter kept people talking when they were ready to quit, refusing to take 'no' for an answer, or to accept failure. In addition, there was a supportive international environment.

The first of the eight lessons to be learnt from the Camp David talks was the important role of what is called 'constructive ambiguity.' When governments cannot quite find the right language and political terminology to use, they agree on one that is unclear in its nature. Whilst this clearly has its advantages in diplomacy, it proved at the source of one of the main errors made at Camp David: On the last night before the agreements were signed, certain issues still remained unresolved, and all those concerned were showing signs of fatigue. Carter had announced that the meetings would end on Sunday, and pressed Begin, who had proven to be the best negotiator at Camp David, to agree to an indefinite freeze on the Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Sadat had insisted that he could not sign the framework without a freeze on the settlements. To this day, a disagreement remains on this matter, as Carter claims that Begin agreed to freeze the settlements until the end of the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, whilst Begin said it was for three months only. So determined was Carter to sign the agreement that day, that he was unwilling to admit to himself that he had to go another round with Begin over the settlements issue. Although the agreements were eventually signed, the relationship between Begin and Carter became embittered. This showed the problems of having separate note-takers at such meetings, and the detrimental effects of fatigue, with talks regularly dragging on into the night at Camp David.

The second lesson was that of timing: Presidential election cycles had their role to play in politics, and in Begin's case, he refused to be pushed to meet US election deadlines. Third, was the inevitable impact of external events in the Middle East. The momentum of talks and meetings had to be maintained, despite all disruptive factors, such as cross-border operations in the Lebanon, and the fall of the Shah of Iran. Fourth, was the role of the intermediary party, which, as in the case of the US and the important part played by the President, also depends on internal political factors that must be accounted for. Fifth, secrecy was paramount whilst agreements were being structured: Both Camp David and Oslo are good examples of this. Sixth, cultural sensitivity to the other side is essential, as US mediators spent a lot of time trying to interpret the culture of one to the other for the Israelis and Egyptians. Seventh, the negotiators aimed high for as much as could be had. Carter went to Camp David with that attitude. But, warned Ambassador Lewis, one must not allow the best to become the enemy of the better. In the long run, it was more advantageous to settle for what was politically achievable.

The final lesson to be drawn from Camp David was that newly empowered leaders needed time to adapt to the complexities of the Middle East diplomatic game. Ambassador Lewis concluded by saying that new leaders can help the peace process flow more smoothly by reflecting on what made it so in the past.

Ms. Roza I.M. El-Eini



Jimmy Carter-Camp David Exhibit
Donated by Mr. Alexander Leaderman
Chairman, Rockland Industries Inc., Baltimore

One of the most striking features of the Jimmy Carter-Camp David Exhibit, apart from the photographic quality of the collection of the black and white and color pictures, was the window it gave on the daily reality of those gruelling talks. Confined, as the participants were, to the grounds of Camp David, the photographs show them taking breaks to play chess, cycle, go out on field walks, as well as discussing and revising the minutiae of the agreements, fatigue etching their faces.

The exhibition was donated by Mr. Alexander Leaderman, Chairman of Rockland Industries Inc., Baltimore, and transferred from the Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia. It was cosponsored by the Truman Institute and the American Cultural Center, Jerusalem, and was opened on the evening of the Camp David Revisited Symposium held at the Truman Institute on 17 September 1996, to commemorate the Camp David talks. The following are examples of photographs from the exhibition.



The Psychology of Peace and Conflict: The Israeli-Palestinian Experience

Workshop, Jerusalem, 25-26 October 1995

A workshop on 'The Psychology of Peace and Conflict: The Israeli-Palestinian Experience,' held on 25-26 October 1995, was jointly organized by the Truman Institute, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Palestine Consultancy Group (PCG), and funded by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. The participants discussed the effects of the peace process on the Israeli and Palestinian societies, focusing their attention on the psychological aspects in the context of the changing political situation. The topics chosen were intentionally linked back to Israeli and Palestinian daily life as reflected in education, adult and children's literature, theater and poetry, the mass media, films, economic relations, and the development of political attitudes.

Prof. Rafael Moses of the Israel Institute of Psychoanalysis, emphasized the necessity of such a workshop, stating that, '...there were strong feelings that this was not only a peace process—many other political moods and events existed side by side with the peace process—it was decided to focus on the process of peace and conflict.' Over twenty papers were presented by Israeli and Palestinian academics, writers, and film producers, among others. Assessments were made of the changing psychology of both Israelis and Palestinians as they go through what is considered a 'transitional period' with both societies shifting from a psychology of conflict to one of peace and coexistence. Dr. Tamar S. Hermann and Prof. Ephraim Yuchtman-Yaar, for example, discussed how the loyalties of Arabs living within Israel might show changes when a Palestinian state is established, basing their conclusions on surveys they carried out among the Israeli Arabs. Prof. Manuel S. Hassassian looked at the democratic process in Palestinian politics, and noted that many Palestinians are concerned about the Palestine National Authority's (PNA) ability to build up the necessary institutions that are the foundations to democracy. The international community has an important role to play in encouraging accountability by the PNA.

Other topics discussed were the influence of education on children: school curriculums and



Jimmy Carter-Camp David Exhibit

the contents of books are major factors in molding the minds of children, and to that end must be carefully structured and their impact monitored so that prejudice and conflict are rooted out at an early age. The media's powerful role in everyday life was analyzed in the context of the peace process too, and the influence of news items on political opinions. The changing nature of events and their coverage, paralleling the peace talks, were the main focus. Also analyzed were the effects of literature and the cinema.

Workshop participants were primarily representatives of Israeli and Palestinian universities, and many of those who attended pointed out the importance of the dialogue established at the meetings. A seminar was planned for a year later, to be held on the subject of 'Shared Values toward the Peace Process' in order to compare Israeli and Palestinian attitudes to peace and the peace process. The main subjects of discussion are to be: attitudes towards peace as expressed by Israeli and Palestinian students, respectively; trade relations between the Israelis, the Palestinians and the Jordanians; the images of heroes and enemies in the Israeli and Palestinian media; and an assessment of the political situation. The collection of papers were published by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

Participants

Dr. Sami Adwan, *Bethlehem University*; Dr. Arie Arnon, *Ben-Gurion University*; Prof. Hisham Awartani, *An-Najah University*; Dr. Elia Awwad, General Director, *Child and Family Consultation Center, Jerusalem*; Dr. Ruth Firer, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Shulamith Hareven, *Academy of the Hebrew Language*; Prof. Manuel S. Hassassian, *Bethlehem University*; Dr. Tamar S. Hermann, *Tel-Aviv University*; Dr. Ali Kleiboh, *Jerusalem*; Mr. Daoud Kuttub, President, *The Jerusalem Film Institute*; Mr. Yitzhak Laor, *Palestinian Authority*; Prof. Moshe Ma'oz, Director, *Truman Institute*; Prof. Rafael Moses, *The Israel Institute of Psychoanalysis, Jerusalem*; Mr. Hala Khamis Nasser, *Bethlehem University*; Prof. Judd Ne'eman, *Tel-Aviv University*; Prof. Sari Nusseibeh, Chairman, *PCG*; Mr. Menahem Regev, *Israel*; Dr. Bernard Sabella, *Bethlehem University*; Dr. Avraham Sela, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Dan Urian, *Tel-Aviv University and Oranim*; Dr. Gadi Wolfsfeld, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Ephraim Yuchtman-Yaar, *Tel-Aviv University*



Aspects of Sovereignty, Master-Planning and the Holy Places in Jerusalem *Ongoing workshop*

Towards the end of 1995, a think-tank was set up by the Truman Institute and the Palestine Consultancy Group (PCG) to consider issues concerning the sovereignty, master-planning and Holy Places in Jerusalem, the final aim being to present the group's findings to the policy-makers, and provide ideas on possible solutions and options on the issue of the city. Several workshops were held during the study. The whole project was funded by the European Union, and a publication of the results has been sponsored by the Ford Foundation. The project was under the direction of Prof. Moshe Ma'oz, the Director of the Truman Institute, and Prof. Sari Nusseibeh, Chairman of the PCG. By way of being even-handed, the teams met at different places in the city: at the Truman Institute, the PCG center in East Jerusalem, and on the city's 'seam-line,' at the Notre Dame Hospice. The current municipal boundaries of Jerusalem were taken as the geographical limitations of the studies.

The project was divided into two stages: the first stage was devoted to a search for some basic principles of the three aspects we are presenting on the situation as it is today. An analysis of these aspects was made on a more general level to draw together our thoughts on the future

of Jerusalem. The second stage consisted of the main part of the study. Here, we had to deal with the different options possible in solving the issues associated with Jerusalem within the framework of the peace talks.

Three joint Israeli-Palestinian teams were established—one to study each of the aspects listed. The group as a whole also held about five brainstorming workshops and the study papers on interim findings presented were discussed in depth.

The team researching the sovereignty of Jerusalem was made up of Prof. Claude Klein of the Truman Institute and the Faculty of Law, and Advocate Jonathan Kuttub of the PCG. Prof. Klein and Adv. Kuttub chose two case studies in order to complete work on the first stage of their research. In the first of these studies, they analyzed Israeli, Jordanian and Palestinian educational laws which are currently implemented in Jerusalem. Their aim was to find precedents and a basis for flexibility and openness, and for solutions for the future structure of education in Jerusalem. In the second of their studies, Prof. Klein and Adv. Kuttub looked into the question of residents' right of access to the city. The focus here was on the right of Palestinians from the West Bank to enter Jerusalem for different purposes, and the implications of the current provisional restrictions.

Prof. Shlomo Hasson, head of the Urban Studies Institute at the Hebrew University's Geography Department, and Dr. Riyad Malki, a town-planner and member of the PCG, formed the second team. They dealt with the planning of Jerusalem and collected and presented up-to-date information and data on different areas of the city in preparation of a master-plan for it. To this end, Prof. Hasson and Dr. Malki analyzed the transportation system and infrastructure, among other city services, and concluded their work by drawing up certain agreed-upon principles on which to base their master-plan. At this stage of the research, they chose to concentrate on the city's infrastructure. It was especially gratifying to show from this study that an Israeli and a Palestinian can work together and agree on the principles of planning, for example, on the issue of the environment, for all of metropolitan Jerusalem, including the suburbs.

The third team was made up of three people: Dr. Yitzhak Reiter of the Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies at the Hebrew University, Dr. Marwan Abu-Khalaf of the PCG, and Ms. Marlen Eordegian, also of the PCG, thereby having representatives of each of the monotheistic religions associated with Jerusalem—Judaism, Islam and Christianity. This team studied the Holy Places, including those outside of the Old City, and began its research by describing the significance of Jerusalem to the three religions. A background to the legal history of the Holy Places was prepared and then an analysis was made of the concept of 'holiness' for each of the three religions. This was done so as to understand what makes a place holy or sacred, and what sanctifies a place for each of the religions concerned.

The most significant contribution here, too, was that agreement was reached between the team's members on a common definition of Holy Places. All the Holy Places in the city were then categorized. In addition, for the first time, a list was drawn up of every Holy Place in Jerusalem according to the definitions and categories we had agreed upon. A brief history of each place was given, and the context within which it is specified as holy for the religion or religions associated.

The second stage of the team studying the Holy Places in Jerusalem has already been planned and the plan submitted to the EU Committee for further funding. The main focus of this plan is an outline of how to treat the Holy Places in any future peace treaty, such as the means and

arrangements by which the Holy Places are supervised, and the issues involved in preserving the Holy Places and cultural assets.

All of the first stage studies of the three teams have been completed and the members are now preparing the results for publication.

The most important factor of the research done was that the Israelis and Palestinians succeeded in working together harmoniously on subjects and issues which are so sensitive in nature for the two societies.

Dr. Yitzhak Reiter



Operational Problems of the Joint Management of Shared Aquifers

Third international workshop of ongoing project, Bethlehem, 7-10 1996

An international workshop on the Operational Problems of the Joint Management of Shared Aquifers was held on 7-10 July 1996 in Bethlehem, as part of the ongoing academic research project with the Truman Institute and the Palestine Consultancy Group (PCG) on the Shared Aquifers. The workshop was the culmination of a series of meetings held during 1995-96. The aim of the project is to define ways and structures by which aquifers which are shared by the Israelis and Palestinians can be managed in an equitable manner.

These aquifers are the main long-term water reserves available to the two communities, and are vital to water supplies which fluctuate so radically from season to season and annually, following the semi-arid climate of the region. Aquifers are prone to salinization if over-pumped, and to pollution, necessitating careful management to ensure water quality. Unlike surface-water, aquifer-water cannot be easily diverted, and where there are political boundaries, the two sides involved have to cooperate to control water levels and quality.

The workshop held at Bethlehem was the third in a series of workshops organized within the framework of the Joint Management project, and marked the beginning of the second phase of the research being carried out. Results from the first phase were published in a final report of 1995, which is obtainable from Publications at the Truman Institute.¹ The report outlined basic options and presented several recommendations for the structures of the joint management of the aquifers and how these can be built up through time. The Bethlehem international workshop dealt with the different operational issues which had to be addressed before the recommendations of the first phase report could be implemented.

Originally planned to take place in Jerusalem in March of 1996, the workshop was postponed following the suicide bombings in Israel and subsequent closure of the Territories. It was a very difficult and stressful time. To ensure the participation of the Palestinians, the venue was moved to Bethlehem. The organizers were much encouraged by the support they received from all the participants, especially the international experts who modified their timetables to attend the workshop.

Several round table sessions were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, and much work was done to advance the project. There were thirty participants, representing a wide field of expertise, and coming from Canada, England, Germany, The Netherlands,

Switzerland and the US, as well as from Israel and the West Bank. A book on the results of the workshop is now being prepared for publication, in which may be found details on the papers and findings of the participants. Topics covered included operating rules for a joint Israeli-Palestinian aquifer authority, the administrative, economic and social aspects involved, dispute resolution, ground-water and water-quality monitoring, crisis management in periods of drought, water-use and recycling, and the role of the Geographic Information System (GIS) in the joint management of the aquifers.

Another workshop scheduled for May 1997, is now being organized on the subject of water rights. Funding is also being sought to finance research simulations of drought situations characteristic to the area of the Israeli-Palestinian aquifer.

¹ Project publications: Eran Feitelson and Marwan Haddad, eds., *Joint Management of Shared Aquifers: The First Workshop, June 27-29, 1994* (Jerusalem: Truman Institute and PCG, 1994); Marwan Haddad and Eran Feitelson, eds., *Joint Management of Shared Aquifers: The Second Workshop, Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1994* (Jerusalem: Truman Institute and PCG, 1995); Eran Feitelson and Marwan Haddad, eds., *Joint Management of Shared Aquifers: Final Report* (Jerusalem: Truman Institute and PCG, 1995)

Main Participants

Dr. Amjad Aliawi, *Palestinian Hydrology Group, Ramallah*; Prof. A.J. Allan, *SOAS, London University*; Mr. Saul Arlosoroff, Senior Water Consultant, *Truman Institute*; Dr. Dan Bitan, *CRBF, Israel*; Dr. David Brooks, Director, *Environmental Policy Program of Canada's International Development Research Center/Canadian Delegation to the Environment Working Group of the Multilateral Track of the Middle East Peace Process, Canada*; Prof. David J. Eaton, *University of Texas at Austin, USA*; Prof. Badri Fattal, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Eran Feitelson, *The Hebrew University*; Prof. Marwan Haddad, *PCG, East Jerusalem, and An-Najah University, Nablus*; Dr. Richard Helmer, *WHO, Geneva, Switzerland*; Ms. Samar Husary, *Palestinian Hydrology Group, Ramallah*; Dr. Jad Isaac, Director, *Applied Research Institute, Jerusalem*; Mr. Yona Kahane, Director, *Israeli Center for Waterworks Equipment, Israel*; Dr. Edy Kaufman, Executive Director, *Truman Institute*; Prof. Khalil H. Mancy, *University of Michigan*; Prof. Moshe Ma'oz, Director, *Truman Institute*; Ms. Debby Mir, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Numan Mizyed, *An-Najah University, Nablus*; Dr. Ismail Najjar, *Hydrosult Inc., Montreal, Canada*; Dr. Taher Nasser a-Din, Director, *West Bank Water Department*; Prof. Sari Nusseibeh, Chairman, *PCG, East Jerusalem*; Dr. Bassam Shalan, *Palestine Applied Research Institute, ARIJ*; Prof. Hillel Shual, *The Hebrew University*; Dr. Abdel Rahman Tamimi, *Palestinian Hydrology Group, Ramallah*; Mr. Jac A.M. van der Gun, *TNO Institute of Applied Geoscience, The Netherlands*; Dr. Eliahu Wakshal, *Israel*

Dr. Eran Feitelson



Environmental Protection of the Water Resources of the Shared Israeli-Palestinian Mountain Aquifer

Ongoing research project

This ongoing research project, funded by the United States Agency for International Development-Middle East Regional Cooperation program (USAID/MERC), began in December 1994, and is now in its third year. It is a joint Israeli-Palestinian-American project carried out by a team of Israeli scientists from the Hebrew University's Division of

Environmental Science of the Freddy and Nadine Hermann School of Applied Science, headed by Prof. Hillel Shuval and Prof. Badri Fattal, and is supported by the Truman Institute. On the Palestinian side are a team of scientists from the Applied Research Institute of Jerusalem (ARIJ), Birzeit University and An-Najah University, headed by Dr. Jad Isaac of ARIJ, under the auspices of the Palestine Consultancy Group (PCG). The American coordinator of the project is Prof. K.H. Mancy of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

The scientific goals of the project include:

1. Identifying and quantifying all current pollution sources above the mountain aquifer, from waste-water, solid, industrial, and toxic wastes, petrol stations and tanks, and agricultural uses of fertilizers and pesticides. The methods include data extraction by the interpretation of aerial photographs, field surveys and mapping, with the digitized data being entered on a Geographic Information System (GIS).
2. The development of a methodology and simulation model for evaluating the vulnerability to pollution and the environmentally sensitive areas in the mountain aquifer, and the potential for pollution movement in selected areas of the mountain aquifer. The digitized data is also entered on a GIS.
3. The environmental-monitoring survey of chemical contamination of selected wells and springs to determine current chemical pollution levels in the mountain aquifers, both to provide a baseline, and as far as possible, to validate the mathematical model of pollution vulnerability.
4. Preparation of estimates of population, water demand, waste-water recycling and reuse potential for the years 2000, 2015, and 2025.
5. Developing a methodology for risk assessment and cost-effective analysis for the evaluation of various waste-water reuse standards, such as those of the WHO, USEPA/USAID and Israel, with the goal of preparing the scientific basis for recommending to policy-makers waste-water reuse standards that provide a sufficient degree of public health protection at reasonable costs, both for Israel and Palestine in the shared mountain aquifer.
6. Develop a pre-proposal for a master-plan for land use above the mountain aquifer to protect the quality of the water sources from the various pollutants, such as solid and industrial wastes, and waste-water disposal, with particular emphasis on identifying areas that are suitable for waste-water recycling and reuse in agriculture or other reuse options for the years up to 2025.

In addition to the ongoing research carried out in cooperation by the joint Israeli-Palestinian teams, a workshop was organized to report on the progress made on the project, and to develop a dialogue between the research teams and other senior Israeli and Palestinian scientists and officials. The workshop was held in December 1995.

As has been the case for all other joint Israeli-Palestinian research projects during this past year, with periods of frequent serious security incidents, one of the main problems faced by the researchers was the difficulty to meet on a regular basis. This was due to the extreme hardships experienced by the Palestinians because of the Israeli-enforced closure of the Territories. Another problem arose from the obstacles put in the way of the researchers in gaining free access to all the required scientific water resources data on the mountain aquifer, kept in the files of the Israel Hydrological Service. The second series of aerial photographs taken for the project's environmental pollution survey, has been held up by the Israel Army Military Censor since March 1996, with the result that the researchers are unable to complete the environmental pollution profile and evaluation of the mountain aquifer, as called for in the project plan.

However, despite these obstacles, the project team has tried its best, in a spirit of goodwill and mutual respect, to continue its work, the results of which are vital to protecting the shared water resources of both the Israelis and the Palestinians from environmental contamination.

Prof. Hillel Shuval and Prof. Badri Fattal



A Comparison of Palestinian and Israeli History and Civics Textbooks

Ongoing project, Truman Institute; and seminar, Eckert Institute, Germany, 1-2 July 1996

On 1-2 July 1996, a seminar entitled, 'An Israeli-Palestinian Comparative Research of History and Civics Textbooks and Curricula Statements' was held at the George Eckert Institute for International Research on Textbooks, in Braunschweig, Germany. The aim of the seminar was to present preliminary results of research done in Israel and the Territories by Dr. Sami Adwan of the Faculty of Education at Bethlehem University, and Dr. Ruth Firer of the School of Education at the Hebrew University. The project is sponsored by the Truman Institute, and the information gathered forms part of the pilot project on 'The Palestinian Refugees of the 1948 War, 1947-1949, in Israeli and Palestinian History and Civics Textbooks.'

The meeting was attended by Israelis, Palestinians, and German senior researchers from the George Eckert Institute and from the Universities of Berlin and Hamburg. The Israelis present were Dr. Ruth Firer, the Israeli coordinator of the project, and Mr. Itzhak Komem, a teacher from Jerusalem. Dr. Sami Adwan, the Palestinian coordinator, and Mr. Shafiq Abu-Shareb, a senior teacher from Bethlehem, represented the Palestinians.

The discussion was very friendly, further strengthening the collaboration and relations between the three parties. All those present at the seminar shared in the feeling that they had reached an important turning point in their work and that the reality of peace-building, based on the human element, was being fulfilled.

Eight Israeli and seven Palestinian textbooks meant for middle and secondary schools and currently in use were analyzed and compared, and their contents evaluated. The German experts, as the third party in the project, contributed scientific comments and suggested different defining categories to help in the further analysis of the textbooks.

The focus of the studies and the seminar was on the explicit, implicit, and missing texts in the books researched. Here, language and the use of words were analyzed in order to discover their hidden texts and messages, since information which is excluded or missing from a text can be just as significant as that which is included. The questions immediately arise of why the information is lacking in the first place, and of whose interests are being served by the exclusions.

The seminar was concluded with plans for the next stage, namely, to build up a detailed program of topics to be researched for the whole of the project. The narratives of Israeli and Palestinian stories going back to the nineteenth century are to be analyzed, concentrating on the main subjects only so that a decision may be taken on which topics are eventually to be included in the project, for example, the narrative on refugees, the nature of communication

between peoples, and the question of land. The structured plan is then to be presented at the next seminar which is to take place in Germany in September 1997.

Dr. Ruth Firer



Course on the Palestinian Society for an Israeli Audience

As the peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians continued, a growing Israeli interest in Palestinian society became discernible. It was with that element of the peace process in mind that I coordinated the Course on the Palestinian Society for the Israeli Audience. The course was part of the ongoing work of the Institute of Israeli-Arab Studies based at Beit Berl, with the cooperation of the Truman Institute as well as other institutes and different funding sources. The Truman Institute gave the course academic sponsorship. A number of highly relevant topics about Palestinian society today were presented by eminent Palestinians and proved of great interest, with a varied audience attending. The lectures were held at the Histadrut Building in Sheikh Jarrah, East Jerusalem.

Lecturers

Prof. Hanan Ashrawi, *Member of Palestinian Legislative Council, and Palestinian Cabinet, and formerly at Birzeit University*; Prof. Manuel Hassassian, *Bethlehem University*; Dr. Ali Kliebo, *Bethlehem University*; Dr. Bernard Sabella, *Bethlehem University*; Dr. Mahadi Abd al-Hadi, *Director, PASSIA, East Jerusalem*; Dr. Nafez Nazzal, *Mormon College, East Jerusalem*; Dr. Raja Shehadeh, *Adv., Ex-Director, El-Haq Institute for Human Rights, Ramallah*; Dr. Sharif Kana'ana, *Birzeit University*; Dr. Islah Jad, *Birzeit University*; Dr. Saleh Hamayel, *Birzeit University*; Dr. Abbas Cheblak, *Director, Institute for the Study of the Refugee Problem, Ramallah*; Prof. Hisham Awartani, *An-Najah University*; Dr. Riad el-Malki, *Birzeit University*; Dr. Hisham H. Ahmed, *Birzeit University*; Dr. Ziad Abu 'Amru, *Member of Palestinian Council*; Dr. Marwan Abu Khalaf, *El-Quds University*; Dr. Salim Tamari, *Birzeit University*; Dr. Rema Hammami, *Birzeit University*; Dr. Jad Ishaq, *Bethlehem University*

Dr. 'Adel Manna', *Research Fellow, Truman Institute Director, Institute of Israeli-Arab Studies, Beit Berl*



Middle East Unit

The Middle East Unit is the largest of the Research Units, reflecting the Truman Institute's regional location and the importance it gives to research on the history and problems of the region. The unit's work is very much focused on the current Arab-Israeli peace process, but also concentrates on economic, social, political, ideological, cultural, and linguistic developments in the contemporary Middle East as a whole. Many of the unit's members are active in the joint projects with the Jordanians and Palestinians, involving several other institutes, notably the Palestine Consultancy Group (PCG) and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Jerusalem.

But, while the emphasis is on the Middle East peace process, the unit's members include among them a large number of Jewish and Arab scholars, both Israeli and visiting, who specialize in a variety of subjects, such as Ottoman Palestine, Iran, Turkey, and the Arab countries, in the historical and modern eras. There are also professional experts in their field, for example, Mr. Saul Arlosoroff, a senior water consultant, who bring their practical experience to seminars and discussions. Several academics are also involved in matters immediately concerning the wider community, such as working on school textbooks in Israel and the Territories to create a greater mutual understanding between Israelis and Palestinians. Increased interest has been shown in the condition of women in the Middle East, and research on the subject is being encouraged and developed.

Obituary

Dr. Ephraim Ahiram (1927-1997), b. Fiume, Italy (Yugoslavia)

The Truman Institute regrets to record the death of Dr. Ephraim Ahiram. Dr. Ahiram's commitment to Israeli economic cooperation with the Palestinians in particular and the Arab world in general, was the most outstanding feature of his research. His studies included works on the economic future of Jerusalem, Israeli-Palestinian and Jordanian trade relations, and EU-Israel relations. Dr. Ahiram gained his Ph.D. in Economics at the London School of Economics, London University, in 1967, and held several important posts as an economist, both in the Israeli government and at the Bank of Israel. Throughout his long association with the Truman and Davis Institutes, Dr. Ahiram showed a deep and abiding interest and concern for people, as expressed in his deeds and writings.

Fellows' Specialist Interests

DR. ITZHAK ADDA, Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Bar-Ilan University; and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Economic links between Israel, the West Bank and Gaza; the Palestinian labor force*

DR. EPHRAIM AHIRAM, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Sustaining Middle East peace through regional cooperation; economic relations between Israel and the Palestinian entity; prospects of Israeli trade with countries in the Middle East and North Africa*

DR. HISHAM H. AHMED, Lecturer, Birzeit University; and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Political culture and peace-making: The dynamics and goals of Israeli participation in the peace process; the Hamas*

DR. GIDEON ARAN, Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Hebrew University: *Religious and Political Extremism in Israel; modern Zionist-Jewish mythology*

MR. SAUL ARLOSOROFF, Senior Water Consultant, and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Joint management of water resources in the context of the peace agreement; regional cooperation on water resources*

DR. CLINTON BAILEY, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Bedouin law; the peace process with the Palestinians; ways to stop the confrontation with the Hizballah in south Lebanon*

PROF. AMATZIA BARAM, Professor, Department Chair, Department of Middle East History, Haifa University; and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Shi'ite political Islam in Iraq; political identity in Iraq and Syria, from 1963 to the present; political, social, cultural, and economic history of Iraq, from 1958 to the present*

PROF. NAOMI CHAZAN, Member of Knesset; Professor, Department of African Studies, and Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University: *The peace process in the Middle East; civil society*

MR. YOUNG-CHOL CHOE, Ph.D. student, Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University, and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Israeli politics; state audit in Israel; modern Korean history; politics in South Korea*

DR. PETER R. DEMANT, Project Director, Israel/Palestine Center for Research and Information; and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Jewish-Palestinian dialogue and the effectiveness of the Israeli peace movements; evolution of Israeli and Palestinian collective identities under the impact of the peace process; policy analysis of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and conflict resolution; Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; ideological interaction between settlers and Palestinians; Islamic fundamentalist movements in the contemporary Middle East; protracted socio-ethnic conflicts, particularly in divided cities; comparing coexistence and conflict resolution between Jerusalem and Brussels; European-Israeli relations*

MS. MARLEN EORDEGHIAN, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Armenian Jerusalem and the State of Israel; Christian communities in the Middle East; the Holy Places of Christendom in the future status of Jerusalem*

DR. ERAN FEITELSON, Lecturer, Department of Geography, The Hebrew University: *Possible structures for the joint Israeli-Palestinian management of water aquifers*

DR. RUTH FIRER, Teachers' Training Department, School of Education, The Hebrew University: *Political education, Israeli history and civic textbooks; peace education in Egyptian and Israeli textbooks; peace education in the Israeli and Palestinian contexts*

DR. HILLEL FRISCH, Lecturer, Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University: *Comparative state formation; state-ethnic relations in the Middle East*

MR. MORDECHAI GAZIT, Moshe Dayan Center, Tel-Aviv University; and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Israeli diplomatic history; the peace process*

MRS. ENTEHAL GHANIM, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *The Palestinian refugee experience; education among Palestinians; Israeli Arab women's protest movements*

DR. ARNON GROISS, Israel Radio; and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Sectarianism vs. nationalism in Ottoman Syria, 1840-1914*

DR. AZIZ HAIDAR, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Higher education and social, cultural and political change in the Arab population of Israel; Arab political movements in Israel; ethnic relations of Palestinians in Arab countries*

DR. MUHAMMAD M. HAJ-YAHIA, Lecturer, School of Social Work, The Hebrew University: *Wife abuse in the Arab family; characteristics of abusive and violent husbands; child maltreatment in different cultural and professional contexts; the Arab family in Israel; cultural values and their relevance to social work education and practice in Arab societies*

PROF. NADAV HALEVI, Aron and Michael Chalewich Professor of International Trade,

Department of Economics, The Hebrew University: *Trade relations and prospects between Israel, the Palestinians, and Jordan; Israeli trade prospects as countries withdraw from the Arab boycott*

PROF. MANUEL HASSASSIAN, Associate Professor of International Relations, Bethlehem University; and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Contemporary Arab thought; the Palestinian democratization process; the Palestinian refugee problem*

PROF. LARRY A. HERMAN, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Economic development; economics of foreign countries; industrial organization*

DR. MENACHEM HOFNUNG, Lecturer, Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University: *Law and politics; political finance; comparative politics*

PROF. RUTH KARK, Professor, Department of Geography, The Hebrew University: *Historical and cultural geography; regional and historical geography of Eretz Israel and the Middle East, 1800 to the present day; Western civilization and the Holy Land; concepts of land and land ownership in traditional and civil societies in Israel and the Middle East, 1800 to the present day; cartographic history of Eretz Israel in the modern era*

DR. ZVI KEIDAR, Ambassador-in-Residence, and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *The peace process in the Middle East; the peace with Egypt; the chances of implementing peace with Syria*

PROF. EPHRAIM KLEIMAN, Don Patinkin Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, The Hebrew University: *Economic relations between Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinian Authority; economic integration in the Middle East*

PROF. AHARON LAYISH, Professor, Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, Department of East Asian Studies, and Department of African Studies, The Hebrew University: *The Waqf and bequest in Muslim families; Islamic law and society*

PROF. NEHEMIA LEVTZION, Director, Van Leer Institute; Bamberger and Fuld Professor of History of the Muslim Peoples, Department of African Studies, and Professor, Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, The Hebrew University: *Structural aspects of the Sufi Brotherhood*

PROF. AMIYA LIEBLICH, Professor, Department of Psychology, The Hebrew University: *The peace process: how it is perceived and its implications*

DR. 'ADEL MANNA', Director, Institute of Israeli-Arab Studies, Beit Berl; and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Palestinian history during the Ottoman period; Israeli Arabs in Jerusalem; history of Jerusalem in the 19th century; wedding culture among the Arabs in Israel*

PROF. MOSHE MA'OZ, Director, Truman Institute, and Professor, Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, The Hebrew University: *Political and social history of the modern Middle East; Israeli-Syrian relations; the Arab-Israeli peace process*

PROF. MENACHEM MILSON, Dean, Faculty of Humanities, and Jack and Alice Ormut Professor in Arabic Studies, Department of Arabic Language and Literature, The Hebrew University: *Modern Arabic literature*

- DR. BENNY MORRIS, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *The Lebanese Maronites and Israel; Zionist historiography*
- DR. ODED PERI, Lecturer, Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, The Hebrew University: *The Ottoman Empire*
- DR. GABRIEL PITERBERG, Lecturer, Department of History of the Middle East, Ben-Gurion University; and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *The relationship between history and national consciousness in Egypt, Israel and Turkey*
- DR. ELIE PODEH, Lecturer, Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, The Hebrew University: *Inter-Arab relations; the modern history of Egypt; the Arab-Israeli peace process*
- DR. RON PUNDIK, Executive Director, Economic Cooperation Foundation (ECF); and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *The Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations (funded by the Dorot Foundation); Palestinian politics*
- DR. YITZHAK REITER, Lecturer, Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, The Hebrew University: *The role of Islamic institutions in modern Israel; Islam in Jerusalem; social and political history of Jordan*
- DR. RUTH RODED, Senior Lecturer, Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, The Hebrew University: *Social history of the Middle East; alternative interpretations of Islamic primary sources relating to women*
- BARRISTER ANDREW M. ROSEMARINE, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Absentee property of Palestinians who left Israel in 1948*
- PROF. BARRY RUBIN, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Contemporary Middle East politics; the peace process and US Middle East policy; Israeli foreign policy; Palestinian politics*
- MR. DAVID SAGIV, Ph.D. student, Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, The Hebrew University, and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Muslim-Copt relations in contemporary Egypt; Judge 'Ashmawi as an example of intellectuals in Egypt who oppose violent fundamentalism; political Islam: from Muslim Brotherhood to Islamic Jihad in Egypt*
- MR. PAUL L. SCHAM, J.D., Development Coordinator and Research Fellow, Truman Institute (from 1 July 1996): *Israeli-Jordanian relations; internal political developments in Jordan; religious-secular relations in Israel*
- DR. AVRAHAM SELA, Senior Lecturer, Department of International Relations, The Hebrew University: *Institution-building and the emergence of civil society among the Arabs in Israel; the Arab states and the 1948 War*
- DR. RON SHOR, Lecturer, School of Social Work, The Hebrew University: *Comparative cross-cultural studies between Arabs and Jews in family violence; the Attitudes of Israeli Arab families toward child abuse*
- DR. SHLOMO SITTON, School for Overseas Students, The Hebrew University, and

Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Israeli economics; bibliographical research on Arab economies*

PROF. EMMANUEL SIVAN, Professor, Department of History, and Research Fellow, The Vidal Sassoon International Center for the Study of Anti-Semitism, The Hebrew University: *Islamic fundamentalism; comparative fundamentalism*

PROF. EHUD SPRINZAK, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University: *Terrorism; the Israeli extreme Right; Muslim extremism*

DR. RAMZI SULEIMAN, Lecturer, Department of Psychology, Haifa University; and Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *The effects of the peace process on the collective identity of Arabs in Israel*

DR. GADI WOLFSFELD, Lecturer, Department of Political Science, The Hebrew University: *The media in Israel; the construction of Palestinian media frames in the Israeli press*

DR. RIVKA YADLIN, External Instructor, Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, The Hebrew University: *Alternative theories of democracy in Egypt; Muslim feminists; Arab anti-Semitism*

MRS. SARAH YIZRAELI, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *Saudi Arabia and Israel: the dynamics of non-relations*

DR. IFRAH ZILBERMAN, Research Fellow, Truman Institute: *The Arab Israeli internal refugees; social and economic changes in East Jerusalem*

Colloquiums, conferences, work shops, symposiums, seminars, and lectures

Workshops

25-26.10.1995: 1995-1996 Series of workshops on, The Psychology of Peace and Conflict: The Israeli-Palestinian Experience, (cosponsored by the Truman Institute and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation)

17.12.1995: Waste-Water Re-use as a Strategy for Increasing Israeli and Palestinian Water Resources

7-10.7.1996: International Workshop on Operational Problems of Joint Management of Shared Aquifers, (cosponsored by the Truman Institute and the PCG)

Symposiums

12.1.1996: A Mosaic of Identities in Jerusalem

1.2.1996: The Palestinian Elections: An Assessment

10.3.1996: Thirty-Three Years of the Ba'ath Regime in Syria: Orientations and Contributions towards Peace, (cosponsored by the Truman Institute and Ministry of Education, Israel)

1.6.1996: Israel's National Elections and their Impact on the Peace Process: Marking the 30th Anniversary of the Harry S Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace

17.9.1996: Camp David Revisited: An American, Egyptian and Israeli Perspective, (cosponsored by the Truman Institute and the American Cultural Center, Jerusalem). The symposium was held on the evening of the opening of the Jimmy Carter-Camp David Exhibit at the Truman Institute.

17.9.1996: The Second Annual Rebecca Meyerhoff Memorial Lecture: Ambassador Samuel Lewis, Former US Ambassador to Israel at the time of the Camp David talks, 'The American

Perspective'; lecture given as part of the symposium, Camp David Revisited: An American, Egyptian and Israeli Perspective

Seminars

15.11.1995: Prof. Li Hu, Beijing University, 'China's Policy towards the Middle East'

13.12.1995: Mr. Giles Trendle, Freelance Correspondent in Beirut for The Economist, The Sunday Times, CBS Radio, and CNN, 'Hizballah: The Politics Behind the Passion'

3.1.1996: Prof. Joel Migdal, University of Washington, Seattle, 'The Preconditions for Building a Palestinian State'

15.5.1996: Prof. Manuel Hassassian, Bethlehem University, 'Amending the National Charter: A New Stage in Palestinian Politics'

30-31.5.1996: 'The Jordanian-Israeli Peace Treaty and its Impact on the Economy and Society of the Region: A Research Agenda'

5.6.1996: Brig. (Res.) Meir Amit, former Head of the Israeli Secret Service, 'The Role of the Intelligence in the Days of Peace'

Lectures

12.11.1995: Prof. Mary E. Morris, RAND, 'New Concepts for Middle East Alliance'

10.7.1996: Prof. M. Sukru Hanioglu, Princeton University, 'The Political Ideas of the Young Turks'

Exhibition

17.9.1996: Jimmy Carter-Camp David Exhibit, donated by Mr. Alexander Leaderman, Chairman, Rockland Industries Inc., Baltimore, and transferred from the Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia, (cosponsored by the Truman Institute and the American Cultural Center, Jerusalem). The exhibition was opened on the evening of the Camp David Revisited Symposium.

Dr. Edy Kaufman



Modernization and Comparative Civilizations Unit

The members of this unit study the process of modernization in a comparative historical context. By analyzing the dynamics of different cultures, religions and economies from this perspective, the scholars reformulate the way in which modernization and development have been viewed on the macro-sociological scale. In line with this broad theoretical framework, the unit has been concentrating on the origins and dynamics of civilizations such as those of Ancient Israel and Greece, and early Imperial China, whose 'transcendental' orders challenged existing 'mundane' ones. Research is also being done on the structures of modern civilizations and societies; and the expansion and transformation of religions; and analyses of how modernization and development have affected various institutional spheres, such as youth, tourism and clientalism, politics and education. The unit maintains strong links with the participants in the ongoing workshop on Non-Western Forms of Domination as they share many themes in common.

Fellows' Specialist Interests

PROF. EYAL BEN-ARI, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Hebrew University: *Saint worship in Israel; the anthropology of the Israeli Army*

PROF. ERIK COHEN, Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Hebrew University: *A comparative study of touristic images; sociology of strangers and tourism*

PROF. SHMUEL N. EISENSTADT, Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The Hebrew University: *The civilizational frameworks of democratic regimes: the variability of democratic regimes and modes of political discourse; Japanese historical experience: a comparative perspective; 'post-modern' societies; heterodoxies, social movements and revolutions; the construction and variability of civil society*

PROF. REUVEN KAHANE, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, and Department of Education, The Hebrew University: *The emergence of youth, voluntary and informal associations in non-Western countries; sociology of youth and education*

DR. LUIS RONIGER, Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, and the Department of Spanish and Latin American Studies, The Hebrew University: *The study of inter-personal and institutional trust in Israel and in comparative perspective*



Non-Western Forms of Domination

Ongoing workshop, The Hebrew University

Now in its third year, the inter-disciplinary workshop on Non-Western Forms of Domination continues in its aim to bridge certain gaps that have been identified in studies being made by about ten researchers, which include historians, political scientists, anthropologists, sociologists, economists and others, who have produced extensive works on Western colonialism and imperialism.

While much has been done to identify both the commonalities and variations which characterize colonial regimes and realities, non-Western examples of political, economic and cultural domination, such as of the Tutsi in Rwanda, the Amhara in Ethiopia, or the Chinese in Tibet, have been the subject of relatively little comparative study. Some have been addressed within the framework of 'ethnic conflicts,' but the exclusivity of this context leaves many important examples, from Egyptian domination of ancient Nubia to modern Japanese expansion into other parts of the Far East, either obscured or ignored. Included within the sphere of the studies, then, are issues relating to Islam, China, Japan, human rights in Latin America, and the subjugation of women in the Third World. Through case studies, the group explores whether or not such concepts as imperialism, domination, modernization and globalization are inherently Western.

In order to adequately address this serious lacuna in scholarly research, members of the workshop seek to carry out a comparative analysis on several levels, in addition to considering particular cases. First, and most pertinent to the interests of the Truman Institute, the project involves all of the Institute's different Units. By bringing together scholars researching different fields, the workshop members attempt not only to highlight any distinctive features that exist in a particular region, but also to compare and contrast phenomena between different regions. Special attention is paid to the identification of historical circumstances and cultural orientations that play an important role in the development of specific patterns of domination.

Second, this project is an exercise in comparative history in that the cases to be examined are drawn from as wide a range of historical periods as possible. Attention is also given to the examination of individual societies over time in order to understand the manner by which and the reasons why transformations have taken place in the forms of domination exercised. Finally, by employing a multi-disciplinary approach, the conveners, Prof. Kaplan and Prof. Ben-Ari hope to have academics from varied disciplines examine the interrelationship between different modes of domination, be they cultural, political, economic or social.

Prof. Eyal Ben-Ari

Visiting Fellows

Each year, the Truman Institute hosts a number of Visiting Fellows, giving both them and Truman members the opportunity to strengthen ties. Lester Martin Fellowships have enabled senior scholars from the West to do their research here, with many coming to use the Institute's research facilities. The Truman Institute was the first in Israel to host Palestinian scholars for long-term visits.

Visiting Fellows' Specialist Interests

PROF. LYNNE BELAIEF, City University of New York, New York, USA: *Israeli- Palestinian conflict as viewed from a philosophic-ethnic perspective*

PROF. XU BUZENG, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), Shanghai, China: *Shanghai Jews*

PROF. WALID G. CHAMOUN, The Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA: *Implementing the Oslo Declaration of Principles: A case history of the transitional negotiations*

DR. ESRA DANACIOGLU, Ege Universitesi, Izmir, Turkey: *The Alevi problem in Turkey: A comparative and historical study*

MR. YIN GANG, Senior Editor, Asia-Africa Development Research Institute of the Development Center of the State Council, China: *Sino-Israeli relations*

DR. MEENAKSHI GOPINATH, Principal, Lady Shri Lam College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi, India: *Women and higher education*

PROF. M. SUKRU HANIOGLU, University of Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey: *A definitive history of the Young Turks movement of 1889-1908*

PROF. LI HU, Beijing University, Beijing, China: *China's policy towards the Middle East*

MR. AKIFUMI IKEDA, Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo, Japan: *Japan's involvement in the Middle East peace process*

MR. LING JIE, Beijing University, Beijing, China: *Economic cooperative relations between Israel and the Arab countries in the context of the Middle East peace process*

PROF. LARRY S. LEVINSON, Governors State University, Illinois, USA: *Sustaining the peace process: The role of organizations in creating structural interdependencies in the Middle East*

MR. NIALL O. MURCHU, University of Washington, Seattle, USA: *British policy in Mandatory Palestine*

MS. TAMARA NEUMAN, University of Chicago, Chicago, USA: *Political messianism and settlement in Israel's Gush Emunim movement: A dissertation proposal*

DR. NADIM ROUHANA, Boston College, Boston, MA, USA: *The crisis of minorities in ethnic states: the case of the Arabs in Israel; new parameters for the relationship between Israel and its Arab citizens*

MR. JONATHAN RYNHOLD, London School of Economics, London University, London, England: *Political culture in Israel's relations with the US over the Palestine question, 1982-95*

PROF. ROBERT A. SCALAPINO, University of California, Berkeley, USA: *The current political scene in East Asia and US-Asian policy*

DR. NADIA SPANG BOVEY, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland: *A comparison between the European and the Japanese political 'modernization' processes*

DR. DAVID C. SPERLING, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya: *History of Islam in Africa*

Library and Documentation Center

The Library and Documentation Center of the Truman Institute is unique among the libraries of Israel and, indeed, among the libraries of the Middle East. The collections of the Library are focused on the areas of the non-Western world—Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East—and include more than 1,500 periodical publications, such as journals, daily newspapers, yearbooks, and governmental, organizational, banking and other statistical data, with the emphasis on the Middle East. It is an important center that attracts researchers worldwide—in fact, many of the Truman Institute's visiting scholars come specifically to use the Library's excellent resources. Locally, it serves the graduate students and lecturers of the Hebrew University and the other universities of Israel, and its collections are frequently consulted by Israeli government ministries, politicians and journalists, as well as by academics and students from the West Bank.

In addition, the Library acts as a meeting point for scholars and professionals from various backgrounds—Israeli and Palestinian, Chinese, Korean, Nigerian and South African—to study and exchange ideas, establishing contacts that are the basis of peace. This was notably so when during the Intifada, Israelis and Palestinians forbidden to meet officially, were able to hold informal meetings and discussions in the Library that later developed into joint research projects sponsored by the Truman Institute. The Library's policy of the free dissemination of information strengthens the desire for peace and democracy, particularly among its patrons, many of whom come from areas of the world where academic freedom is little practiced.

Work is underway to obtain updated information which is published in the country of origin itself and keep in constant contact with libraries across the world. 80% of the periodicals received by the Truman Institute's Library is indexed and can therefore be located according to author, subject, title and journal. It is now on-line with daily reports of the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) where links with all five regions of the world can be made, beginning in August 1996. The Library mainly purchases journals, and the majority of its books were donated as gifts.

There is a significant-sized collection of Chinese and Japanese material, of which Librarian, Mr. Riccardo Schwed, assists visitors and advises on. The Library holds a complete set of *The Japanese Times*, the main English-language newspaper in Japan, dating back to March 1897 and running through to the present day. Part of this is on microfilm.

Archives and private papers on issues concerning the Middle East and some material on Malaysian-Israeli relations are in the process of being organized and filed under subject index. There is also an important collection of newspaper clippings from the Israeli Press concerning African-Israeli relations, and a large collection of African periodicals. Also well represented, are journal publications on Latin American affairs, which are used by scholars from all over Israel.

A renowned and major collection of material about and by the Palestinians, mainly in Arabic and English, as well as other languages is held here. This material includes publications by other research institutes in Jerusalem, the Occupied Territories, and the Palestinian Authority (PA); some current dailies and weeklies from Jerusalem and the PA; a large collection of Arabic books about the Arab-Israeli conflict in Arabic—one of the most important of its kind; a collection of mainly old school textbooks from different Arab countries; and certain

current Arabic periodicals. This collection of Arabic material is used by students, the media, the army, other research institutes, and Knesset Library staff. Palestinian interest in the Library's material is particularly notable. Mr. Amnon Ben-Arieh is the main librarian who deals with this collection.

A major development in the Library and Documentation Center has been their computerization, connecting them up through Internet to the vast network of electronic information database sources across the world. All material from 1984 has been indexed and computerized. This step has also made the Library and its collections known to academic institutions abroad.

Staff have recently been working to set up several specialized databases, including the Database on Human Rights in the Middle East—a joint project of the Truman Institute and the Hebrew University Faculty of Law. It forms part of the computerized database of the Truman Institute's Library and will be available for access over the Internet. In addition, we anticipate close cooperation with research institutes and universities in the Middle East once peace is finally achieved. This will require the development of resources.

A long-term plan has been drawn up, both to deal with some of the serious problems of the availability of space and storage-room, and to prepare for the rapid advances in technology and telecommunications. Due to a shortage of funds, however, the project remains at the planning stages. Still, the Truman Institute hopes to find sufficient financial support to make the Library a major station on the 'Information Superhighway.'

In order to prepare the Library and Documentation Center for the future, it will be necessary to add new equipment and to train the staff to deal with the rapid advances being made in telecommunications. PCs linked to local area-networks will allow access to all LAN programs and databases. Scanners and computer programs are to be installed to scan documents, newspapers and other materials, with the information being fed into a single database for easy referral, thus preserving the material and saving on storage space. With the increase in electronic journals, the Library must be technically equipped to take advantage of innovations, including, of course, the use of multi-media materials. The library of the future will be a 'virtual library'—one without walls—and the Truman Institute Library and Documentation Center, which has always kept pace with library technology, must be readied for these changes.

Ms. Cecile Panzer, Director (retired), and Mrs. Tirza Margoliot, Director

The Abba Eban Centre for Israeli Diplomacy

The Abba Eban Centre for Israeli Diplomacy houses the papers, video-cassettes, photographs and recordings which former Israeli Foreign Minister and Ambassador Abba Eban donated to Israel. They had been accumulated during the four decades of Mr. Eban's political, parliamentary and diplomatic career. The Centre was officially opened in the winter of 1992, and was established on the basis of generous endowments and contributions from friends of Israel, including Mrs. Henny Gestetner, OBE, Lord Wolfson of Marylebone, and Mrs. Vivien Clore Duffield, all of London, and the Joseph Mailman Foundation in New York. In 1995-96, the Blaustein Foundation also made an endowment.

The aim of the Centre is to make it possible for scholars, students and researchers to explore the half-century history of Israel's emergence into the community of nations, following the traumas of the Holocaust. Due to Mr. Eban's varied career, interests and involvements with different parts of the world, a rich depository of material may be found on many subjects which are not only limited to Israeli politics.

After graduating from Cambridge University, Mr. Eban served in the British Army in Egypt and Palestine during World War II. In 1948, he represented Israel at the UN, and went on to become Vice President of the UN General Assembly, and Israeli Ambassador to the US. In Israel he served as Minister of Education and Culture, as Foreign Minister during the Six Days War in 1967 and the Yom Kippur War in 1973, and as Chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee. He also held professorships at Columbia University, the Center for Advanced Studies at Princeton, and George Washington University.

The Abba Eban Centre includes a reading-room for use by researchers and the archive's staff, as well as a humidity- and temperature-controlled storage room specially designed for the archive's holdings. The Centre has been equipped with a state-of-the-art computer system and will have worldwide connections with university libraries and institutes specializing in international relations. Personal documents and papers have been categorized according to Mr. Eban's different activities. The series of papers available today deal with the years when he served as Israeli Ambassador to the UN and the US, and as Minister of Foreign Affairs until 1959. A preliminary inventory of the documents has been made and registration of the files has begun on the computerized database. Plans are also ahead to scan photographs and certain documents. Papers will be collected from different sources, including the National Library and other archives in Israel, and sources abroad, such as the National Archives in Washington, DC, the UN Archives, and archives in the UK, Europe and the Commonwealth.

The Center holds material on a number of subjects, categorized according to the offices held by Mr. Eban and the events connected to his career, which include the following: Jewish Agency activities at the time of the establishment of the State of Israel; Ambassadorship period at the UN; party political activities; responsibilities at the Weizmann Institute and Beit Berl; activities as Member of Knesset and Chairman of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee; service as Minister of Education and Culture, Deputy Prime Minister, and Foreign Affairs Minister; and Mr. Eban's writings and published papers and speeches, and articles about his activities.

The immediate tasks are to complete the installation of the archives and initiate research, with the participation of public figures and scholars from Israel and abroad.

Mrs. Einat Elad, Head Archivist

Funds and Resources

While the Truman Institute is fortunate to have an endowment fund that was established by its founders in 1966, it must rely on additional support from individuals, foundations and the government to finance its expanding research program. In its efforts to make a contribution to the Middle East peace process, the Institute carries out major projects to help shape the nature of future relations between Israel and its neighbors. These projects have significant implications internationally, and the impact that their findings have had on the academic community and policy-makers alike has undoubtedly been instrumental in helping secure additional funding.

Over the past two years, the Institute received support from the **CRB Foundation** for a major project on the joint Israeli-Palestinian management of the Mountain Aquifer shared by both Israel and the West Bank.

Larry and Nancy Glick of Chicago provided the Institute with a seed-money fund, the **Larry and Nancy Glick Revolving Fund**, that has been used for Israeli-Palestinian workshops on education, the environment and a number of other topics. The Glicks' generosity has also allowed the Institute to begin a study on the issue of Jerusalem.

The **European Community** gave its support for a more in-depth study on the question of Jerusalem, as well as for a region-wide workshop on cloud-seeding as a means of increasing rainfall.

The Institute is particularly grateful to the **Norman and Rosita Winston Foundation** for a generous grant which provided it with the financial backing necessary to carry out many of its peace process related projects. The scholars and projects supported by this foundation are: Dr. Hisham H. Ahmed, researching 'Political Culture and Peace Making: The Dynamics and Goals of Israeli Participation in the Peace Process'; Dr. Ruth Firer, 'From War to Peace: A Comparative Research of Textbooks and Curricula in Israel and Egypt'; Mrs. Entehal Ghanim, 'Patterns of Construction of the Concept of University among Palestinian Students'; Prof. Ehud Sprinzak, 'The Threat of Islamic Terrorism: An Assessment of Follow-up Research'; and Dr. Ruth Roded, 'Images of Women in Alternative Readings of the Biography of the Prophet Muhammad,' all of the Hebrew University, except for Dr. Ahmed of Ramallah.

The **R.E. Turner International Fund for Peace** was established in 1994, when business and communications magnate, Mr. Ted Turner, received that year's Scopus Award from the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Friends of the Hebrew University. The funds are being used for projects that promote peace through education and communications. This includes the making of an Israeli-Palestinian film on the protection of the environment and underground water aquifers, as well as an Israeli-Jordanian research project on media attitudes towards the peace process.

The **Fred and Fay Howard Fund for Peace Studies**, administered by the Institute, supports projects concerning the Arab citizens of Israel. An additional fund established by Mr. Fred Howard promotes cooperative projects between the Institute and Givat Haviva, a center located in Haifa which encourages Arab-Jewish understanding. The equipment purchased has facilitated electronic communications with the Center that will promote the establishment of discussion groups on issues such as peace education, to involve academics primarily from the Middle East.

The *Gitelson Peace Publication Series*, funded by Dr. Susan A. Gitelson, made it possible for the Institute to publish research done by both resident and visiting scholars (for details, see Publications). The donor has now pledged to build up an endowment fund, thereby ensuring the publication of the Peace Papers.

Prof. Shmuel N. Eisenstadt, Professor Emeritus, received a grant from the *Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation* for his work on the historical experience of China.

Prof. and Mrs. Donald Rothschild, and *Mr. and Mrs. Irving White* continued their invaluable support for the Truman Institute's Library.

The Institute wants to express its thanks to the *Barbara and Morton Mandel Foundation* for its continued generosity in support of its major 'Partners in Peace' project. It is now planned to expand the program, offering opportunities for Israelis to work together with other scholars in the Middle East. Within the framework of this project, bilateral and multilateral academic research is being sponsored, as well as short-term visiting fellowships to the Truman Institute for colleagues in Arab countries and for Israelis at similar institutes in other countries in the Middle East. The following researchers and projects are supported by the Fund: Dr. Daphna Golan for her work on 'Women's Political Participation'; Prof. Raphael Israeli, 'Roots of Political Violence'; Prof. Leslie Sabba and others, 'The Treatment of Alleged Collaborators'; Dr. Ephraim Ahirom, 'Economic Integration'; Prof. Jacob M. Landau, 'The Integration of the Caucasus and Central Asia in the Greater Middle East'; Dr. Yitzhak Reiter, 'Academics' Attitudes towards the Peace Process'; Barrister Andrew M. Rosemarine, 'Businessmen's Attitudes towards Economic Accords,' all at the Hebrew University. Scholarships were also given to two Jordanian Ph.D. candidates, Ms. Mayyada Abdo and Mr. Hassan Barari, both graduates of the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan in Amman, to study at the Hebrew University as Fellows of the Truman Institute, under the general supervision of Prof. Moshe Ma'oz. This is the first academic cooperation of its kind between Israel and Jordan.

Endowment Funds

The funds listed below constitute the Truman Institute's main sources of financial backing apart from those already mentioned.

The *Martin Fund in Memory of Lester Martin* was established in 1974 by the Lester Martin Foundation in New York to encourage and support visits to the Institute by senior academics for periods of up to one year in order to research subjects relating to the Truman's primary interests. This year, the Fund financed visits from Prof. Lynne Belaief of the City University of New York, USA; Prof. M. Sukru Hanioglu from the University of Istanbul, Turkey; Mr. Akifumi Ikida, Senior Research Staff Member of the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo, Japan; and Dr. David C. Sperling of the University of Nairobi, Kenya.

Past Lester Martin fellows have included Prof. Aleme Ashete of Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia; Prof. Hamid Enayat of the University of Tehran, Iran; Prof. Herman B. Gilomee of the University of Cape Town, South Africa; and Prof. Barry Rubin of Johns Hopkins University, USA.

The *Ruth Gilutz Foundation* was established by the Gilutz family and the Truman Institute in 1974, following the terrorist attack on Ben-Gurion Airport in which Mrs. Ruth Gilutz was killed. Its aim is to foster research on Palestinian Arabs in the twentieth century. Each year,

the Foundation gives a prize, and the recipient for 1995/96 was Ms. Maya Kahanoff, a doctoral candidate at the Hebrew University, for her research on 'An Arab-Jewish Encounter: Dialogue in a Conflict Situation.'

The *Omar Oscar Marcus Fund for Furthering Arab-Israeli Peace and Associated Funds* was established by Mr. Shimshon Marcus in memory of his brother, Mr. Omar Oscar Marcus, a renowned press photographer of the Arab world in the 1930s. The Funds support activities aimed at enhancing Arab-Jewish understanding and contributing toward a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The *Kenneth Alberman and Hazel and Joseph Schwartz Funds* help towards implementing the Institute's projects. Prizes are given from the Funds for outstanding papers written on the subject of peace and coexistence submitted by Arab and Jewish high school pupils. In 1995-96, Ms. Tamar Adler was the recipient of the prize for her work on 'Dual Arab-Jewish Existence: The Attitude of Jewish Youths towards Arabs in Israel.'

The *Nathaniel L. Goldstein Fellowship in Middle Eastern Studies*, named after a distinguished American public servant and devoted supporter of the Hebrew University, is periodically awarded to a promising young scholar. Mr. Nathaniel L. Goldstein was Chairman of the Board of Overseers of the Truman Institute for many years, as well as President of the American Friends of the Hebrew University's Board of Governors. The Fellowship was established in order to encourage two aspects of the Truman Institute's program which were of particular interest to him: research toward a greater understanding of the Middle East and furthering the cause of peace; and encouraging post-doctoral scholarship on contemporary Middle Eastern topics in the social sciences or humanities. This year, the Fellowship was awarded to Dr. Oded Peri of the Hebrew University for his research for a book on the holy places in the early Ottoman period.

The *Maurice J. and Fay B. Karpf Award* was funded by Mr. and Mrs. Karpf to help finance studies and manuscripts which are original contributions to the promotion of 'universal peace, goodwill, tolerance and understanding among peoples of the earth.' Those who received Karpf Awards for 1995-96 were: Dr. Esra Danacioglu of Ege Universitesi, Izmir, Turkey, for his research on 'The Alevi Problem in Turkey: A Comparative and Historical Study'; Dr. Hillel Frisch and Dr. Menachem Hofnung, The Hebrew University, 'The Emergence of the Palestinian Authority: A Case Study of Contemporary State Formation'; Prof. Amiya Lieblich, The Hebrew University, 'The Peace Process: How Members of Gilgal Perceive it and its Implications for Them'; Dr. Gadi Wolfsfeld, The Hebrew University, 'The Construction of Palestinian Media Frames during the Peace Process'; Mrs. Sarah Yizraeli, Truman Institute, 'Saudi Arabia-Israel: The Dynamics of Non-Relations.'

The *Percy Leon Fund* provides funds to help in the publication of studies on the Middle East. In 1995-96, Mr. Nissim Rejwan, a Research Fellow at the Truman Institute, received a grant from the fund to finance the editing of his book, *Arabs Face the Modern World* (Florida: University Press of Florida, forthcoming).

The *David Ben-Raphael Fund* was established by the American Friends of the Hebrew University, New York, in 1993, in memory of Deputy Chief of Mission, Minister David Ben-Raphael, who was killed by a terrorist bomb that destroyed the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1992. Dr. Benny Morris and Dr. Ron Pundik were the recipients of the fund's grant for 1995-96, for their respective studies on, 'The Israeli Press and Israel's Retaliatory Strikes, 1949-56', and 'The Oslo Channel of the Peace Process.'

The Truman Institute wants to thank the *Japanese Foreign Ministry* for funding two major international colloquiums in Jerusalem, entitled, 'Japan and East Asia: Lessons for the Development of the Middle East in the Era of Peace.' Thanks are due, too, to the Japanese Embassy for hosting the conference participants at dinners in their honor.

The Truman Institute is also grateful to the *United States Agency for International Development-Middle East Regional Cooperation* program (USAID/MERC) which funds the ongoing research project on 'The Environmental Protection of the Water Resources of the Shared Israeli-Palestinian Mountain Aquifer.'

Support for the Truman Institute is also received from the following with thanks:

The Konrad Adenauer Foundation; Dr. and Mrs. K. Alberman Endowment; Mr. and Mrs. L. and S. Bein; Mr. Stanley M. Bogen; Mr. Michael C. Carlos; The Chase Fund; The Ford Foundation (IPPRP); Milton Handler Fund; Mr. M. Kampelman; Rebecca Meyerhoff Memorial Lectureship; Mr. Lawrence Newman; Thomas P. O'Neil Endowment; Eugene and Sally Rostow Memorial Fellowship; White Fund for the Truman Library; and Mr. R.M. Zimmerman.

Funding is currently being sought for the maintenance of the Truman Institute's renowned Library and Documentation Center, a major regional resource for scholars on the developing world. Additional support is also needed for the promotion of research and academic exchange, particularly in the areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Ms. Dalia Shemer

Publications

The Truman Institute continues to provide facilities for editing and proofing manuscripts, and preparing them for publication. It has its own in-house publications, many of which are based on the research findings of Fellows working on Truman-sponsored projects. Fellows also have the opportunity to reprint papers as *Truman Institute Reprints*, and past *Reprints* may be obtained from Publications at the Truman Institute. Over 75 books (written or edited), and more than 200 articles by Truman Fellows were published, are in print or forthcoming in 1995-1997, and thus cannot all be mentioned here. A full list dating back to 1993, however, is available from the Editor of Publications at the Institute. Works sponsored by the Institute and Gitelson Peace Publications are listed below, as well as a selection of articles and books recently published by Truman Fellows.

Publications and Books in Progress Sponsored by the Truman Institute (1995-96)

Gideon Aran, *Zealotry* (California: University of California Press, forthcoming)

Eyal Ben-Ari, *Conflict and Soldiering in the Military World View: An Interpretative Study of an Israeli Infantry Battalion* (under review)

Irene Eber, *Translating the Ancestors: Bishop Schereschewsky's Chinese Version of the Old Testament*

Eran Feitelson and Marwan Haddad, eds., *Joint Management of Shared Aquifers: The First Workshop, June 27-29, 1994* (Jerusalem: Truman Institute, and PCG, 1995)

———, *Joint Management of Shared Aquifers: Final Report* (Jerusalem: Truman Institute, and PCG, 1995)

Ofra Goldstein-Gidoni, *Packaged Weddings, Packaged Brides: The Japanese Ceremonial Occasions Industry* (Richmond, Surrey: Curzon Press, forthcoming)

Marwan Haddad and Eran Feitelson, eds., *Joint Management of Shared Aquifers: The Second Workshop, Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1994* (Jerusalem: Truman Institute, and PCG, 1995)

Aziz Haidar, *The Arab Population in the Israeli Economy* (London: C. Hurst & Co., and New York: St. Martin's Press, 1996)

Institute for Social and Economic Policy in the Middle East, Jordan, Technology Group, Truman Institute, and PCG, *Towards Free Trade in the Middle East: The Triad and Beyond. A Report by a Team of Israeli, Jordanian and Palestinian Experts: Short Version* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University, 1995)

Steven Kaplan, ed., *Indigenous Transformations of Western Christianity* (New York: New York University Press, 1995)

Joel Kotek, Simone Susskind, and Steven Kaplan, *Brussels and Jerusalem: From Conflict to Solution* (Jerusalem: Centre d'Études des Relations Internationales et Stratégiques, Université Libre de Bruxelles, and Truman Institute, 1996)

H. Lazarus-Yafeh, *The Jews and Islam* (Jerusalem: The Zalman Shazar Center for Jewish History, 1996)

E. Lomsky-Feder and Eyal Ben-Ari, eds., *Military and Militarism in Israeli Society: Social and Cultural Perspectives*

L. Lukitz, *Iraq in Search of National Identity* (London: Frank Cass, 1995)

Benny Morris, *Israel's Border Wars, 1949-1956: Arab Infiltration, Israeli Retaliation, and the Countdown to Suez* (Tel-Aviv: Am Oved, 1996) (Hebrew translation)

David Sagiv, *Fundamentalism and Liberal Intellectuals in Egypt, 1973-1993* (London: Frank Cass, 1995)

Avraham Sela, *Middle East Politics and the Arab-Israeli Conflict: The Era of Arab Summitry* (New York: SUNY Press, forthcoming)

— and Moshe Ma'oz, *The PLO and Israel: From Armed Struggle to Political Settlement, 1964-1994* (London: St. Martin's Press, forthcoming)

Avraham Sela and Ifrah Zilberman, eds., *Israel's Arabs: A Political Community in Formation*

Leonardo Senkman and Mario Sznajder, eds., with Edy Kaufman, *The Legacy of Authoritarianism: Human Rights Violations and Anti-Semitism in Contemporary Argentina, 1976-1983* (Jerusalem: Truman Institute; and Buenos Aires: Grupo Editor Latino-Americano, 1995) (Spanish)

Aron Shai, *The Fate of British and French Firms in China 1949-54: Imperialism Imprisoned* (London: Macmillan, with Oxford: St. Antony's College, 1996)

I. Friedrich Silber, *Religious Virtuosity, Charisma and the Social Order: A Comparative Sociological Study of Monasticism in Theravada Buddhism* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995)

Y. Vertzberger, *Risk-Taking and Decision-Making: Foreign Military Intervention Decisions* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, forthcoming)

Moshe Yegar, *Malaysia: Attempts at Dialogue with a Muslim Country* (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1996) (Hebrew)

Ifrah Zilberman, ed., *Palestinian Society and Politics in Jerusalem: The Years of Israeli Rule*

— and Avraham Sela, eds., *Israel's Arabs: A Political Community in Formation*

Ms. Roza I.M. El-Eini



Gitelson Peace Publications

The Gitelson Peace Publications are funded by Dr. Susan A. Gitelson, a member of the Truman Institute's Board of Overseers, in memory of her father, Dr. Moses Leo Gitelson, who was a prominent American businessman and community leader. The subjects of the Gitelson Peace Papers include issues on international and regional cooperation, reflecting the research interests of the Institute's scholars, visitors and other contributors. They are a means to widening the Truman Institute's academic contacts across the world and to increasing links with Arab universities. A full list of the *Gitelson Peace Papers* is available from the Truman Institute.

Publications

Clara Brakel, 'Islamic Syncretism in Indonesia: From Historical Written Sources to Contemporary Ritual Practice in Java,' *Peace Papers*, no. 3 (June 1995)

Roberto Espindola, 'Latin America on the International Stage: Drifting Amid Trading Blocs: Latin America in the New World Order,' *Peace Papers*, no. 7 (1996) (published with an article by Arie M. Kacowicz, 'Latin America on the International Stage: The South American Zone of Peace, 1883-1996')

Yehoshafat Harkabi, "Right" Versus "Left": How Shall We Decide? (in cooperation with The Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations, November 1994) (Hebrew)

Deborah Housen-Couriel, 'Some examples of Cooperation in the Management and Use of International Water Resources,' *Peace Papers* (March 1994)

—, 'Toward the Establishment of a Regional Free Tourism Zone in the Gulf of Aqaba: Some Legal Guidelines,' *Peace Papers* (March 1994)

Yosef Jafarov, 'Between East and West: Is Azerbaijan on the Way to Independence?,' *Peace Papers*, no. 6 (May 1996)

Arie M. Kacowicz, 'Latin America on the International Stage: The South American Zone of Peace, 1883-1996,' *Peace Papers*, no. 7 (1996) (published with an article by Roberto Espindola, 'Latin America on the International Stage: Drifting Amid Trading Blocs: Latin America in the New World Order')

Ephraim Kleiman, 'Jewish and Palestinian Diaspora Attitudes to Philanthropy and Investment: Lessons from Israel's Experience,' *Peace Papers*, no. 8 (November 1996)

Anthony A. Loh, 'From Pre-Negotiation to Reunification?: The Logic and Politics of Taiwan Diplomacy in Cross-Straits Relations, November 1987-April 1995,' *Peace Papers*, no. 4 (December 1995)

William F.S. Miles, 'International and Minoritarian Francophone: Convergence and Contradiction,' *Peace Papers*, no. 1 (March 1995)

Mary E. Morris, 'New Concepts for Middle East Alliances,' *Peace Papers*, no. 5 (May 1996)

Reuven Paz, Avraham Sela, Emanuel Sivan, Ifrah Zilberman, 'Radical Islam: Hamas and the PLO at the Crossroads,' *Discussion Papers*, no. 1 (February 1993) (Hebrew)

Shlomo Sitton, 'Israeli Literature on Arab Economies, 1967-1994: With Particular Reference to the Economics of Peace,' *Truman Institute Bibliographies*, no. 4 (November 1994)

Jianping Wang, 'Discrimination, Corruption and Moral Decline: The Historical Background of the Muslim Hui Uprising in Yunnan, China, 1856-1873,' *Peace Papers*, no. 2 (May 1995)

Mrs. Chaia Beckerman



Selected List of Publications by Institute Fellows

- Ephraim Ahrim, 'Israeli-Palestinian and Jordanian Trade Relations—How to Make Them Work,' in *Shared Values Towards the Peace Process* (Jerusalem: Konrad Adenauer Foundation, 1997, forthcoming)
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