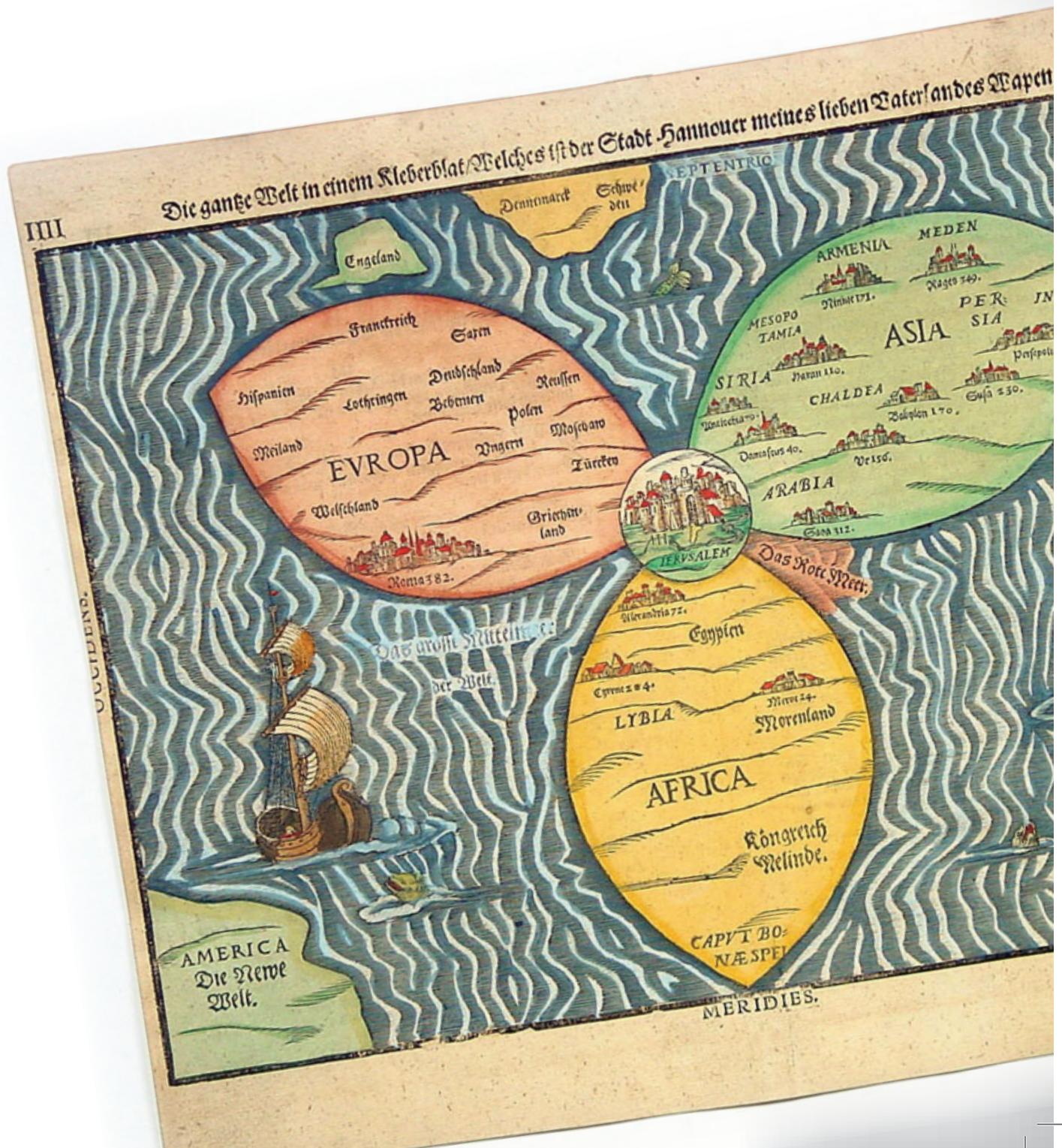




המכון ליחסים בינלאומיים  
ע"ש לאונרד דייוויס  
The Leonard Davis Institute  
for International Relations



# ANNUAL REPORT 2011-2013







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## ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

The Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations was established in 1972 at the Hebrew University, thanks to the generosity of the American philanthropist whose name it bears. Located in the Alfred Davis building on Hebrew University's Mount Scopus campus, the Institute is surrounded by evocative vistas. Westward are the domes and spires of the Old City of Jerusalem; to the east, visible on a clear day, are the Dead Sea and the mountains of Moab; and to the south are the tower of the Augusta Victoria hospice and the Mount of Olives.

The Institute's identity and mission spring from its position of privilege and responsibility in one of the most fascinating historical cities in the world: Jerusalem, the site of holy places cherished by the three monotheistic religions—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Two thousand years after the destruction of the Temple of Herod by the Roman legions, Jerusalem is the capital of the reborn State of Israel, as well as the seat of its government.

Since its inception, the Leonard Davis Institute has provided a nonpartisan and independent platform for research, education, and discussion on issues of international studies in general and Israel's diplomacy and foreign policy in particular. The Institute has three broad aims when planning its programs, which are reinforced in this age of globalization:

1. To promote research in international relations theory, adopting a broad perspective that draws on a variety of disciplines.
2. To present the universal themes of international politics to the Israeli public, thereby enhancing the national discourse on these matters.
3. To put the Institute's expertise and consulting capability at the disposal of national institutions conducting the security and foreign affairs of Israel.

Since 1972, the Leonard Davis Institute has served as a center where researchers from the Departments of International Relations and Political Science and related departments at the Hebrew University—as well as other universities and academic centers—can develop and coordinate research programs. To this end, the Institute, although formally anchored in the Faculty of Social Sciences, is by its nature and statutes an interfaculty and interdisciplinary body.

While other institutes of international relations and strategic affairs in Israel tend to specialize in local issues of war and strategy, the Leonard Davis Institute also includes research of external affairs, diplomacy, international law and institutions, and negotiation and conflict resolution.

The Institute's audience encompasses the academic community, Israeli governmental institutions, the diplomatic corps, communications media, and the interested general public. We welcome visitors from abroad and provide them with the opportunity to share their ideas and expertise with local colleagues.

The Leonard Davis Institute provides generous funds to promote the research of international studies. The Institute grants scholarships to PhD students from the Hebrew University and to Israeli and overseas post-doctoral students; the Institute also awards research grants to the academic staff of the Hebrew University. In addition, the Institute conducts extensive public activity, including international conferences, seminars, and workshops on central issues on the national agenda. The Leonard Davis Institute publishes a Hebrew-language journal on politics and international studies, *Politika*, and a "Working Papers" series in both English and Hebrew.



## GOVERNING BODIES AND STAFF

### THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

**Prof. Menahem Ben-Sasson**, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and President of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

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**Dr. Lihi Yariv-Laor**, East Asian Studies Department, Hebrew University

### STAFF OF THE LEONARD DAVIS INSTITUTE

**Chanoch Wolpe**, Administrative Director

**Marwa Natsheh**, Administrative Assistant

## ACTIVITY REPORT FOR THE 2011–2012 ACADEMIC YEAR

### From the Director

The Leonard Davis Institute's academic and public activities this year were markedly broader than in the previous one. Due to budgetary constraints, 2010–2011 was a transitional year, pending an improvement and more certainty about the Institute's available financial resources. And indeed, during the surveyed year the Institute was able to plan its activities on the basis of available resources and resume its normal activities, holding and cosponsoring international conferences and workshops, hosting guest speakers, and granting doctoral and post-doctoral scholarships as well as funds for research.

The 2011–2012 year was the first in which the Institute's website included the new electronic bi-annual journal *Politika* (the first issue of which was published in June 2012) as well as numerous occasional academic papers. All the articles published on the Institute's website were reviewed and found fit to be published. Access to all of the Institute's electronic publications is free.

In 2012, the Institute received a major contribution for its academic activities thanks to a generous new endowment from Mr. Alan Davis and his wife, Ms. Mary Lou Dauray. The endowment is dedicated to a new research forum on "Gender, International Conflict Resolution, and Peace." The new endowment enabled the Institute to select recipients for the 2012–2013 academic year's doctoral and post-doctoral scholarships and to offer research grants to faculty members of the Hebrew University. In addition, the endowment enabled the Institute to support the inclusion of a new graduate course on the subject in the Department of International Relations. We are

grateful for the generous and continued support of the Leonard Davis Institute's academic activities.

The year 2012 marked the Institute's fortieth anniversary and, with the approval of the academic committee, the decision was made to hold an international conference in celebration. Entitled **Israel in Regional and International Perspectives**, the conference was held on June 4–6 with the participation of leading international authorities in the field from the United States, Germany, and Israel and in the presence of Mr. Alan Davis and Ms. Mary Lou Dauray, whose support made the conference possible.

In the spirit of the Institute's research agenda, the conference sought to explore the interplay between the domestic, regional, and international factors that shape Israel's foreign and security relations. The conference also discussed Israel's international stature and image in the age of globalization and the quest for a just world order, especially in the context of economic cooperation and compliance to international law. By combining inside-out and outside-in approaches to, and perceptions of, Israel's policies and international conduct, the conference addressed more general questions pertaining to the relationship between the domestic and international arenas. This discussion was warranted especially in view of the significant social, economic, and political transformations in Israel, the Middle East, and the international arena since the end of the Cold War; an attempt was made to assess the impact of these changes on Israeli perceptions and policies on both the regional and international levels.



Another major academic event, cosponsored with the Harry S. Truman Institute for the Advancement of Peace and the Liwerant Center at the Hebrew University, was the international conference on **Contentious Politics, Democratization, and Political Change: A Comparative Perspective** (May 21–23). Among the participants were leading international scholars in the field of comparative politics and social change from North America, Europe, and Israel. The conference focused on the recent popular upheavals in the Middle East and Israel, discussing their various dimensions in comparative perspective. I am thankful to Dr. Eitan Alimi and Prof. Mario Sznajder for their efforts and cooperation in making this conference happen.

Together with a number of the Hebrew University's departments and institutes, the Institute continued to manage and support the **Annual International Graduate Conference in Political Science, International Relations, and Public Policy in memory of the late Yitzhak Rabin**. More than 110 graduate students, one third of them from abroad, took part in the seventh graduate conference, which was supervised by Dr. Galia Press-Barnathan of the Department of International Relations and Prof. David Levi-Faur from the Department of Political Science.

In November 2011 the Institute held the third international PhD workshop on **Transitional Dimensions of Global Governance**, in cooperation with the Berlin Graduate School for Transnational Studies (BTS), the Free University of Berlin, and the Hertie School for Governance. I am especially thankful to Prof. Arie Kacowicz and Dr. Galia Press-Barnathan for undertaking

the arrangements for hosting and sponsoring this forum of advanced students from Israel and Germany.

The passing year was my last one as director of the Institute, and it is a pleasure for me to thank all those who helped facilitate the Institute's missions. I am especially indebted to Dr. Galia Press-Barnathan from the Department of International Relations for serving as deputy director during the fall semester of 2011 while I was on sabbatical. During this period, Dr. Press-Barnathan took much of the burden of finalizing the details concerning the Forum on Gender, International Conflict Resolution, and Peace, as well as coordinating the preparations for the Institute's fortieth anniversary conference. I am also thankful to Prof. Arie Kacowicz for chairing the Institute's academic committee in the 2010–2012 academic years.

Last but not least, I would like to warmly thank the Institute's administrative team (Ms. Anat Illouz and Ms. Hani Mazar) without whom all that is presented above would have been impossible to realize. Both Anat and Hani have left their posts for positions outside Hebrew University after many years of excellent service. I wish them my best in their new positions.

I would like to welcome my colleague, Dr. Piki Ish-Shalom, the new director, as well as Mr. Chanoch Wolpe, the new administrative director of the Leonard Davis Institute, and wish them much success in maintaining the Institute's academic vision and practice.

**Avraham Sela**

## Research Grants and Scholarships

### POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCHERS

#### **Dr. Rafi Nets-Zehngut, “Collective Memory and Conflict”**

Rafi Nets-Zehngut researches the socio-psychological aspects of conflicts (e.g., transitional justice and reconciliation), focusing primarily on collective memory. Regionally, he studies the conflict between Israelis and Arabs/Palestinians, mostly regarding Israeli Jews.

During his 2011–12 post-doctoral period at the Davis Institute his research focused primarily on various aspects of the collective memory of conflicts. In this framework he wrote academic articles which deal, inter alia, with the impact of the passing of time on memory, internal and external memories, major events and memory, oral history, transitional justice, narrative analysis, and the collaboration of Palestinians and Israelis in addressing the historical narratives of their conflict. Most of these articles use the 1948 Palestinian exodus as a case study. He also introduced the collective self-healing process of Israelis and Palestinians in the context of this conflict. For more details see <http://www.collective-memory.info/>.

#### **Dr. Ziv Rubinovitz, “American Policy on the Use of Force in Multipolar and Bipolar Systems: Projecting Force from the Sea—Leading Naval Powers”**

Dr. Rubinovitz holds a PhD in international relations from the University of Haifa. His dissertation focused on the geopolitics of American use of force beginning in 1898. His research examines American foreign policy and grand strategy, geopolitics, international security, and the Israel-Egypt peace process (research on the Israel-Egypt peace process is conducted with Prof. Gerald Steinberg). His publications include “Blue and White ‘Black September’: Israel’s Role in the Jordan Crisis of 1970,” in *International History Review* (2010) and “Power Politics and the Limits of Power in Political Negotiation: A Renewed Look at Camp David” in Moshe Fuksman-Sha’al (ed.), *The Camp David Accords: A Collection of Articles and Lectures* (2010).

During the 2011–12 academic year Dr. Rubinovitz was a post-doctoral fellow at the

Davis Institute. His work examines the logic of the American use of force since it became a superpower in 1898. Geopolitical theories can help map the American capability to project military power around the world. The U.S. has, in recent years, been continuously accused of bullying and using force unilaterally (in comparison with its earlier, more moderate behavior), and thus the study is crucial to current international security affairs. The study explains the use of force as the result of a balance of interests and accessibility, both derived from geopolitical theories. An intervening variable in the form of the involvement of other superpowers in crises usually limits the likelihood of American use of force in a given crisis. Analyzing more recent events in this manner can improve scholars’ understanding of contemporary American foreign policy. In essence, instead of asking what the U.S. should do with its military forces, this research asks what it can do with them, focusing on capabilities rather than intentions.

### SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DOCTORAL STUDENTS

#### **Rachel Adam, “The IUCN, Epistemic Communities, and International Conventions in the Field of Biodiversity”**

Ms. Adam’s research examines the role of biological law in defending biodiversity (as a national-regional resource “owned” by countries) by revealing the factors behind its failure. Her research demonstrates that European countries wish to defend the biodiversity of their sovereign territories by using only national regulations. This course of action hopes to create an understanding between seven colonialist countries to manage African wildlife together. The IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) attempts to improve international conventions, but since European countries view these conventions as threats to their sovereignty, they take pains to omit directives, rendering them weak and ineffective. The study exposes the colonial roots of the use of international law in defending biodiversity in order to explain the ineffectiveness of international conventions in this field and to allow for deliberating in various directions to find alternative solutions.

### **Osnat Grady Schwartz, “International Law in Domestic Court Rulings and the Global Expansion of Judicial Power—Institutional and Individual Dimensions”**

This study explores the use of international law in domestic courts. It examines if—and to what extent—a connection exists between two phenomena: the growing reference to international law in domestic court rulings and the global expansion of judicial power. This study is conducted on two levels, international and national. The links between these two levels are manifest in the identity of the judges, who are central to the global trends. This thesis suggests an explanation for this correlation by developing a theory of “mutual empowerment” between domestic courts and international law.

### **Roe Kibrik, “Idea, Reality, and What Lies Between: The Gap between National Discourse and Global Reality as an Element of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict”**

Mr. Kibrik’s research focuses on the theoretical questions surrounding the relationship between theory and politics and attempts to tie them to the process of globalization and the conflict in Israel/Palestine. It examines the contribution of the perceptual gap between ideal theoretical concepts, as well as the perception of reality and ontological reality, to the continued conflict and difficulty reaching a settlement over the last twenty years. The insights of humanistic psychology can help to outline the gaps between reality, the perception of reality, and the perception of the ideal as a fundamental element in the development of conflicts.

### **Henry Lovat, “International Law and the Civil War Coalition”**

In recent decades, the number of civil wars has greatly increased, taking numerous lives. This has served as the backdrop for the establishment of many international conventions aiming to regulate this field. Nevertheless, despite the existence of these conventions, this study reveals the problem caused by those international legal entities in acting as efficient “agents” in embedding normative international changes.

### **Odelia Oshri, “Challenges for the European Integration: Legitimacy, Community Deficit, and National Pride”**

The European Union’s origins are in the international partnership formed after the Second World War. Since then, the organization has grown; today it is comprised of twenty-seven member states which cooperate on matters of security, internal policing, foreign relations, and economics. However, despite the impressive processes of political and economic integration, there are those who doubt the communal characteristics of the European Union. During the years of the EU’s formation, a “community deficit” was created, a situation in which the higher-level integration of the union and the community level did not accord with one another. This research attempts to explore the source of the gap between the EU’s level of economic and political integration and the “community deficit.”

### **Roman Sukholutsky, “Intellectual Sources of the Opposition to the ‘Human Unity’ Idea”**

This research analyzes the development of intellectual sources for the opposition to the idea of humanity’s unity (cosmopolitanism) in the modern era. This refers primarily to the period beginning at the end of the Second World War and the beginning of the Cold War and extending until today. Throughout the course of modern history the concept of humanity’s unity and those ideas opposed to this concept have evolved, and the theoretical and ideational underpinnings of cosmopolitanism and anti-cosmopolitanism have changed from one period to the next. Anyone attempting to research this subject immediately encounters a noticeable and significant fact: in spite of the intuitive and obvious profitability of the cosmopolitan idea as an ideal of humanity’s unity that presents higher values of political stability, peace, coexistence, a solution to global problems, and potential cultural and economic prosperity, it was not widely accepted and has even been the subject of criticism both from politicians and from intellectuals. The aim of this research is to examine the failure of the cosmopolitan idea and its non-realization in international relations.

### **Einat Vadai, “Identity Balancing: When Balance of Powers and Practical Communities Meet”**

Ms. Vadai’s research presents a revision of the classical theories of balance of power. It claims that countries balance against threats of security not only through armament and treaties, but also through the practice called “Identity Balancing,” using a conscious and deliberate process in which they create a joint identity. The study has two aims. The first aim is to describe the term “Identity Balancing” and its dynamics. The second, more central, aim of this research is to analyze historically why and how the practice of “Identity Balancing” was created and expanded and how it became institutionalized in the international system.

*The Leonard Davis Institute sponsors and finances the Department of International Relations’ endeavor to provide the Faculty of Social Sciences with scholarships for outstanding doctoral students, reflecting the close ties between the department and the Leonard Davis Institute.*

### **Wael Abu ‘Uqsa, “The Post-1967 Arab Liberal Discourse in the Middle East”**

*The Davis Institute funded the scholarship of this outstanding doctoral student in the Faculty of Social Sciences’ Department of International Relations.*

The intellectual discourse in the Arab Middle East can be divided into four main (albeit not mutually exclusive) categories: Islamic, national Pan-Arab, socialist, and liberal. This study focuses on the liberal Arab discourse, which developed from traditions influenced by both modern Western history and the Arab-Muslim history of the region. The research seeks to depict the limits, the sources, and the history of this discourse in the post-1967 era. Its main questions are: What is Arab liberalism and what have its characteristics been since 1967? What are the challenges that this tradition faces? What kind of intellectual and religious uses have Arab liberal intellectuals made of the Islamic tradition until now? And how have these ideas been accepted in the Arab world? From a domestic Arabic political, cultural, and social perspective, Arab liberalism is the main—if not the only—discourse that has challenged political Islam since the beginning of the 1990s. From an international point of view, Arab liberalism is the

only challenge to the Arab popular status quo regarding two main issues: peace with Israel and political and cultural relations with the West.

### **Lior Lehrs, “Private Peace Initiators’ in Conflict Resolution Processes”**

*The Davis Institute funded the scholarship of this outstanding doctoral student in the Faculty of Social Sciences’ Department of International Relations, matching his Canadian scholarship (Clara Robert—International Relations Prize).*

“Private peace initiators” are private citizens who initiate dialogue with the leadership on the other side of a conflict without official authority, hoping to advance a resolution. This phenomenon is the center of Mr. Lehrs’s doctoral research, which presents the subject, connecting it to a list of research questions that are related to theory, history, and policy. The aim of this research is to map this phenomenon, to identify the resources of these peace initiators, their patterns, and their influence on the official political space. This is accomplished by focusing on the analysis of five case studies from different conflict regions and from different historical periods.

### **Mor Mitrani, “The International of the Global: In Search of an International Community in a Globalized World. “**

*The Davis Institute funded the scholarship of this outstanding doctoral student in the Faculty of Social Sciences’ Department of International Relations.*

The study focuses on the international dimension of the globalization process, and examines how globalization processes affect mutual practices and rules with direct interaction patterns and interstate relation on both theoretical and empirical levels. The research relies on the central hypothesis that in recognizing globalization processes and adopting the globalization idea as a central theme in today’s cultural and political order the countries’ societies adopt a new model for defining their positions in the international arena. This model is, in effect, a conceptual expansion of one of the traditional models in national structure, and recognizes the three central sectors of the state: government, market, and civic culture. The new model



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is in practice a conceptual expansion of these three sectors to the global scale: the international community, the global economy, and the global civic culture. Recognizing the interdependence between these sectors

and their mutual influence in the context of globalization processes suggests, in effect, a new and updated understanding of the political role of these countries in managing the world's interests.

## Publications

### *POLITIKA* (IN HEBREW)

*Politika* is a digital peer-reviewed journal of Israeli political science and international relations that addresses timely issues affecting both Israel and the world.

ISSUE NO. 22 (WINTER 2013),  
GENERAL ISSUE

Articles published in this issue:

Tamar Arieli and Nissim Cohen, "The Conflict Environment as a Research Field: Challenges and the Snowball Sample"

Ofer Kenig and Chen Freidberg, "Does the Knesset Deliberately Dissolve Itself?"

Amnon Kartin, "Dilemmas in Administering Immigration Policies in Countries with Ongoing Ethnic-National-Religious Conflicts"

Zvi Libman, "Interpretations of European Policies towards the 'Arab Spring': A Calculated Risk Due to No Alternatives and Its Meaning for Israel"

Adam Raz, "The Road to Dimona: The Beginning of Conflict on Israeli Nuclear Policy"

Menachem Ratson, "Social Contract Theory—Thomas Hobbes and John Locke: Between Scientific Methodology and Biblical Hermeneutics"

Oren Barak, Review of Amiram Oren's book, *Drafted Territories: The Creation of Israeli Army Hegemony over the State's Land and Its Expanses during Its Early Years, 1948–1956*

### WORKING PAPERS IN ENGLISH

#### **Prof. P. R. Kumaraswamy, "Reading the Silence: India and the Arab Spring"**

High political, economic, and energy stakes conditioned India's nuanced response to the Arab Spring. Proud of its diversity, India's foreign policy agenda has never promoted democracy,

and India was prepared to accept the choice of the Arab people to determine their leaders and political system within the norms of their respective societies. The geographically proximate region, especially the Persian Gulf, is vital for India. Hence, other than evacuation of its nationals, India's reactions to the Arab Spring have been few and far between. And even these responses have been measured, underscoring Indian reluctance to take any stand. India has been extremely cautious about the developments in the Persian Gulf, hoping that the ruling regimes would survive. Given the presence of about six million Indian expatriate workers in the Gulf countries, India's studied silence—rather than being a sign of indifference towards popular sentiments or an endorsement of the authoritarian regimes—was its only option available. It was a reflection both of its crucial interests in the region and of its preference for stable and internally viable political states in the region. Thus, economic interests, more than political calculations, have determined India's post-Cold War Middle East policies—a fact visibly demonstrated following the Arab Spring. India's traditional reluctance to make democracy promotion a principal foreign policy objective also played into this amalgam of political considerations. The muted and calibrated Indian reactions to the Arab Spring challenge the hopes for an assertive India on the international scene. On the macro level, India's calculated and interest-driven positions during the Arab Spring are also a sign that its aspirations for superpower status will be through consensus and accommodation rather than by taking a leadership role—that is, through measured steps, not aggressive public statements. This is the irony of the "self-appointed frontrunner for the UNSC."

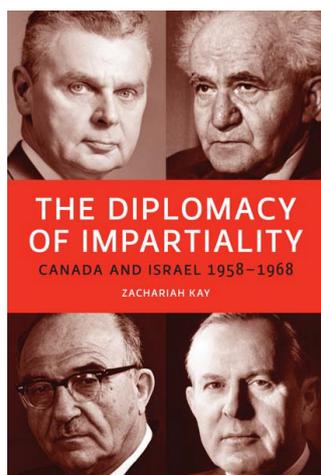
## BOOKS

### PANEL DISCUSSION ON NEW BOOK

*The Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations recently held a launch ceremony on the occasion of the publishing of Dr. Zachariah Kay's book:*

#### ***The Diplomacy of Impartiality: Canada and Israel, 1958–1968 (Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 2010)***

This book is an analysis of a major decade in Canadian–Israeli relations, dealing with significant events that led to the Six-Day War of 1967 and its aftermath. Using primary documentation from the National Archives of Canada and the Israel State Archives, Zachariah Kay demonstrates that although Canada was committed to Israel's existence, its foreign policy was governed by the scrupulous impartiality that had become a principle guideline when dealing with Israel and the Middle East.



### PUBLICATIONS SUPPORTED BY THE LEONARD DAVIS INSTITUTE

*The Leonard Davis Institute's academic committee made funds available to publish the book The Chinese Army—From Mao to Today, by Prof. Eli Joffe (published by the Bialik Institute, Jerusalem).*

In contemporary China, “the People's Liberation Army was assigned a central role. This was due to the fact that the army is able to determine the outcome of a power struggle in the upper echelons, to eliminate local rebellious factions, to suppress a mass rebellion—even to carry out an overthrow.”

These words were written by Prof. Eli Joffe (Hebrew University, Jerusalem) in the late twentieth century; in so writing, he exposes a heretofore unknown—though significant—perspective in China's progression toward becoming a global power. In contrast with the prevailing assumption, the Chinese army was never united in its attitudes, and differences of opinion were common between the army and the political leadership. These conflicts and their resolutions, the involvement of the army in civil activities, the army's role in imposing order, and its positions in foreign relations greatly influenced—and will continue to influence—the future of China.

Prof. Joffe was the first to research the conflict between China's army and its leadership. In the sixties he exposed the conflict between the army and the government that led to the Cultural Revolution. In his groundbreaking research, which outlined global research in the field, he accompanied the Chinese army until the early twenty-first century. By examining the development of the army in the broader political and economic context, he suggested profound and original explanations for the occurrences in China.

The book includes many of Prof. Joffe's important articles and, for the first time, offers the Israeli reader a wider perspective on the Chinese army and its role in the system of government. This perspective is crucial for anyone interested in China's conduct, its future, its place in the global order in the future, and the existing relationship between the army and government.



## Activities of the Institute

### CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND SEMINARS

#### TRANSNATIONAL DIMENSIONS OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE (NOVEMBER 2011)

*The third international PhD workshop was wholly organized and run by the Institute. It was held in cooperation with the Berlin Graduate School for Transnational Studies (BTS), the Free University of Berlin, and the Hertie School for Governance.*

#### Session 1: **On Global Governance, Global Authority, and the International Community**

Chairs and discussants: **Jonas Tallberg** (Stockholm University) and **Arie Kacowicz** (Hebrew University)

**Matthew Stephen** (Berlin Graduate School for Transnational Studies), "Multipolar Governance under Pressure: Rising States and the Reconfiguration of Global Authority"

**Mor Mitrani** (Hebrew University), "In an Open (Conceptual) Relationship: The International Community and the Global Civil Society—Compete or Complete?"

**Sophie Nakueira** (University of Cape Town), "The New Global Governance: A Case Study of the Governance of Mega Events"

#### Session 2: **On Moral Responsibility and Transnational Civil Society**

Chairs and Discussants: **Tomer Broude** (Hebrew University) and **Tal Dingott Alkopher** (Hebrew University)

**Robert Lepenies** (Berlin Graduate School for Transnational Studies), "What—if Anything—Do We Owe Losers from Trade?"

**Henry Lovat** (Hebrew University), "Government-Transnational Civil Society: Interaction in Treaty Negotiation—The Curious Case of Common Article 3"

**Elvira Rosert** (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt), "The Long Non-emergence of the Norm against Cluster Munitions—An Unintended Effect of the Norms against Napalm and Anti-Personnel Landmines?"

Roundtable: "Transnational Dimensions of Global Governance and the Recognition of the Palestinian State"

Thomas Risse, Tanja Börzel, Klaus Dieter Wolf, and Jonas Tallberg

#### Session 3: **Europe and Transnational Dimensions of Global Governance**

Chairs and discussants: **Alfred Tovias** (Hebrew University) and **Tanja Börzel** (Free University of Berlin)

**Anna Hechinger** (Berlin Graduate School for Transnational Studies), "Explaining Domestic Politics in the Euro Crisis"

**Odelia Oshri** (Hebrew University), "Values' Proximity and the Problem of Legitimacy in the European Union: A Reexamination of the Congruence Hypothesis"

**Niklas Bremberg** (Stockholm University), "Exploring the Boundaries of Security Communities: Spain, Morocco, and the EU"

#### Session 4: **Discourse Analysis and the Power of Argumentation**

Chairs and discussants: **Thomas Risse** (Free University of Berlin) and **Piki Ish-Shalom** (Hebrew University)

**Holly Ann Oberle** (Berlin Graduate School for Transnational Studies), "The Gendered Performance of U.S. Foreign Policy"

**Roe Kibrik** (Hebrew University), "Who Is the Sovereign Who Conquers His Desires: The Sovereign Concept, the Globalization Process, and Political Conflicts in Israel/Palestine in the Last Thirty Years"

**Konstanze Jüngling** (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt), "Power of Words? On the Effectiveness of Verbal Criticism in the Case of Great Powers Violating Human Rights"

#### Session 5: **Functional Dimensions and Cooperation in Transnational Governance**

Chairs and discussants: **Markus Jachtenfuchs** (Berlin Graduate School for Transnational Studies) and **Itay Fischhendler** (Hebrew University)

**Charlotte De Bruyne** (Hebrew University), "Governance Mechanisms to Address Conflict in Environmental Agreements: The Case of Transboundary Water Treaties"

**Kathrin Keil** (Berlin Graduate School for Transnational Studies), "Governing the Arctic:

The Case of the Arctic Energy Resources”

**Joelle Dumouchel** (University of Toronto), “The Genesis of Central Banks as Technologies of International Financial Governance”

#### Session 6: **Transnational Governance and Non-state Actors**

Chairs: **Galia Press-Barnathan** (Hebrew University) and Klaus Dieter Wolf (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt)

**Till Cordes** (Berlin Graduate School for Transnational Studies), “How Credit Rating Agencies Judge Sovereign States”

**Magnus Lundgren** (Stockholm University), “Third Party Mediation by IOs and NGOs: Using Information to End Civil Wars?”

**Martin Daniel Niemetz** (London School of Economics), “A Standard Reform of the UN: Creating a Deliberative System”

Roundtable: *Where Do We Go From Here?*

### TURKEY: BETWEEN CONTINUITY AND CHANGE (NOV 2011)

*Organized in cooperation with the students' committee in the Department of International Relations*

**Eli Avidar**, Chairman of the Smart Middle Eastern Forum

**Anat Lapidot-Firilla**, Founder of the Forum for the Study of Turkey at the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute

**Arad Nir** (Foreign News Editor, Channel 2)

### THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GRADUATE CONFERENCE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND PUBLIC POLICY IN MEMORY OF YITZHAK RABIN (DECEMBER 2011)

*This conference, cosponsored by the Leonard Davis Institute with several partners, was wholly organized and run by the Institute.*

### POLICY AND IDEAS (FEBRUARY 2012)

*An international workshop with Prof. Mark Blyth (Brown University) that included four sessions*

Post-doctoral students and PhD candidates who presented in this workshop:

**Arie Krampf** (Free University of Berlin), “Explaining Diffusion Processes and Variations Outcome: From Universal to Local Rationalities”

**Dr. Ronen Mandelkern** (Van Leer Jerusalem Institute), “The Interaction between ‘Institutional Ideas’ and ‘Policy Ideas’ in Contemporary Macroeconomic Policymaking”

**Eyal Rubinson** (Tel Aviv University), “Assuming Multilateral Commitments? Explaining Variations in State Preference for Multilateralism and the Concept of ‘Security Needs’”

**Tami Oren** (Hebrew University), “When Do Ideas Matter? Reconsidering the Relations between Ideas and Crises”

**Dubi Kanengisser** (University of Toronto), “The Evolution of Ideas and the Development of Democratic Institutions in Israel”

**Roe Kibrik** (Hebrew University), “Who Is the Sovereign Who Conquers His Desires: The Sovereignty Concept, the Globalization Process, and Political Conflicts in Israel/Palestine in the Last Thirty Years”

**Einat Vadai** (Hebrew University), “Balance of Power Is What the Hegemon Makes of It”

The following academic staff participated in the workshop as commentators:

**Uriel Abulof** (Tel Aviv University)

**Mark Blyth** (Brown University)

**Sharon Gilad** (Hebrew University)

**Lior Herman** (Hebrew University)

**Piki Ish-Shalom** (Hebrew University)

**Amir Lupovici** (Tel Aviv University)

**Galia Press-Barnathan** (Hebrew University)

**Tal Sadeh** (Tel Aviv University)

**Michael Shalev** (Hebrew University)

**Gayil Talshir** (Hebrew University)

## AMERICAN OCCUPATION IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE: JAPAN AND IRAQ (MARCH 2012)

*Held in cooperation with the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace and the Louis Frieberg Center for East Asian Studies*

The inspiration for this conference came from a successful one-day workshop on the American occupation of Japan and Iraq held on February 15, 2010. Following this workshop, the organizers felt there was good reason to expand the scope of the project to include other cases (Germany, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Afghanistan) and to address some of the analytical and theoretical issues evolving from this comparative approach.

Although many differences exist between the Japanese and Iraqi cases, several parallel issues are worth looking into, such as the role of the (American-drafted) constitution in the transitions of these two countries, the formation of the armed forces (with American advisors), relations between America's position in the regional context and its occupation of Japan and Iraq, and the demilitarization in Japan and de-Ba'athification in Iraq.

## THE FIRST LEBANON WAR 30 YEARS LATER—A REASSESSMENT (MAY 2012)

### Panel 1: **Political and Strategic Aspects**

Chair: **Ziv Rubinovitz** (Hebrew University)

**Benny Miller** (University of Haifa), "The Abortive State as a Regional Security: The Case of Lebanon"

**Avraham Sela** (Hebrew University), "Lebanon Delusions: Imagination and Reality in a Regional View"

**Arye Naor** (Hadassah Academic College), "The War's Aims"

### Panel 2: **Internal Israeli Issues**

Chair: **Oren Barak** (Hebrew University)

**Eitan Alimi** (Hebrew University), "Protest in the Shadow of War: Does War Constitute an End or a Catalyst for the Political Protest?"

**Yitzhak Benbaji** (Bar-Ilan University), "Reflection on the Morality of the First Lebanon War"

**Reuven Pedatzur** (Strategic Dialogue Center,

Netanya Academic College), "Who Decides to Go to War—The Government or the Army?"

### Panel 3: **Lebanon's Representation in Israeli Culture**

Chair: **Avraham Sela** (Hebrew University)

**Raya Morag** (Hebrew University), "Waltzing with Bashir: The Death Waltz and Israeli Cinema"

**Oren Barak** (Hebrew University), "Lebanon through the Looking Glass: What Has Israel Found There?"

**Dalia Gavrieli-Nuri** (Hadassah Academic College), "From Operation Peace for Galilee to the Gaza War: The Names of IDF Campaigns"

Film screening: *Itsik* (50 minutes) and a conversation with film's director, **Guy Meirson**

## CONTENTIOUS POLITICS, DEMOCRATIZATION, AND POLITICAL CHANGE: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE (MAY 2012)

*Cosponsored with the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace and the Liwerant Center*

The importance of moving beyond a sole focus on the root causes of popular contention is underscored by the recent waves of protest in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and other parts of the world, and the divergent trajectories these contentious episodes have taken. To better understand these divergent sets of trajectories, it is critical to explore the intricate and indeterminate relationship between the impetus of protest and its various outcomes. Despite the similarities in structural conditions among these episodes, we have observed striking dissimilarities in trajectories, sequences, and outcomes, ranging from political reforms and democratization through coups, military takeovers, and revolutions to civil war and brute repression.

The purpose of the conference was to deepen and advance our understanding of the complex relationships between the set of initial structural conditions (writ large) that account for the willingness to protest and rebel, and the actual dynamics and sociopolitical processes that account for how contentious episodes unfold and when they may bring about political change. To this end, we consider it critical to explore

both dimensions that relate to structural, cultural, and sociopolitical conditions (e.g., political economy, state-society interface, regional features) and elements that relate to contentious dynamics and processes (e.g., mobilization, contention-repression nexus, diffusion).

Stimulated by the recent revolutionary wave in the Middle East and North Africa, yet consciously avoiding the erroneous claim that MENA's contentious episodes constitute a distinct category, this international workshop was oriented toward the advancement of a comparative perspective. To accomplish this, we brought together scholars and experts from various parts of the world (e.g., MENA, Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia), aiming to encourage inclusion of various research styles and strategies (e.g., case/area-specific, cross-national, and/or comparative historical analysis designs).

## HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: A VIEW OF A DISCIPLINE

### SEMINAR ON THE OCCASION OF PROF. URI BIALER'S RETIREMENT (MAY 2012)

#### Panel 1: **The Exotic Dimension of Israeli Diplomacy**

Chair: **Aharon Kleiman** (Tel Aviv University)

**Zach Levey** (University of Haifa), "Israel, Biafra, and Civil War in Nigeria, 1967–1970"

**Ami Gluska**, "Diplomacy and Anti-diplomacy in the May–June 1967 Crisis"

**Elad van Gelder**, "Logistics and Improvisation in Israeli Diplomacy—The Issue of Israel's UN Mission, 1948–1956"

**Gadi Heimann** (Hebrew University), "An Unholy Deal: The Status and Rights of the French Institutions and the Status Quo in Jerusalem, 1963–1967"

#### Panel 2: **The Regional Dimension of Diplomacy Research**

Chair: **Oren Barak** (Hebrew University)

**Avraham Sela** (Hebrew University), "Intelligence, Heroic Diplomacy, and the Captain: An Inside Look at the 1977–1979 Egyptian-Israeli Peace Process"

**Moshe Zimmermann** (Hebrew University),

"Third-Reich Diplomats—Racist Foreign Policy"

**Arie Kacowicz** (Hebrew University), "Diplomatic History and Latin America: An Extended Peace in Its Latin Version"

**Noam Kochavi** (Tel Aviv University and Hebrew University), "Returning to Center Stage? The Multi-dimensional Renewal of American Diplomatic History"

#### Panel 3: **History of International Relations and Other Branches in the Study of History**

Chair: **Zeev Sternhell** (Hebrew University)

**Martin van Creveld** (Hebrew University), "The Strange Case of Military History"

**Nathan Sussman** (Hebrew University), "Israel's Economy and the International Arena: The Debt Crisis in Europe, the Cultural Protest, and the Geopolitical Element"

**Moshe Hirsch** (Hebrew University), "The Cold War and International Law: Central Lessons"

Epilogue: Prof. Uri Bialer (Hebrew University), "Israel and Iran: An Emergent Historiography of International Relations"

## ISRAEL IN DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES (JUNE 2012)

*An international conference celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the Leonard Davis Institute*

Israel today represents an array of contradictions between its image as a powerful international actor and its sustained existential concerns of national identity and security, especially within the immediate Middle East region. Israel's achievements in science and technology, economic development, and penetration into old and new international markets, especially in Central and East Asia—and, more importantly, its close alliance and intimate relations with the U.S.—all make it a significant international agent regardless of its relatively small human and material resources.

At the same time, Israel now faces long-neglected issues that threaten its peace at home: continued fragmentation of the political system and a decreased level of governance alongside continued weakening of social and political coherence. All of these have been increasingly manifested in a sense of alienation from the state and its central symbols and

institutions on the part of excluded or peripheral social groups, especially Arab citizens. The last decade has witnessed a discernible erosion of Israel's international position, calling into question its very legitimacy as a state. On the regional level, the last few years also underlined the fragility of Israel's peace treaties with Egypt and Jordan, as well as its relations with Turkey, primarily because of the continued impasse of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict but also due to the social and political upheavals in the Arab countries since the winter of 2011.

These contradictory character traits have made Israel, especially since 1967, an increasingly attractive subject of study in leading academic centers, especially—but not exclusively—in Europe and North America. This is manifest in an ever-growing body of literature addressed by a variety of academic disciplines. Yet despite this discernible interest in Israel and the emergence in recent years of numerous chairs of Israel studies in leading universities in the United States and the United Kingdom, Israel is still studied as a *sui generis* case rather than in comparative perspective. Hence, much of the Israeli academic research focuses on the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict and Israeli society and politics, with little or no interest in its role at the international level or as related to contemporary issues in our age of globalization and the quest for a just world order.

By combining inside-out and outside-in approaches to, and perceptions of, Israel's policies and international conduct, the conference addressed more general questions pertaining to the relationship between the domestic and international arenas. This discussion is warranted especially in view of the significant social, economic, and political transformations in Israel, the Middle East, and the international system in the last two decades, and we attempted to assess the impact of these changes on Israeli perceptions and policies on both the regional and international levels.

## DAY I: ISRAEL IN ITS SIXTIES: BETWEEN PAST AND PRESENT

Chair and discussant: **Itzhak Galnoor** (Hebrew University and Van Leer Jerusalem Institute)

**Alan Dowty** (University of Notre Dame), "International Perspectives of the First Zionist Settler"

**Naomi Chazan** (Truman Institute), "Political

Realignment in Israel? Neo-Nationalists vs. Democrats"

**Benny Miller** (University of Haifa), "Israel's Territorial Orientation: Is Israel a Revisionist, Status-quo, or Failed State?"

## DAY II: STATE, SOCIETY, AND FOREIGN POLICY MAKING

### Panel 1: **The Politics of Identity and Security**

Chair and discussant: **Arie Kacowicz** (Hebrew University)

**Oren Barak** (Hebrew University), "Security Relations in Israel—Looking through the Mirror"

**Ron Krebs** (University of Minnesota), "Insecurity, War, and Israel's Democracy"

**Amir Lupovici** (Tel Aviv University), "Reading Copenhagen School in Israel"

### Panel 2: **Diaspora Politics and Foreign Policy: The Case of Israel**

Chair and discussant: **Uzi Rebhun** (Hebrew University)

**Gabriel Sheffer** (Hebrew University), "Israel, the Jewish Diaspora, and Foreign Policy in a Comparative Perspective"

**Natan Aridan** (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev), "Working Out the Relationship—Israel and Its Advocates: Converging and Diverging Paths from AIPAC to J-Street"

**Yossi Shain** (Tel Aviv University), "Jewish Politics in Transition: The Shifting Character of the Division of Labor between Israel and the Diaspora"

### Panel 3: **Democracy and Civil and Collective Rights: The Case of the Arab Minority**

Chair and discussant: **Uriel Abulof** (Tel Aviv University)

**Ifat Maoz** (Hebrew University), "Planned Encounters between Israeli Jews and Arabs: An Overview"

**Oded Haklai** (Queen's University), "State-Minority Relations in Israel: The Challenge of Internal Palestinian Nationalism"

**Hillel Frisch** (Bar-Ilan University), "Israel's Geo-strategic Setting: Israel and Its Arab Citizens"

**Amal Jamal** (Tel Aviv University), "Redefining the Jewish State and the Hollowing out of Palestinian Citizenship"

### Panel 4: **Israel and the World Powers**

Chair and discussant: **Uri Bialer** (Hebrew



University)

**Kenneth Stein** (Emory University), "U.S.-Israeli Relations, 1947–2010: The View from Washington"

**Guy Laron** (Hebrew University), "The Politics of Reconciliation and Intimidation: Israeli-Soviet Relations, 1963–1977"

**Ziv Rubinovitz** (Hebrew University), "The Past Is Present: Between Ideology and Political Realism—The U.S.-Israel Friction over Menachem Begin's Autonomy Plan and the Moratorium on Settlement Activity"

**Stephan Stetter** (University of Munich), "EU-Israel Relations"

### DAY III: ISRAEL IN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

#### Panel 1: **The State of Conflict, International Organizations, and Norms—Israel between Compliance and Defiance**

Chair and discussant: **Gad Barzilai** (University of Haifa)

**Amichai Magen** (Stanford University), "Theorizing External Influence on Legal and Institutional Development in Israel"

**Janice Gross Stein** (University of Toronto), "Inside Out: Israel as the Exposed Nerve of the International Legal Order"

**Robbie Sabel** (Hebrew University), "Israel and UN Resolutions"

#### Panel 2: **Israel in a Globalizing Economy—Opportunities and Constraints**

Chair and discussant: **Galia Press-Barnathan** (Hebrew University)

**Lior Herman** (Hebrew University), "Pecunia non Olet: Israel and the Global Anti-money-laundering Regime"

**Alfred Tovias** (Hebrew University), "Which Economic Anchor Works Best: The EU or the OECD?"

**Uri Bialer** (Hebrew University), "The Power of the Weak: Israel's Secret Oil Diplomacy, 1948–1957"

#### Panel 3: **Israel and Its Non-state Neighbors—Dimensions of Conflict and Peace**

Chair and discussant: **Shlomo Hasson** (Hebrew University)

**Yael Aronoff** (Michigan State University), "The Challenges of Asymmetric Conflict: Continuing

Questions from the Israeli Experience"

**Yaacov Bar-Siman-Tov** (Hebrew University), "Justice and Morality in Peace-making"

**Alex Mintz, Shaul Mishal, and Nadav Morag** (IDC Herzliya), "Polythink: Israeli Decision Making at Camp David 2000 and Beyond"

#### Panel 4: **How Should We Study Israel?**

Chair and discussant: **Galia Golan** (IDC Herzliya)

**P. R. Kumaraswamy** (World Security Network), "Teaching Israel to the Other"

**Kenneth Stein** (Emory University), "How We Study Israel"

**Avraham Sela** (Hebrew University), "Studying Israel Inside-out and Outside-in"

### GUEST LECTURERS

#### NOVEMBER 2011

**Prof. Tanja Börzel and Prof. Thomas Risse** (Free University of Berlin)

**"When Europeanization Meets Diffusion: Exploring New Territory"**

#### DECEMBER 2011

**Dr. Udi Levi** (The Inter-ministerial Committee to the Warfare of Terrorism Finance and Proliferation, National Security Council)

**"Bermuda Triangle: Saudi Arabia, Muslim Brothers, and Da'wah"**

#### JUNE 2012

**Dr. Peter Krause** (Boston College)

**"The Political Effectiveness of Non-state Violence: Paradox, Polarity, and the Pursuit of Power"**

### VISITING PROFESSORS' LECTURES IN THE FIELD OF GENDER, INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION, AND PEACE

**Prof. Kristen P. Williams** (Clark University), January 2012

**"Challenging Gendered Norms: Women and Political Violence vs. Women Working for Peace"**

Feminist international relations scholars ask the question "Where are the women?" They do so because traditional international relations research often renders women invisible when,

in actuality, women are not only present but deeply affected by critical international relations topics pertaining to security, war, and conflict resolution.

Professor Williams examined several questions: What factors lead some women to choose violence as opposed to working for peace? Are the factors that result in women perpetrating acts of violence different for women than they are for men? Do women and men conceive of security differently? What does this tell us

about the ways in which we can understand the choices people make, regardless of biological sex? What does this tell us about the ways that gender is socially constructed? How do women's actions fit within the "traditional" stereotypes of women and women's choices regarding political violence? And, ultimately, does women's participation in conflicts, either as combatants or working for peace, change the nature of the conflict—and if so, how?

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## Annual Events

### CARMON PRIZE CEREMONY

*Held January 2012*

**Keren Sasson** was awarded the Carmon Prize for her thesis, "**Complicated Relations between Religious Fundamentalism and the Phenomenon of Globalization**" at the Leonard Davis Institute's forty-second annual Carmon Prize ceremony.

During the ceremony, **Mr. Isaac Levanon**, former Israeli Ambassador to Egypt, gave personal testimony on the revolution in Egypt as well as a lecture on Israeli-Egyptian relations before and after the revolution and what can be expected in the future.

## ACTIVITY REPORT FOR THE 2012–2013 ACADEMIC YEAR

### From the Director

I wish to start on a personal note. Ten years ago I was a post-doctoral researcher at the Leonard Davis Institute (LDI). Coming back to the Institute as its director is a personal privilege and challenge and, no less important, it is an opportunity to repay the Institute for all the academic and scholarly goods it granted me, enabling me to embark on an academic career.

This was a transitional year for the Institute, in which a new team took over from the previous team. It was a year of study, reviewing the activities of the Institute and its priorities, and a year of setting institutional aims for the future. This transition is reflected in the limited number of public events, as well as a number of new categories of activities that reflect my vision for a more accessible Institute, one which is an active participant in the public discourse.

In terms of public events, the Institute sponsored and hosted several key events at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. A detailed list appears in the report itself. However, I wish to highlight the following two events: **The Eighth Annual Graduate Conference in Political Science, International Relations, and Public Policy** in Memory of Yitzhak Rabin and the **“Talking Peace”** symposium in memory of Prof. Yaacov Bar-Siman-Tov.

The graduate conference has become a very successful tradition, attracting dozens of graduate students from Israel and abroad. It has become a hub consisting of many panels and workshops in which the students convene, present, and collect comments from the faculty, who give of their knowledge. The Institute’s contribution to the success of the conference is invaluable in terms of finance, logistics, and participation of scholars.

The memorial symposium was convened in memory of Prof. Yaacov Bar-Siman-Tov, who passed away unexpectedly earlier this year. Yaacov was very active in Israel’s academic circles and in the policy-making world. Among his many posts and activities, Yaacov was the director of Institute for six years (1997–2002) and expanded the Institute’s activities. It was with great sadness that we learned of Yaacov’s death, and it was with deep respect that we convened

the memorial symposium that gathered several of Yaacov’s numerous former students and colleagues. Other events are listed with fuller details in the report.

In addition to conferences, the Institute hosted several renowned scholars for short-term durations in which they taught courses for the students and addressed the university community. We benefited from the presence of Janice Gross Stein (Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto), J. Ann Tickner (University of Southern California and American University; funded by the gender forum), and Ron Krebs (University of Minnesota). Other scholars visited the university on behalf of the Institute and addressed the public, enabling an academic exchange of ideas and thus enriching the intellectual environment. Taking part in these activities were Larry Diamond (Stanford University), Renee Marlin-Bennett (Johns Hopkins University), Amnon Aran (City University London), Michael N. Barnett (George Washington University), and Barak Mendelsohn (Haverford College).

In the field of publications, the Institute publishes the bi-annual periodical *Politika*, which is one of the very few academic journals to be published in Hebrew in this field. Under the directorship of Avraham Sela, *Politika* underwent digitalization; today it is an open access journal, which helps to broaden its readership and its potential public influence. In terms of public reach, the Institute launched a new and exciting project. Cooperating with ynet, Israel’s most widely read news site, the Institute solicits op-eds from academic experts in various fields related to international relations to be published on a special channel called *Megalim Olam* (discovering the world). Ynet has published roughly twenty such op-eds on topics such as globalization, war discourse, Indonesia, feminism, China, Bolivia, Japan and soft power, the UN, and Senegal. The op-eds were written by Israeli scholars and by scholars from other countries, such as the U.S., Canada, Germany, and Spain (translated into Hebrew by the Institute). Among the contributors we note renowned scholars such as Zeev Maoz and Amitai Etzioni (a full list of articles is available online at



<http://davis.huji.ac.il/?cmd=publications.0&act=read&id=209>). It is my intention to maintain this venture, broadening the topics, the contributors, and the readership, and thus strengthening the impact of academia in general and the Institute in particular on Israeli public discourse.

No less important were the Institute's enduring efforts to assist scholars early in their careers, first by granting fellowships to doctoral students, and second by offering post-doctoral research positions. The Leonard Davis Institute supported seven doctoral students, among them two from the new prestigious TELEM program. The program is a budding graduate school and enrolls the very top doctoral students from the Departments of International Relations and Political Science. Next year, the Institute will support four TELEM doctoral students and four or five additional outstanding students from different departments who study and research topics in international relations. The Institute serves, further, as the intellectual home for four post-doctoral researchers, one of whom belongs to the gender forum. Merav Amir (gender forum), Orit Gazit, Menahem Merhavy, and Lior Herman conduct their research (detailed in the report), work towards peer-reviewed publications, and serve as the scholarly heart of Institute. Now more than ever before, post-doctoral positions are a necessary phase of the academic training. It is the stage in which young scholars can work towards publishing, without which they would not be qualified for a tenure-track position. Understanding the crucial need for such positions, the Institute will host six post-doctoral students (including three in the gender forum) next year, three of them from abroad. Considering that until recently there were only two such positions, the Institute's shifting priorities due to the changing nature of global academia are clear.

These remarks lead me to the Sophie Davis Forum on Gender, International Conflict Resolution, and Peace. This year the forum began its activities with the help of Sarai Aharoni (who will be a full-time post-doctoral researcher next year) and Merav Amir. Both participated in several events, and Sarai Aharoni delivered a

very popular course on gender and war. Another course on related issues was delivered by J. Ann Tickner, the forum guest who also gave a public address. In addition, when Sarai Aharoni, Galia Press-Barnathan, and I met with Alan Davis and Mary Lou Dauray in San Francisco in April 2013, we also met prominent international gender scholars, including J. Ann Tickner, Jacqui True (Monash University), Valerie M. Hudson (Texas A&M University), and Galia Golan (Hebrew University and IDC). In the meeting, we discussed ways to increase the efficiency of the gender forum and its impact. The plans for next year are to increase the number of gender post-doctoral researchers to three, and that will allow for more extensive work and broader public reach.

With an eye to the future and with the vision of further expanding the Institute's reach, we plan to approach a new audience, the undergraduate students at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. This is fertile ground that has not yet been explored by the Institute. Consequently, the Leonard Davis Institute initiated an innovative interdisciplinary course for outstanding BA students. The course is meant to allow exceptional BA students to form thinking groups, advised by the Institute's post-doctoral scholars, and explore various international issues. This initiative was approved by the Faculty of Social Sciences and will be launched in the upcoming academic year. With this, I hope to be able to be more accessible to the undergraduate students and establish more fruitful relations with them. Last but not least, I would like to warmly thank the Institute's academic committee, which has helped me to navigate the Institute in this transitional year, especially Chairman Arie Kacowicz, Dean Vered Vinitzky-Seroussi, and Department of International Relations' Chair Oren Barak. In addition, I want to thank the administrative director, Chanoch Wolpe, and his assistant Marwa Natsheh. Both took the helm in very difficult circumstances and made it all possible—including what seemed to me to be impossible.

**Piki Ish-Shalom**

## Research Grants and Scholarships

### POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCHERS

#### DR. ORIT GAZIT, "BORDER CULTURES IN CONFLICT ZONES"

Dr. Gazit studies the intersection between international relations and sociology, focusing on the fields of international migration, diasporas, citizenship, and transnational identity. As a Leonard Davis post-doctoral fellow for the 2012–13 year, she has been conducting a study on border cultures within conflict zones as distinct social entities adhering to a unique set of identities, norms, practices, and power structures.

Dr. Gazit received her BA, MA, and PhD in sociology and anthropology and international relations, as well as a law degree (LLB), from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. In 2011 she was awarded the Rothschild (Yad Hanadiv) post-doctoral fellowship, and conducted a two-year post-doctoral study in UCLA's International Institute and Department of Sociology, where she has also taught courses on international migration and the sociology of Israeli society. Her doctoral dissertation explored the identity of the South Lebanese Army (SLA) in Israel, a group of Maronite Christians from the Israeli "security zone" in South Lebanon who fled to Israel following the Israeli withdrawal from the area in May 2000. Her master's thesis examined political exiles from Latin America in Israel. She has also researched and written about Ethiopian immigrants in Israel.

Dr. Gazit's recent publications include "From a Militia to a Diasporic Community: The Changing Identity of the South Lebanese Army" in Miodownik and Barak (eds.), *Brothers in Arms: Volunteers, Diasporas, and Conflict in the Greater Middle East* (forthcoming); "Power and Examination: A Critique of Citizenship Tests" in the journal *Security Dialogue* (with Oded Löwenheim; 2009), and the edited volume *Collective Identities, States and Globalization—A Tribute to S. N. Eisenstadt* (with Gad Yair; 2010).

#### DR. LIOR HERMAN, "GENDER AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE"

Dr. Herman is a post-doctoral fellow at the Leonard Davis Institute conducting research

on the relationship between gender and international trade in services. He will be joining the Department of International Relations at Hebrew University this summer (July 2013) as a tenure-track lecturer. His research focuses on international trade and services, EU-Mediterranean relations, regional cooperation, and international governance and institutions. He teaches courses on international and European political economy, as well as international trade and economic integration.

#### DR. MENAHEM MERHAVY, "MYTH-MAKING IN THE MIDDLE EAST"

Dr. Merhavy is a post-doctoral fellow at the Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations. He is currently working on the regional functions of national myth-making in Iran, Egypt, and Iraq. In this research, he offers a regional perspective on the efforts of these three states to inculcate historical myths among their middle class. He further examines the transgression of the boundaries between different states in the region, as well as between cultural and political boundaries within the societies involved.

His dissertation discusses the political implications of historical myth-making in modern Iran in the second half of the twentieth century. In it, he analyzes the dynamics of indoctrination in Iran in this specific period, while emphasizing the regime's utilization of history in its quest for legitimacy. He also examines and analyzes the methods of indoctrination in formal and informal education and the ethos that is supposedly inculcated in Iranians from different walks of life. At present, he is tracing the legacy which the Pahlavi period has left behind in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Dr. Merhavy received his PhD from Tel Aviv University's Department of Middle Eastern and African History, the Center for Iranian Studies. His MA studies were completed at Hebrew University in the Department of International Relations, the Contemporary Middle East Program.

## RESEARCH GRANTS

### DR. EITAN ALIMI, “PROCESS TRACING AL-QAEDA: AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH FOR EXPLAINING POLITICAL RADICALIZATION”

The focus of this research is the attempt to explain political radicalization, employing the case of Al-Qaeda and its activity within the broader Salafi transnational jihad movement, between the years of 1988 and 2001. Attempting to develop a more nuanced and comprehensive explanation to the radicalization of Al-Qaeda, this study argues that interactive and ideational explanations must be combined, and a focus must be placed on the causal mechanisms of each, as these developed and influenced patterns of contention and conflict. The methodology of the research focuses on three types of information and data: 1) information regarding changes in the strategic-political situation and positioning of Al-Qaeda and its ability to further its goals, along with information about changes and trends in the organization's contacts and ties with other organizations within the broader movement; 2) information regarding statements and claims made by the organization's leaders throughout the years, in order to learn about changes in worldviews and ideological patterns; and 3) information about the organization's contentious activity, along with the responses of different local and international security forces. The research utilizes vast databases and searches, including governmental reports, research institute archives, newspapers, and international media archives—along with secondary sources—and combines these data types for analysis and interpretation. This allows for a deeper understanding of Al-Qaeda's radicalization process, shifting from a defensive, primarily non-violent organization into an organization willing to enact the harshest type of political violence—categorical and indiscriminate suicide terrorism.

### DR. ILAN BENSALOM, “DISTRIBUTIVE REVERSALS”

The study examines the positive role of distributive arrangements within various international economic law agreements. It analyzes a number of biased distributive

arrangements in different international economic law agreements. These are arrangements that, although phrased in an impartial manner, had a clear distributive objective to favor a certain country or group of countries (typically along the developed/developing distinction).

The first objective is to establish the long-term impact of several significant biased arrangements. Dr. Benshalom wishes to explore their unintended consequences in the dynamic and rapidly changing world economy—where countries' relative economic positions shift more quickly than ever before. He plans to establish this by discussing various biased arrangements—namely the taxation of interest by the country in which the borrower resides and rules related to investors' protection in the international investment regime.

The second objective is to derive a more policy-oriented conclusion from the above analysis. Dr. Benshalom will argue that a new understanding of distributive arrangement can allow policymakers to facilitate more stable and effective international economic agreements.

### DR. YORAM HAFTEL, “REGIONAL ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE”

The proliferation of regional economic organizations (REOs) is one of the most prominent features of the contemporary international environment. Many of these organizations aspire to promote regional peace and stability. Some REOs strive to promote these goals only through economic cooperation and integration, while others use agreements and mechanisms that address security concerns more directly. A glance at the security components of such regional organizations indicates that they are very diverse in terms of purpose, design, and level of implementation. In light of this variation, this project addresses two related questions: 1) why do some REOs “nest” security organs in their mandate while others facilitate cooperation only on economic and functional issues, and 2) what explains the differences in the design of security substructures incorporated into REOs? The theoretical framework considers the incentives for and constraints on regional cooperation. With respect to incentives, this framework emphasizes

the type and severity of security challenges as well as the benefits of linking economic and security issues in a unified institutional framework. In regards to constraints, it highlights the distribution of regional power and the role of a "hegemon." This framework is then evaluated with a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods.

DR. JAVIER JORDAN,  
"INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM'S  
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE:  
ANALYSIS OF ITS EVOLUTION AND  
IMPLICATIONS FOR EUROPEAN  
SECURITY"

The study's objective is to recognize the importance that formal terrorist organizations have in the characterization and evolution of the jihad-inspired terrorist activity in EU territory. This objective is reached by examining the question: What importance do formal terrorist organizations have in the characteristics and evolution of the jihad-inspired terrorist activity in EU territory?

From this main objective two different goals are distinguished. The first goal is to analyze the importance of formal organizations (for example, Al-Qaeda and other associated groups) in the evolution and continuity of jihadist terrorist activity in the EU. The results of the investigation should contribute to the design and approach of public policy directed to deactivate this source of social problems.

Moreover, the second goal of the study is to create a publicly accessible database on jihadist terrorist activity in the EU. Terrorist activity is identified in a limited manner as the planning, preparation, and possible execution of terrorist attacks; communicative action (propaganda) and logistic functions (for example, financing, document falsification, or recruitment and shipment of volunteers outside the territory of the EU) are excluded.

The study's hypothesis is as follows: formal terrorist organizations do excellent work in the mobilization and management of human and material resources; diffusion of expert knowledge; and inspiration, planning, and coordination of the jihadist networks' activity that threatens the security of European citizens within EU territory. In this way, the success or failure of formal terrorist organizations could

have significant effects on the evolution of jihadist terrorism and its threat to Europe.

The research is descriptive in nature, employing qualitative methodology. The work plan includes the following steps:

1. Creation of a database to analyze the characteristics of jihad-inspired terrorist activity in Europe since 9/11, including the type of terrorist organization responsible.
2. Compiling information, comparing, and systemizing terrorist activity from the data available in the press, legal documents, summaries of think-tanks, and in-depth interviews with key informants.
3. Making the obtained data usable and inputting it in the database.
4. Analyzing results, coming to conclusions, and publishing results through publications, seminars, and creation of a public-access web page.

DR. GUY LARON, "IS THE U.S.  
ADDRESSING ITS NATIONAL  
INTEREST BY BACKING ISRAEL  
OR IS IT THE CASE THAT ITS PRO-  
ISRAELI STANCE IS FORCED  
UPON IT BY THE PRESSURE OF  
A POWERFUL JEWISH LOBBY ON  
CAPITOL HILL?"

Dr. Laron's study focuses on Israeli-U.S. relations in the 1970s. It aims to answer one of the perennial questions which hover over the relationship between the U.S. and Israel: Is the U.S. addressing its national interest by backing Israel or is its pro-Israeli stance forced upon it by the pressure of a powerful Jewish lobby on Capitol Hill? Put another way: do domestic politics or *realpolitik* drive America's Israel policy?

The research discusses these questions by examining Israel-U.S. relations during the years 1967-1979, a period in which a closer Israeli-American alliance was forged. The interim conclusions are that in some ways both arguments are valid. Domestic politics and *realpolitik* were both important factors. Israel was effective in using the Jewish lobby only when Israeli interests overlapped those of American presidents. When interests and agendas collided, Washington was successful in coercing Israel. This pattern was particularly noticeable when the U.S. intervened in the Arab-Israeli peace process.

## DR. RAFI NETS-ZEHNGUT, "THE ISRAELI-JEWISH POPULAR MEMORY OF THE CONFLICT"

Dr. Nets-Zehngut's research examines the popular memory of Israeli Jews regarding twenty-four major events and issues in the Israeli/Arab-Palestinian conflict. These events took place from the late nineteenth century until today, and include, for example, the quality of relations between the Jewish pioneers and the local Palestinians, the causes for the eruption of different wars (focusing on various aspects of the 1948 war), sincerity in peace negotiations, and purity of arms on the battlefield. This is done by analyzing the findings of a public opinion survey which was conducted among a representative sample of this population. During the survey, additional information about the interviewees' psychological characteristics was collected, such as their values, their feelings towards Arabs/Palestinians, the extent of their attachment to the Jewish nation and to Israel, and their ability to accept new information (in addition to the usual socio-demographic characteristics). This information allows us to examine the connection, correlation, and causality between these characteristics and popular memory.

## SOPHIE DAVIS FORUM ON GENDER, INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION, AND PEACE: RESEARCHERS AND POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWS

### DR. SARAI AHARONI, "GENDER, TERRITORY, AND TERROR IN ISRAEL: WOMEN AND THE SECOND INTIFADA" (RESEARCH GRANT)

Dr. Aharoni's research grant was used to retrieve archival materials and statistical data for three chapters of the book *Gender Terror and Territory in Israel: Israeli Women and the Second Intifada*. These sources will also be used to develop three articles for independent publication. The themes included in the book's chapters are (a) U.S. Sixth Fleet visitations in Haifa port (1978–2001); (b) Jerusalem—a case study of gender and urban warfare; and (c) Israeli women's attitudes towards the separation wall (longitudinal analysis of data from 2004). In March 2013, Dr. Aharoni presented an initial draft of a paper titled "Marines and Prostitutes

in Haifa Port: Was the Global War on Terror Good for (Some) Women?" which was based upon her findings.

In April she participated in a workshop on "Women, Violence, and War" at the University of San Francisco; an edited volume from the workshop will include Dr. Aharoni's chapter titled "Strange Defeats, Broken Alliances, Failed Peace: Methodological Issues in the Study of Gender in Israel/Palestine." In addition, due to her work on gender in Jerusalem she had recently joined two EU research projects coordinated at Lund University, Sweden, titled "Contested Administrations, Conflict Resolution, and the Improvement of Democracy" and "Contested Cities: Challenges to Post-conflict Peacebuilding and Development." Finally, an article titled "Internal Variation in Norm Localization: Implementing Security Council Resolution 1325 in Israel" was accepted this year for publication in *Social Politics*.

### DR. MERAV AMIR, "A CRITIQUE OF THE SECURITIZING OF CONFLICTS AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION FROM A GENDERED PERSPECTIVE" (POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCHER)

Dr. Amir is a post-doctoral fellow of the Forum on Gender, International Conflict Resolution, and Peace in the Leonard Davis Institute. She received her PhD from the Cohn Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Ideas and from the Shirley and Leslie Porter School of Cultural Studies at Tel Aviv University.

Her dissertation examines the concept of the border in the context of Israel. Her publications include: "The Making of a Void Sovereignty: Political Implications of the Military Checkpoints in the West Bank," in *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* (2013); "On the Border of Indeterminacy: The Separation Wall in East Jerusalem," in *Geopolitics* 16:4 (2011); and "Between Imaginary Lines: Technologies of Power at the Israeli Checkpoints," in *Theory, Culture and Society* 28:1 (with Hagar Kotef; 2011).

### PROF. RAYA MORAG, "COLLECTIVE TRAUMA AND ETHNO-RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS IN WORLD CINEMA (1990-2010)" (RESEARCH GRANT)

Prof. Morag's research describes how world cinema has rendered ethno-religious conflicts over the last two decades. With the end of the Cold War major transformations in Europe occurred, such as the emergence of a new, post-9/11 global order, and the decline of the nation-state, socio-national solidarity, and traditional national consciousness. Major concepts with respect to nationality, transnationality, ethnicity, and rationality have undergone drastic changes. Consequently, the paradigm of multiculturalism and multi-religiousness has experienced an acute crisis. In these transformative decades, ethno-religious conflicts have restructured identity discourses to a degree that would have been unthinkable before the collapse of the Communist bloc or the civilization clash following the destruction of the World Trade Center. Cinema, especially documentary cinema, often becomes the sole means of verifying events such as genocide, ethnocide, and serious human rights violations in conflict zones. This pioneering study analyzes the cinema of conflict in different regions, such as the former Soviet Union, Macedonia, Serbia-Montenegro, Afghanistan, and China. It also illustrates how cinema breaks the societal processes of repression and exclusion of the collective traumas that these conflicts entail, and how it structures various ethno-religious post-traumatic identities.

This research is also groundbreaking in terms of methodology. The new perspective proposed—corporeal feminism—references both the global comparison and the local-

contextual investigation. Putting forth various representations of corporeality, it enables the interrogation of ethno-religious identities by exploring how both male and female corporeality is affected by conflict through ethnic violence, human rights violations, terrorism, state violence, and rape. Transcending the impasse in current research in regard to multiculturalism, this research focuses on the body as a witness and a primal "mediator" of the new post-traumatic ethnicities in the aftermath of conflict. Analyzing the corporeality in highly violent and traumatic conflict zones reawakens contentious questions concerning some of the harsher results of globalization and the global agenda in matters such as human rights, forms of hatred, ethnocide, and ideocide.

### SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DOCTORAL STUDENTS

*The Leonard Davis Institute sponsors and finances the Department of International Relations' endeavor to provide the Faculty of Social Sciences with scholarships for doctoral students. This contribution reflects the Institute's close cooperation with the Department of International Relations. This year's doctoral students receiving scholarships are:*

**Shani Bar-Tuvia**

**Charlotte De Bruyne**

**Yonatan Freeman**

**Yiftach Govreen**

**Roe Kibrik**

**Aviad Levy**

**Mor Mitrani**

**Odellia Oshri**

## Publications

### *POLITIKA* (IN HEBREW)

*Politika* is a digital peer-reviewed journal of Israeli political science and international relations that addresses timely issues affecting both Israel and the world.

ISSUE NO. 23 (SUMMER 2013),  
GENERAL ISSUE (FORTHCOMING)

The upcoming issue of *Politika* (23) is a unique one, bringing together articles written by researchers young and old who took part in the Eighth Annual Graduate Conference in Political Science, International Relations, and Public Policy in memory of Yitzhak Rabin, which was held at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in December 2012. The issue focuses on intergenerational political discourse, assembling articles written by researchers who are just starting out as well as experienced academics. Moreover, this issue also offers new perspectives on subjects and issues which stand at the center of the contemporary political agenda, including civil protest, changes in democracy, and characteristics of internal ethnic conflicts.

### WORKING PAPERS IN ENGLISH

#### **Dr. Orit Gazit, “Non-state Actors, Identity, and Change: The South Lebanese Army between Lebanon and Israel”**

This working paper focuses on the case of the South Lebanese Army, a local militia who collaborated militarily with Israel in the Israeli security zone in southern Lebanon for over a quarter of a century since the 1970s. Following Israel’s withdrawal from Lebanon in May 2000, this militia has transformed into an external non-state actor—a Lebanese diasporic community residing within the Israeli state. Based on extensive ethnographic fieldwork among this understudied community in Israel, the paper analyzes the identity change that has occurred among its members. It thus highlights the constant evolution of non-state actors across time and space, as their interests, identities, and practices change following the dynamic circumstances of the intrastate conflict in which they are embedded, as well as according to intra-organizational dynamics. The paper portrays the members of these entities

as “flesh and blood” people who constantly interpret their changing social and political realities, and might contribute to a multilayered discussion of non-state actors which takes into account their micro-social and hermeneutic aspects, in addition to their macro-political position and influence.

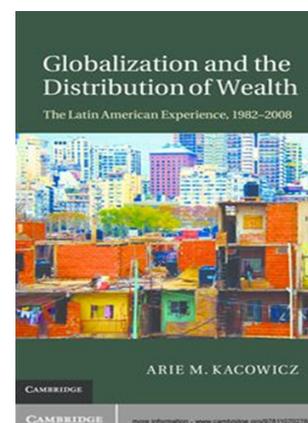
### BOOKS

#### BOOK LAUNCH EVENT

*The Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations* organized a ceremony to celebrate the publishing of Dr. Arie Kacowicz’s book:

#### ***Globalization and the Distribution of Wealth: The Latin American Experience, 1982–2008* (Cambridge University Press, 2013)**

The effects of globalization on poverty and inequality are a key issue in contemporary international politics, yet they have been neglected in international relations and comparative politics literatures. Arie Kacowicz explores the complex relationships between globalization and the distribution of wealth as a political problem in international relations, analyzing them through the prism of poverty and inequality. He develops a political framework (an “intermestic model”) which captures the interaction between the international and the domestic domains and explains those effects with a particular emphasis upon the state and its relations with society. He also specifies the different hypotheses about the possible links between globalization and the distribution of wealth and tests them in the context of Latin America during the years 1982–2008, with a particular focus on Argentina and the deep crisis it experienced in 2001–2.



## Activities of the Institute

### CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND SEMINARS

#### MEMORY OF CONFLICT AND WAR IN 1948 AMONG PALESTINIANS AND ISRAELIS (NOVEMBER 2012)

This special seminar addressed the collective memory of Palestinians and Israeli Jews with regard to the Israeli Arab/Palestinian, especially regarding the 1948 war. In this framework a distinction was made between different groups among the two communities. For example, the Palestinians were grouped into those living within Israel and abroad, supporters of Hamas and Fatah, the 1948 generation and subsequent generations; among Jewish Israelis, the population was split into secular and religious and the 1948 generation and following generations. Various aspects of these memories—such as their causes, characteristics, and influence—were discussed in the three following lectures:

**Dr. Rafi Nets-Zehngut**, “Israeli Memory of the 1948 Palestinian Exodus and the Conflict”

**Iman Abu-Hanna Nahhas**, “Differences and Similarities in 1948 Memory between Different Generations of Palestinians from Israel”

**Meir Litvak**, “Nakba Memory among Palestinians: Continuity and Change”

#### THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GRADUATE CONFERENCE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND PUBLIC POLICY IN MEMORY OF YITZHAK RABIN (DECEMBER 2012)

*This conference, cosponsored by the Leonard Davis Institute, was wholly organized and run by the Institute.*

#### DAY I: THE METHOD WORKSHOP DAY

Political Decision-Making Workshop

The Basics and Beyond: Writing and Publishing Research Papers

DAY II:

#### FORMAL OPENING SESSION

##### Session 1: Panels 1–3

Panel 1: Putin’s Russia

Panel 2: Issues in Political Theory

Panel 3: Education Policies and Their Impact

##### Session 2: Panels 4–7

Panel 4: Politics and Law

Panel 5: Immigration Policies and Politics in Europe

Panel 6: Identity and Nationalism

Panel 7: Managing Security—Conceptual and Historical Dimensions

##### Session 3: Panels 8–11

Panel 8: Civil Wars

Panel 9: Foreign Policy Analysis

Panel 10: Contested Spaces

Panel 11: Issues in Political Sociology

##### Session 4: Panels 12–14

Panel 12: Electoral Politics

Panel 13: Political Psychology

Panel 14: Seeking Legitimacy—States, International Organizations, and Non-state Actors

#### Concurrent Workshops

Workshop 1: The Theory and Practice of Real Existing Democracies

Workshop 2: Political Participation, Civic Democracy, and Public Policy: Assessing Citizen Participation and Public Policy

Workshop 3: Challenges to Global Governance

Workshop 4: Ideas in Governance and Governance by Ideas

Workshop 5: Issues in Modern German Social and Political Thought

Workshop 6: The Arab Spring: An Opportunity to Renew the Research Agenda with Respect to Middle East Politics?

Workshop 7: Jewish Political Thought

Workshop 8: Regulation and Governance

## WORKSHOP IN COLLABORATION WITH THE ISRAELI ASSOCIATION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE (MAY 2013)

The Leonard Davis Institute organized a one-day workshop. Institute director, Dr. Piki Ish-Shalom, along with some of the Institute's researchers and post-doctoral fellows, met with Dr. Larry Diamond. Diamond talked about his experience in promoting democracy in the world and the Middle East. The event was then opened to a discussion with the participation of the researchers.

## CUBA—MYTH AND REALITY: CULTURE, HISTORY, POLITICS (MAY 2013)

*The Leonard Davis Institute was a partner and supporter of the conference along with other academic institutes.*

### DAY I:

Session 1: **Cuban History**

Session 2: **Literature I**

Session 3: **Literature II**

Evening Program: **Reading of poems and prose**

### DAY II:

Session 1: **Medicine**

Session 2: **Screening of The Chosen Island (presented by Mayra Levi and Maritza Corrales)**

Session 3: **Jews in Cuba**

Session 4: **Music and Film**

Evening Program: Screening of *Memorias del Subdesarrollo* (1968)

### DAY III:

Session 1: **Transnationalism and Re-diasporization: The Cuban Exile in the U.S. and the Jewish Experience**

Session 2: **International Relations**

Session 3: **Screening of *Memorias del Desarrollo* (2010). Presentation by author of book, Edmundo Desnoes.**

## TALKING PEACE: SYMPOSIUM IN MEMORY OF PROF. YAACOV BAR-SIMAN-TOV (JUNE 2013)

### Opening Remarks

Vered Vinitzky-Seroussi (Hebrew University)

Piki Ish-Shalom (Hebrew University)

**Oren Barak** (Hebrew University)

### Panel 1:

Chair: **Piki Ish-Shalom** (Hebrew University)

**Eran Etzion** (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), "Foreign Policy Concept"

### Panel 2: **Students' Panel**

Chair: **Arie Kacowicz** (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

**Ofir Lang** (Hebrew University), "Hope in the Process of Decision Making in War Situations: A Comparison between Leaders"

**Gallia Lindenstrauss** (Tel Aviv University), "Turkey-Israel Relations: Interests, Feelings, and in Between"

**Daniel Sobelman** (Hebrew University), "Asymmetric Conflict Management between a State Actor and a Non-state Actor: Israel and Hizbollah"

### Panel 3:

Chair: **David Bar-Gal** (Hebrew University)

**Raymond Cohen** (Hebrew University), "Reflections on Religion and Conflict Resolution"

**Daniel Bar-Tal** (Tel Aviv University), "Why Is It so Hard to Promote a Peace Process? The Role of Psychological and Social Barriers"

## GUEST LECTURERS

### NOVEMBER 2012

**Prof. Janice Gross Stein** (Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto)

**"Bridging the Sacred and the Profane in Humanitarian Life"**

### DECEMBER 2012

**Prof. Ron Krebs** (University of Minnesota)

**"Ethnic Violence: Why Neighbors Kill Neighbors"**

JANUARY 2013

**Dr. Renee Marlin-Bennett** (Johns Hopkins University)

**“Embodied Information and Knowing Bodies”**

MARCH 2013

**Dr. Amnon Aran** (City University London)

**“From Cold Peace to Strategic Peace? Egyptian Foreign Policy towards Israel since 1981”**

MAY 2013

**Prof. J. Ann Tickner** (University of Southern California and American University)

**“Gendering International Relations”**

MAY 2013

**Prof. Michael N. Barnett** (Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University)

**“What is ‘American’ about American Jewish Internationalism?”**

MAY 2013

**Dr. Barak Mendelson** (Haverford College)

**“Dominant Violent Non-state Groups in a Competitive Environment: Insights from Israeli and Palestinian Experience”**

## STUDENTS' LECTURES

*The Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations and the Department of International Relations at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem organized a lecture for the student body.*

**“Nuclear Iran: Inevitable Conflict?” (November 2012)**

With the participation of: Dr. Avi Segal, Dr. Tamar Eilam Gindin, and Mr. David Shain



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## Annual Events

### CARMON PRIZE CEREMONY

*Held May 2013*

At the Leonard Davis Institute's forty-third annual Carmon Prize ceremony, **Emmanuelle Blanc** was awarded the Carmon Prize for her thesis, **"The EU in Motion through Emotions: The Influence of Fear on the European Migration Policy towards the Mediterranean Countries."** The Carmon Prize is awarded in recognition of an outstanding MA or PhD thesis on Israel's security policy in the Middle East.

During the ceremony, Brigadier General Yuval Zur, the former assistant commander of Israel's navy, gave a lecture on "Water Space in Constant Movement."

Die ganze Welt in einem Kleberblatt, Welches ist der Stadt Hannouer meines lieben Vaterlandes

