Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar

The Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar, opened in August 2005, is a branch campus of Georgetown University, the oldest Catholic and Jesuit university in America, founded in 1789. The program builds on Georgetown University’s long tradition of educating future leaders for careers in the international arena through a liberal arts undergraduate program focused on international affairs.

For more information about the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar, please visit http://qatar.sfs.georgetown.edu.

The Center for International and Regional Studies

Established in 2005, the Center for International and Regional Studies at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar is a premier research institute devoted to the academic study of regional and international issues through dialogue and exchange of ideas, research and scholarship, and engagement with national and international scholars, opinion-makers, practitioners, and activists.

Guided by the principles of academic excellence, forward vision, and community engagement, the CIRS mission revolves around five principal goals:

- To provide a forum for scholarship and research on international and regional affairs.
- To encourage in-depth examination and exchange of ideas.
- To foster thoughtful dialogue among students, scholars, and practitioners of international affairs.
- To facilitate the free flow of ideas and knowledge through publishing the products of its research, sponsoring conferences and seminars, and holding workshops designed to explore the complexities of the twenty-first century.
- To engage in outreach activities with a wide range of local, regional, and international partners.

Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development

Qatar Foundation, located in Doha, Qatar, is an independent, private, non-profit, chartered organization founded in 1995 by decree of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar, to support centers of excellence which develop people’s abilities through investments in human capital, innovative technology, state of the art facilities and partnerships with elite organizations, thus raising the competency of people and the quality of life.

For more information, please visit www.qf.org.qa.

This publication is made possible by the generous support of Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development.
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CIRS Activities and Achievements 2011-2012

The Center for International and Regional Studies (CIRS) sponsors major studies of regional and international significance, including research initiatives in the areas of international relations, political economy, and the domestic politics of the Gulf.

CIRS focuses on research and scholarship, publications, and public affairs programming, including the organization of a variety of intellectually-driven lectures and events. The following pages outline CIRS achievements in these areas.

“...a forum for scholarship & research on international and regional affairs...”
RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

Every academic year, CIRS identifies emerging socioeconomic and political trends in the region, and develops research initiatives designed to offer original contributions to each topic. In the 2011-2012 academic year, CIRS headed several major research initiatives involving experts and scholars from around the world. As a result of these in-depth research projects, CIRS has published three edited volumes. This year, CIRS also hosted two Visiting Scholars and two Post-Doctoral Fellows who worked on a variety of projects.

WORKING GROUPS

Please see Appendix 2 for a full list of participants at each event.

As an ongoing part of its research initiatives program, CIRS organizes several working groups that convene in Doha to examine a variety of issues pertinent to the Gulf region and of international significance. The primary purpose of these projects is to fill in existing research gaps and to contribute toward furthering knowledge on prevailing issues related to the security, economic stability, and the politics of the Gulf region. Each CIRS research initiative involves prominent scholars, practitioners, and policymakers from the Middle East, the Gulf region, and beyond. Each participant contributes to the project by attending CIRS working group meeting and submitting papers written on a specific topic related to the project.

In conjunction with its working group meetings, CIRS funds empirically-based, original research projects in order to address existing gaps in the literature. Under these broader initiatives, CIRS awards grants and creates a scholarly forum for studying a variety of issues related to the Middle East. Through regular CIRS-sponsored research meetings, the grant recipients are able to share their research findings with other academics, policymakers, and practitioners.

In each of the following working group meetings, experts from the Middle East region, Europe, and the United States were invited to Qatar to engage in discussion and analysis of particular scholarly research projects.
CIRS convened the first of its “Sectarian Politics in the Gulf” working group meetings in October 2011. Participating in the research initiative were several experts on the issue of sectarian politics in the Middle East region in general and the Gulf in specific. This first gathering took the form of a brain-storming session, where the participants debated the importance of overall thematic issues pertaining to the project. One of the main objectives for the meeting was to identify gaps in the literature. Although sectarian issues are not new to the Middle East region, exclusive and detailed academic studies are still lacking and need to be addressed. For many people in the Gulf, sectarianism is still a taboo subject and so has not been addressed with the necessary academic rigor.

One important issue that was raised during the meeting was contestation regarding the term “sectarianism” and whether or not the term should be qualified and broadened to include “identity politics,” as ethnicities and tribal linkages are often bound up together in a complex system of identification. Although each type of identity has a different set of variables, they are difficult to separate along clear lines.

The participants agreed that it was important to point to how “sectarianism” can be politically manipulated and how governments or other actors have had a direct hand in quelling or inciting sectarian strife at particular historical periods. Sectarianism therefore, plays a crucial role in the politics, economy, and social infrastructures of most, if not all, countries in the Gulf. As such, some of the scholars argued to locate sectarianism—as we understand it today—in its historical context to ascertain whether it is a modern phenomenon that has its roots in colonial exploitation of regional differences or a feature much more ancient. Such segregation based on sectarian identification has had lasting effects, especially in the Gulf region, on rentier politics regarding how a state’s wealth is distributed and to which sectors of society.

At the conclusion on the project, the participants will each write a chapter towards the CIRS book on the topic.
In November 2011, CIRS held a two-day working group meeting to discuss issues related to its research initiative on “Food Security and Food Sovereignty in the Middle East.” The working group consisted of experts in the field who deliberated the historical, economic, and political aspects of the discourse as well as specific case studies of some Middle East countries such as Jordan, Lebanon, Qatar, Iraq, and Egypt. Also taking part in the meeting were some of the CIRS grant recipients who updated the other working group members on their ongoing research projects and shared some of their preliminary findings.

Due to the unfavorable natural conditions in many Middle Eastern and Gulf countries, some of these states have never been fully self-sufficient in terms of food and have always had a strong dependence on imported food stuffs. This relationship of dependence on others for a basic human right, makes issues of food and food security highly volatile and subject to political and market forces.

In the Gulf region, the ruling bargain based on rentier arrangements means that GCC governments must ensure the current and future stability of food supplies and so have invested in several long-term food security plans, both locally and internationally. The participants explained that there was no comprehensive GCC-wide strategy regarding food security, even though there are similarities in their approaches.

The participants cautioned that governments’ sudden interest in food security as an area of investment should be viewed critically. Historically, countries have always been subject to fears over future food reserves, making the idea of “food self-sufficiency” a fallacy. Oftentimes, the fear over the availability of current or projected food supplies is used as a pretext to achieve alternative political agendas. Calls for greater domestic food production in the Middle East and the GCC are not always rational programs given the limited budgets and/or land and water resources available.
“The Evolving Ruling Bargain in the Middle East” was discussed during a two-day CIRS working group meeting on the topic. Several scholars and experts on the Middle East were invited to the Georgetown University Qatar campus to take part in the discussions. At the conclusion of the research initiative, the working group participants will contribute chapters towards a book on the subject.

The participants identified the necessary methodological threads that bring together the various issues as well as the general theoretical tropes that will run throughout the project. A central theme that emerged was the nature of the relationship between the citizen and the state in the Middle East and how it has been renegotiated through citizen action. For the first time in modern Arab history, there have been demands for an alignment between the individual; the communal group, whether gender-based, religious, ethnic, or tribal; civil society organizations; and government agencies.

Although there have always been formal opposition parties in one form or another in many Middle East states, these functioned as part of the status quo and served as mechanisms of legitimation of the authoritarian state. The public protests that constituted the Arab Spring are a means by which publics in Egypt, Libya, and Tunis, as well as in other countries, voice their dissatisfaction with the status quo. These protests were unprecedented and revealed the existence of a whole generation of people who demand change and who are, in effect, the informal opposition.

Towards the conclusion of the working group meeting, the participants cautioned about using the word “revolution” to describe the uprisings in the Middle East. Even though they agreed that tremendous changes have taken place, they questioned whether it was possible to completely eradicate ingrained patronage networks and whether these post-authoritarian regimes would actually transition into democracies.
FOOD SECURITY AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY IN THE MIDDLE EAST,
MEETING II
April 22-23, 2012

CIRS concluded its “Food Security and Food Sovereignty in the Middle East” research initiative with a two-day working group meeting. Scholars and experts participating in the initiative were invited back to Doha to share their findings with working group members and to critique each other’s paper submissions. Among the participants were nine of the CIRS research grant recipients who gave updates on the progress of their research projects.

The strength of this CIRS research initiative is in its multi-disciplinary approach to the questions of food security and food sovereignty in the Middle East. The participants include economists, anthropologists, historians, and experts in agriculture and nutrition. This diverse range of expertise enables the project to bridge the epistemological divide between the qualitative and quantitative methodologies of social science. Current food security issues and corresponding world events are shifting from a largely economics-dominated model where the debate centered on macro-level issues of international development to one where sociopolitical factors are becoming increasingly active in how food is conceived, valued, and distributed as a human right rather than a market force. The submitted papers cover large sections of the Middle East, with case studies into the characteristics of food security projects in Qatar, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestinian, Yemen, Egypt, and Iran, as well as studies into GCC foreign land investments in Cambodia and Ethiopia.

The CIRS project is an attempt to engage with a new paradigmatic shift in the field by suggesting that research into food security should incorporate the individual level of analysis as well as macroeconomic and broader political factors. This cross-disciplinary CIRS-sponsored book adds value to the literature on food security in its response to this changing orthodoxy.
CIRS held a second working group meeting to conclude its research initiative on “Sectarian Politics in the Gulf.” Experts on the topic were invited to return to Doha for a second time to share their chapter submissions and to solicit feedback from members of the working group.

In the literature on the topic, it has been notoriously difficult to come to agreement on a single workable definition of the terms involved. The CIRS project does not aim to reduce the term “sectarian” to a single definition, but to reveal the diversity at the heart of the subject and to open the debate up to its complexities. Although the term “sectarian” has strong—often negative—religious connotations, it is not based simply on religious difference, but implies a multifaceted mix of communal identifiers ranging from ethnic and tribal distinctions to political and philosophical beliefs and orientations. Regardless of the many theoretical and epistemological assumptions making up the discourse, the participants agreed that the heterogeneity of the subject was one that merited further nuanced study, especially in the context of the Arab uprisings. The participants emphasized the conditional nature of sectarian issues and examined why ethnic and religious differences come to the fore in some Gulf societies and not in others.

In the wake of the Arab Spring, analyzing the varied sectarian communities in the Gulf is especially relevant in order to understand long silent and marginalized groups who have found a space to voice their discontents as a result of successful public uprisings elsewhere in the Middle East and North Africa. The CIRS initiative is designed to not only study the different social groups who feel marginalized, but to also highlight those that have existed peacefully and who perceive themselves to be an inherent part of the social fabric of the Gulf states in question.
ReSEARCH AFFILIATES

In the Fall of 2012, CIRS completed successful searches for its Visiting Scholar and Post-Doctoral Fellow positions. The Visiting Scholars are invited to the Georgetown Qatar campus to conduct research periodically throughout the year, and the Post-Doctoral Fellowship fully supports a recent Ph.D. recipient to reside in Qatar and conduct research at CIRS for the period of one academic year. Both positions are open to scholars in all disciplines working on any area of the Middle East, with priority given to those working on the Gulf.

Lawrence Potter is a 2011-2012 CIRS Visiting Scholar. During his fellowship at CIRS, he co-convened the CIRS research initiative on “Sectarian Politics in the Gulf,” and is the editor of the CIRS book on the same topic. Potter also delivered a CIRS Monthly Dialogue on “The Rise and Fall of Port Cities in the Gulf.”


Shahla Haeri is a 2011-2012 CIRS Visiting Scholar. During her fellowship at CIRS, Haeri was invited to the Georgetown University in Qatar campus where she gave a Focused Discussion and was a guest lecturer in several classes at SFS-Qatar. Her research interests include Iran, Pakistan, and India, and she has written extensively on religion, law, and gender dynamics in the Muslim world.

Michael Driessen is a 2011-2012 Post-Doctoral Fellow at CIRS. He recently obtained his Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and holds a position as Assistant Professor of Political Science and International Affairs at John Cabot University in Rome, Italy, where he will be teaching Religion and Politics and Peace Studies, in addition to introductory courses in Comparative Politics and International Relations in the Fall of 2012.

Driessen's research interests include Islamic and Catholic political movements, democratization studies, and the politics of Southern Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. While at CIRS, Driessen prepared a book manuscript on “Religiously Friendly Democratization Processes” in the Mediterranean region, which analyzes how religion-state arrangements help frame questions of religious and political identity in Muslim and Catholic societies. He also presented a paper at the 2011 Middle East Studies Association (MESA) conference, delivered a CIRS Monthly Dialogue, and was a guest lecturer in several classes at SFS-Qatar.

Driessen is the author of several published academic papers and has written book and dataset reviews for journals. He has presented papers at international academic conferences and research institutes.

Mari Luomi is a Post-Doctoral Fellow at CIRS for the 2011-2012 academic year. She holds a Ph.D. in Middle Eastern Studies from Durham University and has previously worked in various positions for the Middle East Project and the Programme in the International Politics of Natural Resources and the Environment of the Finnish Institute of International Affairs.

Luomi’s research focuses on the climate change-related responses of small Gulf monarchies, with a special emphasis on Qatar and Abu Dhabi. Her broader fields of interest include the domestic and international politics and political economy of natural resources and environmental sustainability in the Gulf and the Middle East.

Luomi has published in a number of Finnish and international fora, including journal articles and book chapters, working papers and reports, and opinion-editorials. She has presented her research to a wide variety of audiences in Europe and the Gulf.

At CIRS, Luomi delivered a CIRS Monthly Dialogue, was invited to guest lecture in several courses at SFS-Q and other Qatar Foundation institutions, and successfully published her Ph.D. thesis as a book titled, The Gulf Monarchies and Climate Change: Abu Dhabi and Qatar in an Era of Natural Unsustainability (Hurst, 2012).
CIRS Research Grant Recipients

Industrial Organization of Fresh Foods Value Chains in the Middle East - Two Case Studies from Lebanon and Qatar

Jad Chaaban, Hala Ghattas, and Karin Seyfert, American University of Beirut

Food sovereignty is challenged by increasingly globalized supply chains, where international companies dominate national food markets. This study aims to examine Middle Eastern food quality as well as quantity and will address questions of governance over the food chain. It attempts to determine what kind of food reaches consumer markets and at which price, and where the highest profit margins are accumulated. The researchers will adopt a value chain approach to analyze the industrial organization of fresh food markets in Lebanon and Qatar.

Urban Agriculture: A Sustainable Solution to Alleviating Urban Poverty, Addressing the Food Crisis, and Adapting to Climate Change

Shadi Hamadeh and Salwa Tawk, American University of Beirut

The proposed study will assess existing urban agriculture in two low-income neighborhoods in Lebanon and Jordan, respectively. The project will investigate the presence, forms, and role of urban agriculture in contributing to food security, and to enhancing households’ nutritional and economic levels. In addition, the proposed research aims to examine how urban agriculture may play an important role in enhancing environmental sustainability and helping communities adapt to the effects of climate change.

External Food Security Strategies: Risks and Opportunities for the Gulf States

Mary Ann Tétrault, Trinity University; Benjamin Shepherd, University of Sydney; Deborah L. Wheeler, United States Naval Academy

Many Gulf states are seeking agricultural land in developing countries. This strategy offers the possibility of securing reliable long-term food supplies, but has been criticized as risking exploitation of communities in the host countries. This project will examine two cases of Gulf-state land investments in developing country agriculture to develop a long-term prognosis for this “going abroad” strategy. The questions to be addressed are: What risks accrue to Gulf state investors in pursuing it? and What could increase the likelihood of long-term success?

An Economic Analysis of the Costs of National Food Sovereignty Policies in the Middle East: The Case of Lebanon and Jordan

Jane Harrigan, University of London

This research project looks at the economic consequences of current food sovereignty policies in the Middle East with case studies from Lebanon and Jordan. A variety of methodological tools and techniques will be applied to evaluate each country’s food security strategy and to assess the economic costs of the drive towards greater food sovereignty. Extensive data collection will take place in each country in order to quantify the economic costs and trade-offs involved in greater domestic food production in the region.
Manalastas is a Culture and Politics major (Class of 2012) at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar. She conducts preliminary research on new CIRS projects, assists in developing profiles of participants in past and future projects, and helps with research initiatives.

Dianna Manalastas

Elisa Cavatorta, University of London

This research project studies the effect of environmental factors on the spatial patterns of household food security in the Middle East. The project is primarily aimed at understanding spatial patterns of food consumption and quantifying the impact of environmental constraints on food insecurity in the region. During the course of this project, two case studies will be carried out in Syria and the Palestinian Territories.

Donia Hashem

Hashem is a Culture and Politics major (Class of 2012) at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar.

She works on layout and design of CIRS publications, assists with editing of academic articles, and helps to maintain the CIRS website.
**Publications**

The Center for International and Regional Studies publishes research and related material in a variety of formats throughout the academic year. These include, Occasional Papers, Annual Reports, Newsletters, Books, and English and Arabic language Summary Reports and Briefs. Through its publications, CIRS provides a forum for in-depth examination of ideas and issues of contemporary academic and political significance, both in the Gulf region and beyond.

**Occasional Papers**

**Transformations of Regional Economic Governance in the Gulf Cooperation Council**

Fred Lawson, Mills College

In this paper, Fred H. Lawson lays out a typology that can be used to elucidate crucial differences across regional formations in the contemporary Arab world, and to highlight significant changes in the kind and level of governance that take place in any particular regionalist experiment. The utility of the framework is demonstrated through an analysis of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

**Workforce Nationalization in the Gulf Cooperation Council States**

Kasim Randeree, University of Oxford

In this first attempt to review all six GCC nations, Kasim Randeree argues that closer cooperation and unified policy structures on nationalization are needed across all GCC countries. Education, training, the transfer of knowledge from expatriate to citizen, better approaches to encouraging citizens into the private sector, and the greater inclusion of women are all significant issues that need to be tackled in order to fulfill the desired goal of nationalizing the labor force across the GCC.
In this paper, Zahra Babar questions how normative debates on the freedom of movement apply to the GCC. She examines the policy and practice of strictly managing the movement of international migrants while at the same time freeing up movement for citizenry. This paper proposes that, in the GCC, the regional political economy and the processes of regionalization and globalization have combined to tighten controls over mobility and migration.

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Matthew Gray's paper is an exploration of how Rentier State Theory (RST) has not been suitably adapted to explain the dramatic changes that have occurred in the political economies of the Gulf over the past two decades or so, including the responses of Dubai, Bahrain, and—more recently—Qatar, and Abu Dhabi to globalization, new technologies, freer trade and investments, social changes, and development imperatives.
The Nuclear Question in the Middle East (Columbia University Press/Hurst 2012)

This is an edited volume of academic articles that were delivered at the “Nuclear Question in the Middle East” research initiative that took place over two meetings in Doha. Topics covered in the book include, case-studies of Israel, Turkey, the UAE, Libya, Egypt, and Iran’s nuclear ambitions and programs, the role of nuclear energy in Gulf states’ economic development, and the possibility of a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East.

Migrant Labour in the Persian Gulf (Columbia University Press/Hurst 2012)

This is an edited volume of academic articles that were delivered at the “Migrant Labor in the Gulf” research initiative that took place over three meetings in Doha. The book highlights the macro trends that drive international migration and that define over-arching labor patterns within the GCC and the sending countries, and includes individual ethnographies and personal stories regarding the lived experiences of the migrants themselves.

The Political Economy of the Persian Gulf (Columbia University Press/Hurst 2012)

This is a CIRS book containing academic articles that were delivered at the “Political Economy of the Gulf” research initiative that took place over two meetings in Doha. The book covers topics such as, the demographic aspects of the GCC; the GCC monetary union; the “Dubai Model” of economic diversification; attempts at establishing knowledge-based economies in the GCC; the effects of rentierism on state autonomy; sovereign wealth funds; and Islamic banking models across the GCC.
In conjunction with its research initiatives, CIRS produces Summary Reports containing background information about CIRS research initiatives, collections of paper synopses delivered at CIRS working group meetings, as well as participant biographies.

The Nuclear Question in the Middle East Summary Report (2012)

During working group meetings that took place in Doha, CIRS engaged with a number of academics who contributed individual chapters to a book on *The Nuclear Question in the Middle East* (Columbia University Press/Hurst, 2012). This Summary Report highlights the participants’ discussions about global security, regional mistrust, the prestige of gaining nuclear capabilities, and the role of NGOs and civil society groups in pressuring governments to abstain from nuclear energy initiatives.


This report details research conducted at the CIRS “Political Economy of the Gulf” working group who contributed to an edited book on *The Political Economy of the Persian Gulf* (Columbia University Press/Hurst, 2012). Explaining the different ways in which globalizing forces have shaped new dimensions to the political economy of the Gulf states, this research initiative proposes to evaluate the changes that have occurred, especially in light of the ongoing global economic crisis.
بالإتفاقيّة مع المبادرات البحثية، يقوم مركز الدراسات الدولية والإقليمية بإنتاج تقرير ملخص يحوي على العديد من المعلومات المتعلقة بخلفية المبادرات البحثية التي تخبئها إضافة إلى ملخص للأوراق البحثية التي قدمتها مجموعات العمل إلى المركز خلال إجتماعات فرق العمل، وكذلك تحوي هذه المبادرات البحثية على السير الذاتي للمشاركين.

المسألة النووية في الشرق الأوسط
التقرير الموجز لمجموعة العمل (2012)

خلال إجتماعات فريق العمل والتي إنعقدت في الدوحه، إشترك مركز الدراسات الدولية والإقليمية مع عدد من الأكاديميين الذين ساهموا في وضع فصول فردية لكتاب عن "المسألة النووية في الشرق الأوسط" (مطبعة جامعة كولومبيا، هرست، 2012). حيث يساهم هذا الملامح في تبسيط الوضع على قضايا مثل الأمن العالمي، عدم الثقة الإقليمية، الهيبة المكتسبة من وراء إمتلاك قدرات نووية، بالإضافة إلى دور المنظمات غير الحكومية ومنظمات المجتمع المدني في الضغط على الحكومات لكي تستنتج عن مبادرات الطاقة النووية.

الاقتصاد السياسي لمنطقة الخليج:
التقرير الموجز لمجموعة العمل (2011)

يوضح هذا التقرير تفصيلين واقع المبادرات البحثية "الاقتصاد السياسي لمنطقة الخليج" من خلال مجموعة العمل التي ساهمت في تحرير كتاب حول "الاقتصاد السياسي في الخليج العربي" (مطبعة جامعة كولومبيا، هرست، 2012). حيث بين التقرير الطرق المختلفة والتي ساهمت فيها قوى العولمة في تشكيل أبعاد جديدة للاقتصاد السياسي في دول الخليج، وتقترح تلك المبادرة البحثية تقييم التغييرات الحالية، خاصة في ضوء الأزمة الاقتصادية العالمية الحالية.
□ NEWSLETTERS

Every academic year, CIRS publishes newsletters detailing all of its recent and ongoing activities, publications series, research and scholarship initiatives, as well as all of the year’s public lecture series and other public affairs programming.

Both the Fall 2011 and the Spring 2012 editions of the CIRS Newsletter are available in hard copy format as well as online as PDFs. To request free copies, contact cirresearch@georgetown.edu.

□ ANNUAL REPORT

The 2010-2011 CIRS Annual Report contains information about all the activities, research initiatives, publications, lectures, and events that CIRS organized throughout the year. Highlights include Distinguished Lectures by Seymour Hersh, Zalmay Khalilzad, Rashid Khalidi, and Karen Armstrong; the conclusion of several research initiatives; and the publication of two books resulting from CIRS research initiatives.

□ ELECTRONIC MEDIA

CIRS Website: Contains detailed information on all past and upcoming CIRS activities, publications, and research initiatives. Please visit the CIRS website at: http://cirs.georgetown.edu/.

E-Bulletins: CIRS produces an electronic newsletter delivered to a comprehensive international research list-serve. To be added to the mailing list, please contact: cirresearch@georgetown.edu.

Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/CIRSSFSQ
Twitter: @CIRSSFSQ
CIRS hosted Fouad Ajami, a Senior Fellow of The Hoover Institution at Stanford University and co-chairman of Hoover’s Working Group on Islamism and the International Order, to discuss the recent Arab Spring in the Middle East. The lecture took place at the Georgetown University in Qatar campus, and drew a large number of people from the Doha community. Ajami explored how the “Arab Awakening” started in Tunisia, went on to Egypt, then to many other countries, including Syria and Libya. Ajami described how the Arab Spring started with Mohamed Bouazizi, a Tunisian street vendor, whose act became the catalyst for the Tunisian revolution that led to the stepping down of their former president and the spreading of riots to different countries in the Arab world.

In addition to being CNN’s security analyst, Bergen is a Schwartz Fellow at the New American Foundation and an adjunct lecturer in public policy at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. Bergen gave a *Faculty-Distinguished Lecture* on how the Arab Spring was an interesting backdrop for understanding how weak and out-of-touch Al Qaeda was with Arab societies across the Muslim world. The fall of Arab regimes signaled some of the most significant events in the region in decades, and, yet, Bin Laden was silent on these issues, despite his penchant for commenting on important world events over the years. Thousands of people marched through cities in Egypt, Tunis, and Libya, and yet none voiced any affiliations with Al Qaeda’s anti-Western ideologies.
**MONTHLY DIALOGUE SERIES**

The CIRS *Monthly Dialogue Series* is designed to present interested community members with a forum for quiet, thoughtful dialogue with scholars from Georgetown University and elsewhere about their latest academic endeavors and research agendas. Each month, a faculty member or guest expert is invited to discuss his or her work with the community.

**NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL UNSUSTAINABILITY IN QATAR AND THE GCC**

*MARI LUOMI*

October 10, 2011

Mari Luomi, a 2011-2012 CIRS Post-Doctoral Fellows lectured on her research, which was geared towards suggesting a new conceptual framework for understanding the relationship between sustainability, political economy, and development in the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). She defined the term “sustainability,” as “the use of natural resources in a way that allows for welfare for humans and the environment, presently and in the future.”

**ARAB FOOD, WATER, AND THE BIG GULF LAND-GRAB THAT WASN’T**

*ECKART WOERTZ*

November 14, 2011

Eckart Woertz, Visiting Fellow at Princeton University, placed the question of food security within different historical and cultural contexts. Food, he said, has always been a highly politicized commodity and has been subject to political maneuvering regardless of the actual resources of food available. He argued that “with rising import needs, the GCC faces increasing problems,” and so food security is important for the political legitimacy of any government in its ability to satisfy social needs now and in the future.
**INNOVATION IN THE VISUAL ARTS OF ISLAM: NEW WAYS OF LOOKING AT ISLAMIC ART**

**WALTER B. DENNY**

December 12, 2011

Walter B. Denny, Professor of Art History at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, contextualized the concept of “innovation” as something that is, paradoxically, a historical feature of creative endeavors. In much of the Islamic art that Denny examined, patterns and forms are not newly designed, but are borrowings from previous times, locales, and traditions that were either forcibly learned or subtly transferred as cultures came into contact with one another across the centuries.

**BEING A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD TODAY**

**KWAME ANTHONY APPIAH**

January 23, 2012

Kwame Anthony Appiah, Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University, lectured on the question of global citizenship and how historical intellectual theories of “cosmopolitanism” have a bearing on how people live their lives in the contemporary world. Because cultural diversity is a condition of the world, globalization has made the ancient ideal of cosmopolitanism even more relevant; an individual can reach millions of international others through communications technologies and global media systems.

**POPULATION MANAGEMENT AND POLITICAL CONTROL: ISRAEL’S POLICIES TOWARDS THE PALESTINIANS IN THE FIRST TWO DECADES, 1948-1968**

**AHMAD H. SA’DI**

February 21, 2012

Ahmad H. Sa’di, Professor in the Department of Politics and Government at Ben-Gurion University of Negev, based his lecture on the results of investigations into historical and archival Israeli documents regarding the management of the Palestinian population. Israeli authorities and academics claim that Israel never conducted any form of systematic control of Palestinian populations. Yet, the documents that Sa’di analyzed rebuke this claim and list some of the extreme measures taken by Israeli authorities.
Michael Driessen is a 2011-2012 Post-Doctoral Fellow at CIRS. The lecture was geared towards analyzing the relationship between religion and state politics in modern contemporary democracies and explored the question: “What does religiously friendly democratization look like?” in both Muslim and Catholic societies. Driessen explored the idea of religiously-friendly democracies and religiously-friendly democratization processes that occur in different political, social, and cultural contexts.

Potter explained the economic, political, and ecological reasons why port cities in the Gulf came to prominence or declined over the centuries. Since ports are principally economic areas, the primary purpose of ports is to facilitate regional and economic trade. In medieval times, the most important ports were to be found on the northern Persian shore of the Gulf, but in the 19th and 20th centuries, the ports on the southern Arab shore rose to prominence.
Through its *Focused Discussions*, CIRS provides an intellectual forum for academics, diplomats, and opinion-leaders to engage with students and community members on a particular topic of interest.

**LIBYA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY: THE WAY FORWARD**

**Salman Shaikh**  
September 13, 2011

Salman Shaikh, Director of Brookings Doha Center, outlined some significant ways in which the Libyan uprising differs from others in the region and the lessons that can be learned from the success the rebel movement has had in gaining international support. Libya will need support in constitution and electoral reformation in order to ensure the socioeconomic welfare of its people.

**THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES IN NATIONAL AWAKENINGS**

**Mohammad-Javad Zarif**  
September 14, 2011

Mohammad-Javad Zarif, Vice President for International Relations at Iran’s Islamic Azad University, argued that the 2011 Arab uprisings can be attributed, in part, to the increased level of education among the youth in the region and to their growing political awareness, leading to further social demands. In order to deal with these new developments and patterns of frustrated behavior towards leadership, it is necessary to question old political paradigms and come up with new ways of dealing with public pressures.
Gwen Mikell, Professor of Anthropology and Foreign Service at Georgetown University, lectured on a project that she began in 2006, where she was invited to write about Kofi Annan’s African initiatives over his two terms in office as Secretary General of the United Nations. With support from Georgetown University and the Carnegie Corporation, Mikell’s goal was to investigate, from an anthropological perspective, the impacts Annan’s initiatives had in Africa.

CIRS Director Mehran Kamrava took part in a symposium held at Tehran’s Tarbiat Modares University. Co-sponsored by the Iranian International Studies Journal and the Institute for Geopolitical Studies, the symposium focused on a critical examination of Kamrava’s book *The Modern Middle East*. After an introduction by Kamrava highlighting the book’s main arguments, three Iranian scholars presented critiques of the book, followed by a discussion about the translation of the book into Persian by one of the book’s two translators.

Ambassador James Larocco, Distinguished Professor and Director of the Near East South Asia Center at the National Defense University in Washington, DC, lectured on the United States’ increasing interest in Asia. He argued that because roughly 50% of all world trade passes through the Indian Ocean, this geographic region is going to be the focus of either future conflict or cooperation. In the next few years, people will notice that US policy, as well as naval and military presence, will shift towards South Asia.
Shahla Haeri, a cultural anthropologist at Boston University and a 2011-2012 CIRS Visiting Scholar, argued that there was nothing new about Muslim women's recent participation in the political domain as evidenced by the long and rich history of women in leadership roles. Haeri concluded that popular views against women in leadership often emanate from patriarchal and political discourse, and not necessarily from religious or scriptural dictates.

David Dyment, senior research associate at the Center on North American Politics and Society at Carleton University, argued that for a new Canadian-American relationship to be forged, Canada must acknowledge its unique contribution as the basis for its engagement in the world. It is important to offer a particular set of skills and comparative advantage. This, he argued, will make Canada stronger internationally and will give it more clout with the United States.
**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE AND EXHIBITION**

- **Qatar Foundation Annual Research Forum**
  - Doha, Qatar
  - November 20-22, 2011
  - CIRS exhibited and distributed its publications and research materials to the local community in Qatar at the annual Qatar Foundation Research Forum.

- **Middle East Studies Association (MESA)**
  - Washington, DC, USA
  - December 1-4, 2011
  - CIRS traveled to Washington, DC, to exhibit publications and research materials at the 45th annual MESA conference. Members of CIRS were on hand to interact with conference attendees and to answer inquiries about CIRS activities, grants programs, and fellowship opportunities. CIRS Director Mehran Kamrava chaired a panel on “Political Science after the Arab Spring” and CIRS project Manager Zahra Babar delivered a paper presentation on “Free Movement of People within the Gulf Cooperation Council.”

- **International Studies Association (ISA)**
  - San Diego, CA, USA
  - April 1-4, 2012
  - Members of CIRS traveled to the annual ISA conference in San Diego to take part in the conference’s book exhibition. CIRS Staff distributed complimentary CIRS publications and research materials and were on hand to talk to conference participants about research, grant, and fellowship opportunities at CIRS as well as all the latest research initiatives taking place at the Georgetown University SFS-Qatar campus. Director of CIRS, Mehran Kamrava, gave a paper presentation on “High Modernism and the Limits of State Autonomy in Qatar.” He was also a discussant on a panel titled, “Modern Turkey and it’s Challenges,” and chaired a panel on “Religion and Modernity in the Middle East: A Paradigmatic Approach.”
APPENDIX 1

CIRS STAFF DIRECTORY 2011-2012

Mehran Kamrava
Director
- Manages CIRS projects
- Initiates CIRS research initiatives

Zahra Babar
Assistant Director of Research

John T. Crist
Associate Director of Research
- Develops and oversees CIRS research initiatives
- Oversees fellows and grant programs
- Oversees CIRS academic publications

Michael Driessen
Post-Doctoral Fellow
- Takes part in CIRS research initiatives
- Collaborates with GU-Q Faculty
- Prepares Ph.D. dissertation for publication
**SHAHLA HAERI**
Visiting Scholar

- Takes part in research initiatives and contributes to the intellectual life of CIRS
- Collaborates with GU-Q Faculty
- Gives public talks to the Qatar community

**MARI LUOMI**
Post-Doctoral Fellow

- Takes part in CIRS research initiatives
- Collaborates with GU-Q Faculty
- Prepares Ph.D. dissertation for publication

**SUZI MIRGANI**
Manager and Editor for CIRS Publications

- Writes, edits, and designs academic publications and publicity materials
- Manages the CIRS website
- Collaborates on CIRS research initiatives

**LAWRENCE G. POTTER**
Visiting Scholar

- Takes part in research initiatives and contributes to the intellectual life of CIRS
- Collaborates with GU-Q Faculty
- Gives public talks to the Qatar community
Nadia Talpur  
Coordinator  
- Handles logistics for fellows, lecturers, and working group participants  
- Organizes and updates the CIRS Database Management System.  
- Identifies, recruits, and manages student workers and interns

Maha Uraidai  
CIRS and GU-Q Events Manager  
- Organizes all academic and public events  
- Primary contact for speakers and event-related vendors  
- Coordinates with other Education City event managers

Flora Whitney  
Finance and Budget Analyst  
- Manages CIRS administrative operations  
- Manages CIRS financial operations  
- Manages CIRS grant administration
STUDENT ASSISTANTS 2011-2012

Tamim Alnuweiri

Malik Habayeb

Jihad Hassan

Leena Nady-Mohamed

Rosalind White
□ Interns 2011-2012

Donia Hashem
Publications Intern

Dianna Manalastas
Research Intern

□ Office Assistants 2011-2012

Yogesh Selvarethnam

Sunil Vas
CIRS Advisory Board

Dr. Osama Abi-Mershed, Director, *Center for Contemporary Arab Studies*

Dr. Sheikha Abdulla Al-Misnad, President, *Qatar University*

Mr. Barton Cahir, President and General Manager, *ExxonMobil Qatar*

Dr. Stanley N. Katz, Director, *Center for Arts and Cultural Policy Studies, Princeton University*

Dr. Rami Khouri, Director, *The Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs, American University of Beirut*

Dr. Carol Lancaster, Dean, *School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University*

Sir Tim Lankester, Chairman of the Council, *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London University*

Dr. Gerd Nonneman, Dean, *Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*

Dr. Gary Sick, Research Scholar, *School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University*

Dr. John Waterbury, Global Professor, *New York University Abu Dhabi*
APPENDIX 2

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

WORKING GROUPS

SECTARIAN POLITICS IN THE GULF
Working Group Meeting: October 9-10, 2011

Participants and Discussants:
- Mohammad Akbar – American University of Kuwait
- Abdulaziz Al Fahad – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Mohammed Al Ghanim – Georgetown University
- Sultan Al Hashmi – Sultan Qaboos University
- Ghanim Al Najjar – Kuwait University
- Zahra Babar, CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Lois Beck – Washington University in St. Louis
- John T. Crist, CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Kristin Smith Diwan – American University
- Khaled Fattah – Lund University
- Fanar Haddad – University of London
- Mehran Kamrava – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Laurence Louer – CERI, France
- Roel Meijer – Radboud University, The Netherlands
- Suzi Mirgani, CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Gwenn Okruhlik – Trinity University
- Lawrence Potter – Columbia University
- Guido Steinberg – German Institute for International and Security Affairs

FOOD SECURITY AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY IN THE MIDDLE EAST
Working Group Meeting: November 13-14, 2011

Participants and Discussants:
- Abdulrahman Saleh Al-Khalifa – King Saud University
- Khalid Nahar M. Al-Rwies – King Saud University
- Zahra Babar – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- John T. Crist – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Tahra Elobeid – Qatar University
Nahla Hwalla – American University of Beirut
Mehran Kamrava – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Mari Luomi – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Suzi MIRGANI – CIRS Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Nadia Talpur – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Flora Whitney – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Eckart Woertz – Princeton University

CIRS Grant Recipients:
Elisa Cavatorta – University of London
Shadi Hamadeh – American University of Beirut
Jane Harrigan, – SOAS, University of London
Karin Seyfert – American University of Beirut
Ben Shepherd – University of Sydney
Salwa Tohmé Tawk – American University of Beirut
Mary Ann Tétrault – Trinity University
Deborah L. Wheeler – United States Naval Academy

The Evolving Ruling Bargain in the Middle East
Working Group Meeting: February 19-20, 2012

Participants and Discussants:
Abdullah Al-Arian – Wayne State University
Hatoon Al-Fassi – Qatar University; King Saud University
Mazhar Al-Zo’by – Qatar University
Saïd Amir Arjomand – The Stony Brook Institute for Global Studies
Zahra Babar – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Marie Duboc – American University in Cairo
John Foran – International Institute for Climate Action Theory; University of California, Santa Barbara
Shadi Hamid – Brookings Doha Center
Nader Hashemi – Josef Korbel School of International Studies at the University of Denver
Thomas Juneau – Department of National Defence, Government of Canada
Mehran Kamrava – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Rami George Khouri – Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs at the American University of Beirut
Bahgat Korany – American University in Cairo
Fred H. Lawson – Mills College
FOOD SECURITY AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY IN THE MIDDLE EAST, MEETING II
Working Group Meeting: April 22-23, 2012

Participants and Discussants:
- Amin Al-Hakimi – Yemeni Association for Sustainable Agriculture; University of Sana’a
- Zahra Babar – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Raymond Bush – University of Leeds
- John T. Crist – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Tahra Elobeid – Qatar University
- Mehran Kamrava – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Mari Luomi – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Suzi Mirgani – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Martha Mundy – London School of Economics
- Habibollah Salami – University of Tebran
- Nadia Talpur – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Flora Whitney – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Eckart Woertz – Princeton University

CIRS Grant Recipients:
- Elisa Cavatorta – University of London
- Jad Chaaban – American University of Beirut
- Hala Ghattas – American University of Beirut
- Shadi Hamadeh – American University of Beirut
- Jane Harrigan – SOAS, University of London
- Karin Seyfert – American University of Beirut; SOAS, University of London
- Ben Shepherd – University of Sydney
- Salwa Tohmé Tawk – American University of Beirut
- Mary Ann Tétrault – Trinity University
- Deborah L. Wheeler – United States Naval Academy
SECTARIAN POLITICS IN THE GULF, MEETING II
Working Group Meeting: May 15-16, 2012

Participants and Discussants:
- Zahra Babar – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Lois Beck – Washington University in St. Louis
- John T. Crist – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Kristin Smith Diwan – American University
- Justin J. Gengler – Social & Economic Survey Research Institute, Qatar University
- Fanar Haddad – University of London
- Mehran Kamrava – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Mari Luomi – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Suzi Mirgani – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- J. E. Peterson – University of Arizona
- Lawrence G. Potter – Columbia University
- Nadia Talpur – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Marc Valeri – University of Exeter
- Flora Whitney – CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar

CIRS RESEARCH AFFILIATES:

CIRS VISITING SCHOLARS 2011-2012:
- Shahla Haeri, Boston University
- Lawrence Potter, Columbia University

CIRS POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWS 2011-2012:
- Michael Driessen, University of Notre Dame
- Mari Luomi, Durham University

CIRS GRANT RECIPIENTS 2011-2012:
- Elisa Cavatorta, University of London
- Jad Chaaban, American University of Beirut
- Hala Ghattas, American University of Beirut
- Shadi Hamadeh, American University of Beirut
- Jane Harrigan, SOAS, University of London
- Karin Seyfert, American University of Beirut; SOAS, University of London
- Ben Shepherd, University of Sydney
Salwa Tohmé Tawk, *American University of Beirut*

Mary Ann Tétrault, *Trinity University*

Deborah L. Wheeler, *United States Naval Academy*

**CIRS INTERNS 2011-2012:**

- Donia Hashem, Publications Intern
- Dianna Manalastas, Research Intern

**PUBLICATIONS:**

**OCCASIONAL PAPERS:**

- “Transformations of Regional Economic Governance in the Gulf Cooperation Council” (2012)
  
  Fred H. Lawson, *Mills College*

- “Workforce Nationalization in the Gulf Cooperation Council States” (2012)
  
  Kasim Randeree, *University of Oxford*

- “Free Mobility within the Gulf Cooperation Council” (2011)
  
  Zahra R. Babar, CIRS, *Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*

- “A Theory of ‘Late Rentierism‘ in the Arab States of the Gulf” (2011)
  
  Matthew Gray, *Australian National University*

**SUMMARY REPORTS:**

- The Nuclear Question in the Middle East (2012)

- The Political Economy of the Gulf (2011)

**ARABIC PUBLICATIONS:**


NEWSLETTERS:
- CIRS Newsletter #11, Fall 2011
- CIRS Newsletter #12, Spring 2012

ELECTRONIC MEDIA:
- CIRS Website: http://cirs.georgetown.edu/
- E-Bulletins: contact cirresearch@georgetown.edu
- Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/CIRSSFSQ
- Twitter: @CIRSSFSQ

BOOKS:
  Contributors and Chapters:
  1. Situating Migrant Labor in the Persian Gulf
     Mehran Kamrava and Zahra Babar, *Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
  2. Beyond Labor: Foreign Residents in the Persian Gulf States
     Attyia Ahmad, *Wesleyan University*
  3. Why Do They Keep Coming? Labor Migrants in the Gulf States
     Andrew Gardner, *University of Puget Sound*
  4. Socio-spatial Boundaries in Abu Dhabi
     Jane Bristol Rhys, *Zayed University*
  5. Informality and Its Discontents: Mapping Migrant Worker Trajectories into Dubai’s Informal Economy
     Pardis Mahdavi, *Pomona College*
  6. Migration, Networks, and Connectedness across the Indian Ocean
     Caroline Osella, *University of London* and Filippo Osella, *University of Sussex*
  7. India-Gulf Migration: Corruption and Capacity in Regulating Recruitment Agencies
     Mary Breeding, *The World Bank*
  8. Nepali Migrants to the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries: Values, Behaviors, and Plans
     Nathalie E. Williams, Arland Thornton, Dirgha J. Ghimire, Linda C. Young-DeMarco, and Mansoor Moaddel, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*
  9. The Legal Regulation of Migrant Workers, Politics, and Identity in Qatar and the United Arab Emirates
     David Mednicoff, *University of Massachusetts–Amherst*
  10. Protecting Migrants’ Rights in the Gulf Cooperation Council
    Susan F. Martin, *Georgetown University*
The Nuclear Question in the Middle East (Hurst/Columbia University Press, 2012)
Contributors and Chapters:
1. The Nuclear Question in the Middle East: Context, Complexities, and Paradoxes
   Mehran Kamrava, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
2. Domestic Sources of Nuclear Behavior in the Middle East
   Etel Solingen, University of California, Irvine
3. Succession and Nuclear Future in Egypt and Libya
   Maria Rost Rublee, Australian National University
4. The Role of Nuclear Energy in GCC Economic Development
   Giacomo Luciani, Paris School of International Affairs at Sciences-Po
5. Saudi Arabia’s Nuclear Future
   Thomas Lippman, Middle East Institute
6. The Economic and Prestige Aspects of Abu Dhabi’s Nuclear Program
   Mari Luomi, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
7. Lessons from Turkey’s Long Quest for Nuclear Power
   Mustafa Kibaroğlu, Okan University
8. Israel and the Invention of Nuclear Opacity
   Avner Cohen, Monterey Institute of International Studies
9. Iran’s Nuclear Program
   Keyhan Barzegar, Harvard Kennedy School’s Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs
10. A Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East
    Gawdat Bahgat, Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies, National Defense University

The Political Economy of the Persian Gulf (Hurst/Columbia University Press, 2012)
Contributors and Chapters:
1. Introduction
   Mehran Kamrava, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Part I. Trends in the Political Economy of the Persian Gulf
2. The Persian Gulf in the Contemporary International Economy
   Fred H. Lawson, Mills College
3. The Political Economy of Rentierism in the Persian Gulf
   Mehran Kamrava, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
4. Sovereign Wealth Funds in the GCC
   Jean-François Seznec, Georgetown University
5. Knowledge Based Economies in the GCC
   Kristian Coates Ulrichsen, *London School of Economics and Political Science*

Part II. People, Money, and Banking in the Persian Gulf

6. Étatisme Versus Market Driven Islamic Banking: The Experiences of Iran and the Arabian Peninsula Compared
   Rodney Wilson, *Durham University*

7. Demography and Economic Growth in the Persian Gulf
   Djavad Salehi-Isfahani, *Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University*

8. The Gulf Monetary Union
   Alexis Antoniades, *Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*

Part III. Case Studies

9. The Dubai Model: From Diversification to Slowdown
   Christopher Davidson, *Durham University*

10. Good, Bad, or Both? The Differential Impact of Oil on the Saudi Political Economy
    Steffen Hertog, *London School of Economics and Political Science*

11. The Political Economy of Rentierism in Iran
    Massoud Karshenas and Ziba Moshaver, *School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London*

**PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAMMING**

**SEPTEMBER 2011**

- **LIBYA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY: THE WAY FORWARD**
  Salman Shaikh, *Director of Brookings Doha Center*
  Focused Discussion: September 13, 2011

- **THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES IN NATIONAL AWAKENINGS**
  Mohammad-Javad Zarif, *Vice President for International Relations at Iran’s Islamic Azad University*
  Focused Discussion: September 14, 2011

**OCTOBER 2011**

- **SECTARIAN POLITICS IN THE GULF**
  Working Group Meeting: October 9-10, 2011
Natural Resources and Environmental Unsustainability in Qatar and the GCC
Mari Luomi, 2011-2012 Post-Doctoral Fellow, CIRS, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Monthly Dialogue: October 10, 2011

November 2011

The Kofi Annan Legacy for Africa
Gwenn Mikell, Professor of Anthropology and Foreign Service at Georgetown University
Focused Discussion: November 2, 2011

Mehran Kamrava’s Book Translation at Tehran’s Tarbiat Modares University
Mehran Kamrava, Director of the Center for International and Regional Studies
Focused Discussion: November 7, 2011

Food Security and Food Sovereignty in the Middle East
Working Group Meeting: November 13-14, 2011

Arab Food, Water, and The Big Gulf Land-grab that Wasn’t
Eckart Woertz, Visiting Fellow at Princeton University
Monthly Dialogue: November 14, 2011

Tracking the Arab Spring: The Best Day after a Bad Emperor is the First
Fouad Ajami, Senior Fellow of The Hoover Institution at Stanford University and Co-Chairman of Hoover’s Working Group on Islamism and the International Order
Distinguished Lecture: November 21, 2011

December 2011

Innovation in the Visual Arts of Islam: New Ways of Looking at Islamic Art
Walter Denny, Professor of Art History at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Monthly Dialogue: December 12, 2011
JANUARY 2012

- **BECOMING A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD TODAY**
  Anthony Appiah, *Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University*

FEBRUARY 2012

- **THE AWAKENING: HOW REVOLUTIONARIES, BARACK OBAMA, AND ORDINARY MUSLIMS ARE REMAKING THE MIDDLE EAST**
  Peter Bergen, *CNN’s Security Analyst; Schwartz Fellow at the New American Foundation and Adjunct Lecturer at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University*
  Faculty Distinguished Lecture: February 13, 2012

- **THE EVOLVING RULING BARGAIN IN THE MIDDLE EAST**
  Working Group Meeting: February 19–20, 2012

- **POPULATION MANAGEMENT AND POLITICAL CONTROL: ISRAEL’S POLICY TOWARDS THE PALESTINIANS IN THE FIRST TWO DECADES, 1948-1968**
  Ahmad Sa’idi, *Professor in the Department of Politis and Government at Ben-Gurion University of Negev*

- **THE GULF LOOKING EAST: AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN, INDIA, AND IRAN**
  James Larocco, *Distinguished Professor and Director of the Near East South Asia Center at the National Defense University*
  Focused Discussion: February 26, 2012

- **FROM BILQIS TO BENAZIR: WOMEN AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN MUSLIM SOCIETIES**
  Shahla Haeri, 2011–2012 CIRS Visiting Scholar, *Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar; Cultural Anthropologist, Boston University*
  Focused Discussion: February 26, 2012
MARCH 2012

- A NEW CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP
  David Dyment, Senior Research Associate, Center on North American Politics and Society, Carleton University
  Focused Discussion: March 26, 2012

APRIL 2012

- FOOD SECURITY AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY IN THE MIDDLE EAST, MEETING II
  Working Group Meeting: April 22-23, 2012

- RELIGION-STATE INSTITUTIONS AND PATTERNS OF DEMOCRACY: RELIGIOUS REVIVALS AND SECULAR POLITICS IN CATHOLIC AND MUSLIM SOCIETIES
  Michael Driessen, 2011-2012 CIRS Post-Doctoral Fellow, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar; Assistant Professor of Political Science and International Affairs at John Cabot University
  Monthly Dialogue: April 24, 2012

MAY 2012

- CIRS ANNUAL BOARD MEETING
  May 13, 2012

- SECTARIAN POLITICS IN THE GULF, MEETING II
  Working Group Meeting: May 15-16, 2012

- THE RISE AND FALL OF PORT CITIES IN THE GULF
  Lawrence Potter, 2011-2012 CIRS Visiting Scholar, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar; Columbia University
  Monthly Dialogue: May 16, 2012