In the realm of U.S.-Israel relations, the two-term Obama presidency was characterized by close cooperation between the two countries’ defense and intelligence communities amidst tense relations between the two countries’ leaders. What improvements in the two countries’ relations might be expected with the advent of the Trump presidency and what would be the impact of these improvements? And what new challenges might the relations between the U.S. and Israel face in the coming years and what would be the likely ramifications of these challenges?
From the Director

Dearest Friends:

I hope this winter update from The Arizona Center for Judaic Studies finds you doing well in the new year. The Center had a very busy fall with several campus and community lectures as well as the Shaol and Louis Pozez Fine Arts Symposium. We also hosted our second annual Modern Israel Studies conference, which this year focused on “Israel’s Changing Society and Politics.” We had 149 conference attendees, and 140 people attended the dinner with plenary speaker Prof. Anita Shapira. The conference speakers were all internationally recognized scholars, and they detailed the social, economic, educational and political challenges facing Israel today. Prof. Asher Susser and I are editing the lectures from this and last year’s conference into a book that will make a valuable discussion to the field of Israel Studies.

This fall nearly 600 students enrolled in 22 Judaic Studies classroom and online courses. We also welcomed a new faculty member, Dr. Gil Ribak, to campus. His teaching and research focuses on Modern Judaism, and he is quickly becoming known among our students for his energetic teaching style. Sadly, we are saying goodbye to Prof. Asher Susser, who this fall completed his three-year appointment as our Stein Family Professor of Modern Israel Studies. Thanks to Asher, and the Stein family of Houston, our efforts in Modern Israel Studies have now put our program on the map both nationally and internationally. Although he will not be a permanent faculty member, Asher will return on occasion to what he now calls his second home. In fact, we are already working together on a Modern Israel project for next fall, so please stay tuned for more information on that later this spring.

I hope you enjoy this mid-year update on our Center’s people and programs. The success of our students and faculty that you will read about here is made possible by your support. Honestly, this does not happen without you. I thank you for your generosity, and I ask that you continue your support in 2017. We have come a long way together, and we have still loftier goals set before us as we seek to extend further our impact in the lives of people near and far.

With my best wishes for 2017,

Ed Wright, Director
Second Annual Israel

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The Center hosted its Second Annual Israel Studies Conference in early December. This year’s international conference focused on “Israel’s Changing Society and Politics.” The two-day conference attracted 149 registered attendees, and 140 people attended the gala dinner. Thanks to the generosity of several donors, 31 students were able to attend the conference, and 18 attended the gala dinner. For these student scholarships we thank Rowene Aguirre-Medina and Roy Medina and Kathy and Ron Margolis.

This successful conference was made possible by the generous support of many people and institutions. We want most of all to thank our major sponsors: The Israel Institute in Washington, DC, Alice and Paul Baker, Joan (z”l) and Donald Diamond, Marilyn Einstein and Steve Sim, Tom and Sara Borin, Larry Gellman, and Linda and Ken Robin.

The conference featured an impressive list of leading Israel Studies scholars from across the country and from Israel. Prof. Dani Ben David of Tel Aviv University presented a lecture entitled “Israel at a Crossroads: The View from 30,000 feet.” He noted that among Israelis there is a growing realization that the country is facing a new set of challenges. Israel is home to some of the world’s most innovative private sector companies as well as to major research universities and medical centers. At the same time, however, a large and increasing share of the population is being left behind educationally and economically. He focused on these domestic changes and their social, economic and political impact on the country.

Prof. Aomar Boom of UCLA presented an engaging multi-media lecture entitled “Peculiar Ties: The Cultural and Political Capital of North African Judaism in Israel.” Boom, himself a Moroccan, conducts research on Moroccan Jews in Israel. He noted that although they were largely marginalized in Israel’s first few decades, they have over the past couple of decades become an important political force. Boom discussed how Israelis of Moroccan descent today view their “Moroccaness.” He explained the ways in which their “Moroccaness” is valued, produced and circulated in the political and cultural spheres in Israel.

Prof. Eli Rekhess of Northwestern University presented a provocative lecture entitled “The Arabs in Israel: Reconsidering the ‘1948 Paradigm.’” According to Rekhess, the “1948 Paradigm” refers to Israeli Arabs’ engagement with Israeli government and society in terms of majority-minority relations. The nature and extent of these engagements have evolved since the founding of the State in 1948. Primarily, Israeli Arabs have undergone
an evolution in their perception of their unique status in Israel: they now demand to be recognized as a national minority and an indigenous people. As a result, Palestinian-Arab intellectuals are now proffering alternative models to the old “1948 Paradigm” that affirm Israeli Arabs’ agency and rights and that may pose serious challenges to Israel’s status as a Jewish and democratic state.

Prof. Joel Peters of Virginia Tech University lectured on “Israel and the World: The Search for Legitimacy and Friendship.” Peters noted that one of Israel’s primary foreign policy objectives has been to acquire formal international recognition and political support for its legitimacy as an independent state. Achieving this objective is key to enhancing Israel’s security and ensuring its survival as a state. Israel has of course always enjoyed the support of its key strategic partner, the United States. Peters detailed how Israel’s relationship with Russia has gone through a series of ebbs and flows. Somewhat similarly, despite the important economic ties, Israel’s political relations with the European Union have not been particularly close. Israel continues to expand its international reach, and recently that has extended to global powers such as East Asia, India and China.

Prof. Shibley Telhami, The Anwar Sadat Professor of Peace Studies at The University of Maryland, presented some of his recent polling data on American’s views on the Middle East in a lecture entitled “Shifting Public Attitudes on Coexistence and Peace.” Tehami’s widely-acclaimed public opinion polls give him a keen sense of the public’s views of the Middle East and Israel. His most recent poll asked people in Israel and in the United States about their views on the nature of citizenship and democracy, as well as potential solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The results revealed that the public, both in Israel and in the United States, is sharply divided along partisan lines. The key for political leaders in Israel and the United States is finding a way to bridge these rancorous divides to chart a path forward.

Prof. Ilan Troen, the immediate past-Director of the Schusterman Center at Brandeis University lectured on “Israel and the Land of Israel.” Troen noted that the Balfour Declaration promised land for a national homeland in Palestine that would enable Jews to reconstitute themselves as a people without infringing on the rights of the region’s Arabs. He highlighted three issues relating to land. First, the boundaries of the Jewish state remain undefined with its Palestinian neighbors and are even challenged from within. Second, land ownership laws, which were unclear at the end of the Ottoman Empire, are still subject to challenge seventy years into the apparently sovereign and well-organized Jewish state. Finally, use of the land is subject to debate from many quarters (environment, sacred and historical sites, competing nationalities, and competing economic interests).

In his lecture, “The (Fatal) Decline of the Israeli Left,” Prof. Yoram Peri of The University of Maryland noted that like the European Democratic Socialist movements, the Israeli Left suffered a severe setback in the late 1970’s and 1980’s. While European Left movements were able to revive and return to power, the religious-nationalist Right emerged as the hegemonic political and ideological movement in Israel. Peri explained several of the socio-political factors that enabled this to take place. He also highlighted some of the values and policies the Israeli Left will need to champion if it wishes to return to power.

Prof. Asher Susser of The University of
Arizona and Tel Aviv University gave a lecture on “Israel at 70: Options for the Future.” Susser noted that as Israel approaches 70 it is a deeply divided society in need of a new middle ground consensus as it faces its longer term future. The new consensus, in Susser’s view, must relate to four main spheres. The first is the relationship between religious and secular Israelis. Israelis must find a balance between tradition and modernity. Second, Israelis on the left and the right must come to an accommodation on the future of “little Israel” versus “greater Eretz Yisrael,” that is, the modern state as it exists on the ground and the messianic ideal state as it exists in the religious imagination of many Israelis. Third, Israelis must better define the relationship between Jews and Arabs in Israel and the place of the Palestinian-Arab minority in the “Jewish State.” Finally, Jews in Israel and abroad must give greater attention to the relationship between Israel and the Jewish Diaspora. He noted that as is the case in all societies, Israel must address these changing features of its society in order first to survive and then thrive as a modern nation state.
Sally & Ralph Duchin Campus Lecture Series

**In the Shadow of the Taliban: Preserving the Cultural Heritage of Afghanistan**

Monday, Jan. 23, 2017 • 4 pm
UA Hillel • Free

**Prof. Gil Stein**
University of Chicago Oriental Institute

Afghanistan is the quintessential “crossroads of cultures” where the civilizations of the Near East, Central Asia, South Asia and China interacted over the millennia in a constantly shifting mixture of trade, emulation, migration, imperial formations, and periodic conflict. This complex history of contacts gave rise to some of the most important archaeological, artistic, architectural, and textual treasures in world cultural heritage. Sadly, the last 35 years of continuous war in Afghanistan - from the Soviet Invasion of 1979 to the present – have devastated the cultural heritage of Afghanistan at every level.

Stein, director of the University of Chicago Oriental Institute, will overview Afghan cultural treasures and describe three initiatives where the Oriental Institute has been working in partnership with Afghan heritage specialists to assess and repair the damage.

**Holy Places in the Old City of Jerusalem: An International Legal Perspective**

Monday, Feb. 6, 2017 • 4 pm
UA Hillel • Free

**Dr. Leonard Hammer**
The Stein Family Visiting Professor of Modern Israel Studies, University of Arizona

Holy places play a central role in the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict, sometimes more so than the political actors from each side care to admit. What is the status of key holy places in the Old City of Jerusalem, what impact might international law have on these sites and in turn on eventual negotiations (if at all), and does domestic law play a role as well? The lecture will account for both historical developments and ongoing social changes to offer an overview of the myriad of issues that are at play when accounting for the importance to both sides of holy places.

**Bedouin Life in the Early 20th Century**

Monday, Feb. 27, 2017 • 4 pm
UA Hillel • Free

**Prof. Joe Seger**
Director Emeritus, Cobb Institute of Archaeology

Nomadic Bedouin culture has been a feature of the historical landscape in the Middle East from earliest times. However modern social and political developments have increasingly impacted on this austere way of life, forcing changes and adaptations. One facet of the investigations by the Lahav Research Project and its program of archaeological excavations at Tell Halif in Southern Israel focused on the adjacent remains at Khirbet Khuweilifeh. Khuweilifeh was a seasonal settlement site where Negev Bedouin and village Arabs from the nearby Judean Hills coexisted in the early 20th century. The survey of these ruins, including excavation of one of its best preserved living complexes, was supplemented by ethnographic research involving interviews with ancestors of the Bedouin and villager inhabitants of the site. These studies provide an interesting picture of the associations and accommodations between these Arab communities and their lifeways in the era prior to the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948.

**Your donations support programs like these.**
Russia’s Post-Communist Sacral Heritage Policies in Israel and Palestine

Monday, March 20, 2017 • 4 pm
UA Hillel • Free

Prof. Yuri Stoyanov
University of London
School of Oriental and African Studies

The revival of the Russian Orthodox Church in the post-Communist period has been accompanied by its pronounced reassertion on the international scene, (especially evident in Israel and Palestine) leading to the re-establishment of Tsarist era-religious networks and a dynamic new phase in the controversies, confrontations and reconciliations between the Moscow Patriarchate and the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia. The cumulative effect of this formal state-endorsed return of the Russian Orthodox Church as a major religio-political and socio-cultural force in Israel and Palestine is having a perceptible effect not only on legislation and policy-making over holy sites and church property in Jerusalem and elsewhere, but also on the shifting inter-religious relations and identity politics in the region.

Stoyanov will unravel the complex issues involved in Russian’s impact on religious sites in Israel.

What Are We Praying for When We Pray for Healing?

Monday, March 27, 2017 • 4 pm
UA Hillel • Free

Dr. Gila Silverman
Arizona Center for Judaic Studies
Affiliated Scholar

In recent years, the Jewish prayer for healing, the Mi Sheberach (literally, “the one who blessed”), has become a central element of North American liberal (non-Orthodox) religious and ritual life. In addition to recitation in synagogues, prayers for healing are now chanted in hospital rooms, during support groups and meditation classes, and at dedicated healing services.

Prayer for healing typically connotes a conversation with God, requesting a cure for a physical ailment. Much research on prayer and healing has focused on determining prayer’s efficacy in producing particular biomedical outcomes.

Drawing on two years of ethnographic research, Silverman will explore the ways in which healing prayer leads to feelings of connection to community, ancestors and traditions; transforms fear and anxiety into comfort, strength and acceptance; promotes spiritual transcendence; and provides a sense of agency and control at times of vulnerability and helplessness. Prayer may refer to a dialogue with the divine, but it is also a dialogue between the individual and the community, and between Jewish history and modernity.

Israel’s Shared Borders and Shared Waters: Water as a Bridge and a Barrier

Wednesday, April 19, 2017 • 4 pm
UA Hillel • Free

Prof. Sharon B. Megdal
Director, UA Water Resources Research Center

Israel has overcome the scarcity of naturally occurring freshwater through the deployment of technology and a holistic approach to water management. Large desalination plants, use of reclaimed water by the agricultural sector, irrigation efficiency, and water conservation have changed the water balance in Israel from one of deficit to adequacy or even surplus. Yet, water challenges remain. The Dead Sea continues to decline. The Lower Jordan River and other rivers continue to be the focus of rehabilitation efforts. Waste-water flows remain a problem in some areas. In this presentation, Prof. Megdal will explain how Israel has addressed the scarcity of freshwater and how the lessons learned by Israel can assist us here in the Southwest as we deal with low flows on the Colorado River and growing population. She will discuss collaborative efforts involving Israelis, Jordanians and Palestinians. She will also address what she sees as some challenges and barriers to water cooperation. Her presentation will include reflections on her most recent visit to the region with the Mexican and U.S. Commissioners of the International Boundary and Water Commission and even more recent efforts to foster dialogue and professional exchanges.
Mapping Middle East Mayhem
Monday, Jan. 30, 2017 • 7pm
Tucson JCC • Free
Laurie Zittrain Eisenberg
Carnegie Mellon University

In a region as complicated as the Middle East, maps serve as critical visual aids for observers trying to keep track of the players and understand the implications of current events. In this colorful, entertaining and eye-opening presentation, Prof. Eisenberg will explain both today’s headlines and the historical background of the unprecedented conflicts presently dominating the Middle East.

Religion and the 2016 Election: Historical Context and Unusual Alliances
Monday, Feb. 20, 2017 • 7pm
Tucson JCC • Free
Prof. Randall Balmer
Dartmouth College

Religion played an unusual and unexpected role in the 2016 election, especially among evangelical voters who threw their support behind a thrice-married billionaire casino owner who demonstrated only a passing familiarity with the rudiments of Christian theology. This lecture explores the historical reasons and contemporary dynamics behind the unlikely alliance between religious conservatives and Donald Trump.

Stolen Legacy
Monday, March 6, 2017 • 7pm
Tucson JCC • Free
Dina Gold
Moment Magazine

Dina Gold grew up hearing her grandmother’s tales of the glamorous life in Berlin she once led before the Nazis came to power and her dreams of recovering a huge building she claimed belonged to the family - though she had no papers to prove ownership. When the Third Reich was defeated in 1945, the building lay in the Soviet sector – just past Checkpoint Charlie – and beyond legal reach. When the Wall fell in 1989, Dina decided to battle for restitution. Built by Dina’s great grandfather in 1910, the property was the business headquarters of the H. Wolff fur company, one of the largest and most successful in Germany during the early part of the last century. In 1937 the Victoria Insurance Company foreclosed on the mortgage and transferred ownership of Krausenstrasse 17/18 to the Reichsbahn, Hitler’s railways, that later transported millions of Jews across Europe to the death camps. The Victoria, headed then by a German businessman and lawyer with connections to the very top of the Nazi Party, is still today one of Germany’s leading insurance companies. But during the war it was part of a consortium insuring workshops at Auschwitz. Stolen Legacy is the story of how the Nazis deprived a once prominent Berlin Jewish family of their landmark building – and the fight to reclaim it.

About The Shaol & Louis Pozez Memorial Lectureship Series

In 1997, The Arizona Center for Judaic Studies began the Distinguished Lecture Series. Lectures were held at The University of Arizona and attendance was small, but not for long. After only a few years the awareness of the series grew and the series was moved to the Tucson Jewish Community Center.

Although cousins Shaol and Louis Pozez were major supporters of the series, it wasn’t until after Shaol’s death in 2000 that the series was renamed The Shaol Pozez Memorial Lectureship Series in his honor.

The Shaol Pozez Memorial Lectureship Series is made possible by the generous support of the Pozez Families & The Pozez Family Fund at the Community Foundation of Southern Arizona.
Ladino (Judeo-Spanish) emerged as the language of Sephardi Jews who left the Iberian peninsula for the Ottoman Empire. This talk will explore the rise of this language, the emergence of a Ladino religious print culture, the turn to vernacular literature in the 18th century, the world of newspapers and novels in the 19th century, and the decline of the language in the 20th century.

About Raphael Patai
Prof. Raphael Patai wrote dozens of books and hundreds of scholarly articles. He was in many respects a model of scholarly productivity. This was combined with his encyclopedic knowledge and learned creativity. Upon his death in July 1996, Patai was memorialized in the Jerusalem Report as a “prolific cultural anthropologist and Jewish and Mideast Studies scholar.” The subjects of his books ranged widely from Jewish history, Biblical Studies, family life in the ancient and modern Middle East, Jewish alchemy, a history of the Hungarian Jews, and Jewish seafaring.

It is commonly held that ancient Israelites believed that God was invisible. During the Israelites’ wanderings in the Sinai desert, the Bible notes that they were led by the divine presence which appeared to them as a pillar of fire. The Bible also mentions that Moses himself affirmed God’s invisibility. “The Lord spoke to you out of the fire; you heard the sound of words but perceived no shape—nothing but a voice” (Deut 4:12). He also noted that they “… saw no shape when the Lord your God spoke to you at Horeb out of the fire...” (Deut 4:15). The second of the Ten Commandments forbids making idolatrous images, but the biblical authors nonetheless often chided the Israelites for continuing to make and worship images. Moreover, the nations surrounding Israel knew what their gods looked like, and they commonly made images of these gods. But did the Israelites imagine the Divine appearance? In other words, did they think that God had a physical presence, a body? In this lecture Prof. Zevy Zevit will demonstrate that the ancient Israelites believed that God was not only visible to many, but also that they had a sense of what he looked like.

About Jeffrey Plevan
Jeffrey Plevan (z”l) graduated from the University of Arizona in 2000. The Plevan family endowed this lectureship in Jeffrey’s memory to promote his values and interests on our campus and in our community.

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Bryce Emily Megdal was born and raised in Tucson, Arizona. She attended a Jewish day school from first through eighth grade, where she developed a lifelong love for Judaism and the Hebrew language. She began her singing journey in fourth grade, when she joined the Tucson Jewish Youth Choir in its first year. From then on, Jewish music was an essential part of her life.

After she had her Bat Mitzvah in 2003, through high school, and through college, Megdal remained involved at her synagogue with a growing list of roles, including B’hai Mitzvah and Hebrew tutor, Learning Lab Director, teen and adult choir member, Shabbat band lead female vocalist, and cantorial soloist. In May 2012, Megdal double majored in Judaic Studies and Studio Art at the University of Arizona. She was involved at the University of Arizona Hillel Foundation, particularly by leading the monthly Reform Shabbat service. She studied abroad at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem during the spring semester of her junior year. In June of 2011, she received her first guitar as a birthday gift from her parents. After teaching herself the basic chords, the guitar provided her with endless opportunities to compose.

Megdal currently resides in Los Angeles, CA. In May 2015, she received a Master’s Degree in Jewish Studies with an Emphasis in Music in Jewish Life from the Academy for Jewish Religion. She is enrolled in its Cantorial Program and aims to be ordained in May 2018. Outside of academia, she is one of two B’hai Mitzvah teachers and is the director of the teen choir at Kehillat Israel Reconstructionist Synagogue in Pacific Palisades. She is also a member of the volunteer board of Atid, a group young professionals group based at Sinai Temple, one of many L.A. synagogues with which she has connected. This past summer, Megdal was the songleader at the Westside JCC’s JCamp, which was a wonderful experience for her. She hopes a song she wrote, called “This is J-Camp!” will spread throughout the JCC Camps nationwide, as the campers loved it.

Megdal’s debut album, Shine Forth, was released in May 2016. It is a compilation of 13 original melodies to Jewish liturgy and Jewishly inspired concepts. It is an accumulation of what Megdal has observed, absorbed, internalized, and created as a Jew, composer, and music lover. With that said, Shine Forth is not limited to those within the Jewish faith and has the capacity to provide joy and comfort to any individual. Megdal continuously composes melodies and plans on recording and producing another album in the future.
Center Bids “L’hitraot” to Iconic Professor Asher Susser

PROF. ASHER SUSSER, the Stein Family Professor of Modern Israel Studies, will not be returning to the University of Arizona as regular faculty member next Fall 2017. Asher has been teaching “Modern Israel” and “The Annals of the Arab-Israeli Conflict” for the last four years. He lectured regularly throughout Tucson and became an endearing member of our community. Asher has returned to his home in Israel where he will spend more time with his family. Although he will no longer be here as a permanent faculty member, we hope to host him for lectures from time to time. Asher and Miriam will be sorely missed by all their friends and colleagues in Tucson and at the UofA.

Prof. Graizbord Named Judaic Studies Associate Director

Thanks to the support of Dean J.P. Jones, PROF. DAVID GRAIZBORD has been appointed Associate Director of the Arizona Center for Judaic Studies. David joined the UofA as an Assistant Professor of Early Modern Judaism in 2001 and became a tenured Associate Professor in 2007. His first book, Souls in Dispute: Converso Identities in Iberia and the Jewish Diaspora (University of Pennsylvania Press) has received international acclaim. He currently has two research projects underway—“The New Zionists: Conversations About Israel and Jewish National Identity with Young North American Jews,” and “Renouncing and Denouncing the Nation: Jews and Former Jews Against the Jewish People, from The Middle Ages to the Eve of Modernity.” In his new administrative position David will be responsible for curricular affairs and student services and will represent the Center in a variety of venues. He is also leading the UofA’s new “Arizona in Israel” Study Abroad program. The Center is both pleased and honored to have David serving in this new position.

Outreach Coordinator John Winchester Wins Award

JOHN WINCHESTER, Outreach Coordinator for The Arizona Center for Judaic Studies at the University of Arizona, was named one of the 40 Under 40 for 2016 by Tucson Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and the Arizona Daily Star. Winchester is the Arizona state director for Christians United for Israel, a board member of the Weintraub Israel Center and recently ran for Pima County Supervisor.

Co-hosted by the Tucson Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and the Arizona Daily Star, 40 Under 40 recognizes 40 individuals under the age of 40 who are making an impact in the community with their professional and charitable work.

Gifts from the donors like you provide funding for Visiting Professors. Special Thanks to the Stein Family!
The Center welcomed Prof. Gil Ribak as the new professor in Modern Judaism. Prof. Ribak returns to Tucson after holding faculty positions at the American Jewish University and Oberlin College. He was the Schusterman Post-doctoral Fellow at the Center in 2012. Here is a little information about Prof. Ribak.

1. What is your area of research?
My scholarship has always featured an interdisciplinary character, bringing together history, sociology, folklore, ethnic studies, and literature. I have two research projects underway. The first is a study of how Yiddish writers in Eastern Europe and the United States imagined the real or imagined differences between Jews and non-Jews. The second project studies the attitudes and behavior of Eastern European Jewish immigrants toward African Americans in the opening years of the twentieth century.

2. What attracted you back to UofA?
I served in various academic positions across the country, and while the University of Arizona is a great research university, the greatest attraction for me is being back at the Center for Judaic Studies. The friendliness, warmth, and relaxed attitude of the faculty and staff at the Center are unparalleled, and I feel very lucky to be back at the Center and the UofA.

3. What do you like best about Tucson?
As a hiker, I love the gorgeous natural setting, the high desert climate, the canyons, and the mountains. It is great to have all that beauty around you, and still live in a city that is large enough to have good museums, music venues and restaurants.

4. What courses do you hope to add to the curriculum?
Next year I intend to teach a class on the Jewish encounter with modernity both in Europe and in the United States.
Remembering Joan Diamond

The board, faculty and staff of The Arizona Center for Judaic Studies extend our deepest condolences to the family and friends of Joan Diamond, who passed away in December. The Diamond family has been instrumental in supporting many community organizations, including The University of Arizona, and The Arizona Center for Judaic Studies. She truly was one of the pillars of our community.

Joan met her beloved husband, Donald, while attending the University of Arizona.

The Diamond family has indicated that donations in Mrs. Diamond’s memory may be made to the non-profit of your choice.

In Memory of Sol Littman

The Arizona Center for Judaic Studies commemorates the passing of Sol Littman, one of our faculty, but more importantly a friend. Sol was a great person and contributed great things to this world, to our community, to the Center, and to our lives. May his memory be for a blessing.

Sol was the first director of the Canadian branch of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, an organization that pursued Nazi war criminals and provided the research necessary to bring them to justice. In the mid-1990’s, he became a visiting scholar at the Arizona Center for Judaic Studies at the University of Arizona. 🌟
The Arizona Center for Judaic Studies

Jeffrey Plevan Memorial Lecture

Israel & the U.S. in the Trump Era

See Page 2 for Details!