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Article

Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Druze in 2023

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Abstract

This article lists peer-reviewed books, book chapters, and articles published in English in 2023 relevant to Druze Studies. The classification of entries occurs under the following headings: Biology & Health; Education; History; Language & Literature; Politics; Religious Studies; Socioeconomics; and Women, Gender, & Sexuality. The survey included 67 entries in 2023. Through this investigation and the organization of the literature along with the categorization, a few patterns emerged, revealing trends and gaps in the academic literature on the Druze community. The relative lack of coverage on education, language and literature, and religious studies reveals a general gap in the literature on these subjects. However, in several of the other, more robust categories, such as biology & health, politics, socioeconomics, and women, gender, & sexuality, a disproportionate regional focus began to emerge. In these categories and in 2023 literature on the Druze as a whole, a majority of work focused explicitly or in large part on the Israeli Druze community, despite Israeli Druze constituting less than ten percent of the overall Druze population.

Keywords: *Druze; Literature review; Biology & Health; Education; History; Language & Literature; Politics; Religious Studies; Socioeconomics; and Women, Gender, & Sexuality.*

Introduction

For this survey, we have included 67 articles, book chapters, and books published in 2023 that focused on the Druze or included at least one Druze community as part of the research. The “Literature on the Druze in 2023” section lists the entries below. The entries include truncated abstracts, which, where possible, derive from the authors’ original abstracts while also explaining the work’s relevance to the Druze. As part of the survey, we have included only peer-reviewed publications appearing in English. In future iterations of the Druze Studies Journal’s Bibliography of Periodical Literature on Druze, we will consider surveying publications in other languages and include a section on master’s thesis and PhD dissertations, among other scholarship.

Through collecting the literature, we decided to organize the scholarship into eight categories—Biology & Health; Education; History; Language & Literature; Politics; Religious Studies; Socioeconomics; and Women, Gender, & Sexuality—with each subject intended to focus the conversation on trends and gaps in the literature.

The Biology & Health category includes 13 publications and predominantly centers on Druze genetics. However, five of the pieces discuss the social dynamics of the Israeli Druze community concerning health. Eight articles in the category discuss only the Israeli Druze community, while four are general, and one studies Lebanese Druze specifically. These publications highlight diverse research areas, focusing on genetic disorders, health disparities, and cultural practices affecting health outcomes within the Druze community. The articles range from genetic screenings, such as Avnat et al.’s study on pathogenic variants in autosomal recessive disorders among the Druze, to broader health and lifestyle issues, such as the impacts of COVID-19 on the quality of life among the Druze and stigma around breast cancer in the Druze community, as discussed by Elsinga et al. and Gershfeld-Litvin et al. respectively. Overall, the literature in 2023 showcases a growing interest in personalized medicine approaches and highlights the unique genetic and health profiles of the Druze, pointing to the importance of culturally tailored health interventions and policies.

The Education category contains four articles and comprises pieces that discuss topics such as achievement predictors in education, the intersection of education and politics, and research methods in Israel and the Israeli-controlled Golan Heights. These publications examine the challenges and dynamics affecting Druze students across various educational settings, reflecting broader themes of

cultural and socioeconomic impacts on educational outcomes. Barselai Shaham et al. explore education under sociopolitical uncertainty, particularly among the Golan Heights Druze, showcasing educational opportunities' personal and societal value in unstable conditions. Orland-Barak et al. address the moral dilemmas mentors face in culturally and politically charged environments, pointing out the intricate link between these challenges and the mentors' cultural and political contexts. Meanwhile, Paz-Baruch and Hazema study the impact of socioeconomic status on self-regulated learning and motivation in STEM disciplines, with significant findings for gifted and high-achieving students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. Collectively, these studies emphasize the complex interplay between educational achievements and the multifaceted contexts of cultural identity, socio-economic status, and political conditions, advocating for tailored educational strategies that accommodate the unique needs of Druze students.

As a category, the History section is one of the most varied in the study. Split relatively evenly between Lebanese, Syrian, and Israeli history, the eight articles cover predominantly military and conflict history and discuss migration, memory, and religious group relations over time. These publications reflect a deepening interest in examining the role and experiences of the Druze community within broader regional conflicts and transformations across the Middle East. Aboultaif's exploration of the Lebanese Armed Forces highlights the Druze's historical engagement with military structures in Lebanon. Similarly, Lawson and Maged focus on the Druze community's involvement in the Syrian uprising and the broader geopolitical dynamics that affect them, emphasizing sectarian alliances and political resilience.

Conversely, Naor and Mehmet Ali delve into inter-communal relations and educational strategies affecting the Druze under the Ottomans and early Israeli state, respectively. Tufaro's work on sectarian conflict and Rodriguez's exploration of religious soundscapes in Mount Lebanon provide insights into the socio-political and cultural life of the Druze. These studies collectively contribute to a nuanced understanding of the historical development of the Druze's complex identity and their adaptive strategies in the face of political and social upheavals, offering fresh perspectives on historical and contemporary issues.

The Language & Literature category contains only five publications, including a book on code-switching in Israel, religious and sect-based variation in Syrian Arabic, and two articles on Jordanian Druze Arabic phonology and social perception. These publications emphasize the unique linguistic features and socio-political dy-

namics shaping language usage among the Druze in the Middle East. Alshdaifat and Khashashneh's detailed analysis of Jordanian Druze Arabic marks a significant study of this dialect's phonological characteristics, highlighting intricate aspects such as syllable structure and emphasis spread. Kheir, within a broader sociolinguistic context, explores how language patterns, particularly code-switching, both reflect and construct sociopolitical identity among the Israeli Druze, suggesting a deep intertwinement between language use and identity formation. Meanwhile, Mohamad's examination of linguistic variation in Tartus, Syria, provides insight into how language variants, such as the pronunciation of "Qaf," can signify religious and social affiliation during times of conflict, underscoring the adaptive nature of language in politically tense environments. These studies collectively enrich our understanding of how language functions as a vehicle for expressing cultural, social, and political identities, especially within a minority like the Druze, reflecting ongoing changes and challenges in their sociolinguistic landscapes.

In addition, one piece of literature in this category provides a nuanced exploration of diasporic and fictional narratives that enrich our understanding of Druze's identity and history. Donovan's study on Eveline Bustros focuses on how literary and artistic expression of the complicated nature of Syrian and Lebanese diasporic nationalism is expressed. The piece emphasizes how fluid identities transcend the traditional confines of nation-states and invoke a broader, more intricate view of nationalism influenced by transnational movements and bourgeois mobility.

The Politics category is the most diverse under our organization system, containing 14 articles on various contemporary political issues. Half of these articles focus entirely on Israeli political dynamics, while a further three articles investigate Israel's relationship with the Druze in Syria and the Golan Heights specifically. The remaining five articles cover various topics, including two on Syria, two on Lebanon, and one on Druze in politics. This diversity of topics reflects a comprehensive understanding of the geopolitical and social dynamics affecting the Druze communities across the Middle East. Research from 2023 shows a heightened focus on how regional conflicts and state policies impact the Druze, particularly within the contexts of Israeli, Syrian, and Lebanese politics.

For example, Baker's analysis of Iran's influence in Syria touches on the Shi'afication of regions where Druze communities reside, indicating broader geopolitical shifts affecting minority religious groups. Similarly, the Beeri and Zaidan study evaluates local governance reforms in Israel, including their impact on

Druze localities, emphasizing the community's engagement with political structures. Moreover, studies like Hazran's examination of the Golan Druze's shifting political attitudes highlight the complex interplay of minority rights, national identity, and political participation. Miles' exploration of the effects of Israel's Nationality Law on the Druze showcases tensions between national legislation and minority community sentiments. The research trends in politics in 2023 not only indicate a strong focus on understanding the political positioning of the Druze within broader regional conflicts and state policies but also underscore the significance of these studies for a nuanced exploration of their unique socio-political challenges and transformations.

The Religious Studies category contains four articles with two distinct subcategories. Two articles explore religious issues, discussing its founder and relationship to Shi'a Islam. The remaining two articles investigate the social implications of the Druze faith when considering modernizing worldviews and suicide, respectively. These publications illustrate a broad analytical exploration into historical and doctrinal aspects of religion and their intersections with modern societal changes and psychological impacts. Ansari and Chelongar critically assess Heinz Halm's portrayal of the Fatimid Caliph al-Hakim, challenging the academic's handling of historical sources. Bayram's work dives into the doctrinal interpretations of Rad'ja (return) among Shi'a sub-sects, including the Druze, showcasing the diversity and depth of interpretations within these groups. Kheir's study on integrating modernity and religious worldviews among minority students in Israel, including Druze, reveals how modernization influences religious practices and beliefs. Prazak et al. focus on reincarnation beliefs within the Druze community, debunking the stereotype that such beliefs encourage suicidality, instead highlighting how social contexts influence religious interpretations and behaviors. Collectively, these studies underscore a trend toward critically evaluating historical and theological narratives and examining their practical implications in modern contexts, reflecting a deeper understanding of how religious beliefs shape and are shaped by the evolving dynamics of contemporary life.

The Socioeconomics category follows a similar pattern to politics, covering a wide range of social and economic issues related to the Druze community while focusing predominantly on the Druze of Israel. The majority of the category's eight articles center on the Israeli Druze community, while the remaining articles discuss combinations of the Syrian, Lebanese, and general Druze populations. These publications highlight various community responses to socio-political chal-

Challenges, emphasizing the adaptability and resilience of Druze communities in different settings. Ganany-Dagan et al. examine the migration of Druze individuals within Israel, showcasing a trend towards urbanization for educational and professional opportunities. Halabi et al. delve into intergenerational attitudes within the Druze community with the goal of finding stability in cultural norms across generations. The research addresses the dynamic interplay between traditional communal values and modern socioeconomic pressures while demonstrating a nuanced understanding of how socioeconomic factors influence community cohesion, identity, and adaptation in changing environments.

The Women, Gender, & Sexuality category, however, demonstrates the most distinct regional breakdown in favor of Israeli coverage. The category contains 11 articles, nine of which discuss only Israeli Druze. One of the remaining articles discusses Lebanon, while the final article splits the focus between Israel and Lebanon. In terms of gender focus, eight of the articles specifically focus on women. Two articles discuss men's roles as husbands and fathers, and the remaining two investigate youth sexuality and communal fertility.

These publications showcase diverse perspectives on Druze women's evolving roles and societal positions, particularly within Israeli and Lebanese contexts. Abu-Hasan's study on gender roles within the household illustrates varying levels of participation in household duties among Druze men, highlighting a notable difference in gender equality across religious affiliations. Barakat's research emphasizes their agency in the professional and religious spheres, showcasing their significant strides toward autonomy and professional integration. Falah discusses the significant educational advancements of Druze women, reflecting a broader societal shift towards gender parity in higher education. Comparative studies like that of Hazran differentiate the political and social activations of Druze women in Israel versus Lebanon, illustrating varied levels of empowerment and public involvement. These publications reflect a dynamic interplay between traditional roles and contemporary shifts towards gender equality, with Druze women at the forefront of negotiating identity, professional opportunities, and societal expectations in their communities.

Through this investigation, a few patterns emerged, revealing trends and gaps in the academic literature on the Druze community. Some categories, such as Education, Language & Literature, and Religious Studies, needed more significance to extract broader trends. However, the relative lack of coverage in and of itself reveals a general gap in the literature. The most striking trend arising from orga-

nizing the literature along our categorization, however, is the dominance of studies discussing the Israeli Druze over Syrian and Lebanese Druze, despite the community only comprising less than ten percent of the total Druze community. For instance, the Biology & Health, Politics, Socioeconomics, and Women, Gender & Sexuality categories all consisted of predominantly Israeli Druze-related scholarship. Overall, nearly 60 percent of the scholarship in 2023 focused explicitly or in large part on the Israeli Druze community.

Literature on the Druze in 2023

1. Biology & Health

Amiel, Aliza, Wasef Na'amnih, and Mahdi Tarabeih. "Prenatal Diagnosis and Pregnancy Termination in Jewish and Muslim Women with a Deaf Child in Israel." *Children* 10, no. 9(2023): 1438-1448. <https://doi.org/10.3390/children10091438>

The article examines the differences in attitudes towards performing prenatal invasive tests and pregnancy terminations in Jewish and Muslim women in Israel due to deafness. The article also includes an analysis of Bedouin and Druze communities.

Avnat, Eden, Guy Shapira, Shelly Shoval, Ifat Israel-Elgali, Anna Alkelai, Alan R. Shuldiner, Claudia Gonzaga-Jauregui et al. "Comprehensive genetic analysis of Druze provides insights into carrier screening." *Genes* 14, no. 4 (2023): 937. <https://doi.org/10.3390/genes14040937>

The article investigates recurring pathogenic variants (PV) in autosomal recessive (AR) disorders in Druze individuals. It concludes that the newly identified PVs associated with AR conditions should be considered for incorporation into prenatal screening options offered to Druze individuals, but only after the results of a more extensive study are validated.

El Andari, Ansar, Mira Khazouh, and Issam Mansour. "Assessing population substructure in the Lebanese population: A population study using data on 23 autosomal short tandem repeats." *Molecular Genetics & Genomic Medicine* 11, no. 4 (2023): e2118. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mgg3.2118>

This study analyzes a compendium of 23 autosomal STRs typed in 1,400 individuals from the seven major Lebanese religious subcommunities, estimating inbreeding coefficients. Results show a low genetic subdivision within the Lebanese population. To assess the Lebanese subpopulation stratification, the authors analyzed data on subpopulation STR allele frequencies for the seven major Lebanese religious communities, including Druze.

Elsinga, Jelte, Paul Kuodi, Haneen Shibli, Yanay Gorelik, Hiba Zayyad, Ofir Wertheim, Kamal Abu Jabal et al. "Changes in Quality of Life Following SARS-CoV-2 Infection Among Jewish and Arab Populations in Israel: A Cross-Sectional Study." *International Journal of Public Health* 68 (2023): 1605970. <https://doi.org/10.3389/ijph.2023.1605970>

This study collects socio-demographic, COVID-19-related, and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) information using a questionnaire. It compares pre- and post-COVID-19 HRQoL changes between Jews and Arabs/Druze up to 12+ months post-infection using an adjusted linear regression model. Twelve months post-infection, COVID-19 affected the HRQoL of Arabs/Druze more than Jews, with the gap not fully explained by socio-economic differences. According to the authors, the COVID-19 pandemic may widen pre-existing long-term health inequalities.

Gershfeld-Litvin, A., Halabi, S., and Bellizzi, K. M. "Stigma related to breast cancer among women and men: The case of the Druze minority in Israel." *Journal of Health Psychology* 28, no. 2 (2023): 189-199. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13591053221115619>

This study explores the stigma related to breast cancer among Druze women and men, as well as identifies factors associated with low screening rates among Druze women. The results suggest a need for psychoeducation about breast cancer screening for minority groups such as the Druze, with male partners of women diagnosed with breast cancer being the primary target recipients.

Harris, Daniel N., Alexander Platt, Matthew EB Hansen, Shaohua Fan, Michael A. McQuillan, Thomas Nyambo, Sununguko Wata Mpoloka, et al. "Diverse African genomes reveal selection on ancient modern human introgressions in Neanderthals." *Current Biology* 33, no. 22 (2023): 4905-4916. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2023.09.066>

The article analyzes a high-coverage, whole-genome sequences dataset from 180 individuals from 12 diverse sub-Saharan African populations. The analysis aims to understand better the distribution of Neanderthal similar genome regions across sub-Saharan Africa, their origin, and implications of their distribution within the genome for early anatomically modern human (AMH) and Neanderthal evolution. The results indicate that there have been multiple migration events of AMHs out of Africa and that Neanderthal and AMH

gene flow has been bi-directional with genetic implications for the Druze community.

- Hassan, Fadi, Helana Jerjes, and Mohammad E. Naffaa. "Challenges in the Timely Diagnosis of Behcet's Disease." *Life* 13, no. 5 (2023): 1157-1166. <https://doi.org/10.3390/life13051157>

This article aims to understand the clinical manifestations of Behcet's disease and how genetic pathogenesis continues to evolve. The authors argue that further efforts should be made to enhance the currently accepted international classification criteria by incorporating genetic testing (for example, family history or HLA typing) and ethnic group-specific features. The discussion of ethnic group-specific features of the Druze community, among other ethnic groups.

- Levi, Gili Reznick, Yael Goldberg, Hanna Segev, Itay Maza, Yuri Gorelik, Ido Laish, Zohar Levi et al. "High prevalence of MUTYH associated polyposis among minority populations in Israel, due to rare founder pathogenic variants." *Digestive and Liver Disease* 55, no. 7 (2023): 880-887. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dld.2023.01.151>

The article reviews health records of all Arab and Druze polyposis patients referred for counseling during 2013–2020 who fulfilled the Israeli Genetic Society criteria for MUTYH/APC testing in a tertiary center in Northern Israel and four additional gastro-genetic clinics in Israel. The authors found that MUTYH polyposis accounted for 27% of polyposis cases in the Arab population of Northern Israel. At the same time, the pathogenic variants' spectrum is unique, with a high frequency of the founder variant p.Glu452del. The results may inform the genetic testing strategy in the Israeli Arab population, including Druze.

- Matlock, James G. "Congenital physical anomalies associated with deceased persons in reincarnation cases with intermissions of less than nine months." *Explore* 19, no. 2 (2023): 170-175. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.explore.2022.08.019>

The study performs a literature review of reincarnation cases involving previously identified individuals, including those from the Druze community. The study considers alternative interpretations of the data, such as reincarnation, as inadequate explanatory models. If examples of reincarnation are available, these cases raise questions about when exactly reincarnation occurs and the

nature of the process, which, according to the author, are essential considerations for biology, medicine, and philosophy. This paper encourages additional research in this area.

Naddaf, Rawi, Shaged Carasso, Gili Reznick-Levi, Erez Hasnis, Amalfi Qarawani, Itay Maza, Tal Gefen, Elizabeth Emily Half, and Naama Geva-Zatorsky. "Gut microbial signatures are associated with Lynch syndrome (LS) and cancer history in Druze communities in Israel," *Scientific Reports* 13, no. 1 (2023): 20677. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-47723-3>

This article aims to determine alterations in the gut microbiome compositions of Lynch syndrome (LS) patients with and without cancer. The authors' analysis of Druze individuals reveals specific bacterial operational taxonomic units (OTUs) overrepresented in LS individuals and bacterial OTUs that differentiate between LS individuals with a history of cancer. The identified OTUs have the potential to predispose to cancer or the cancer itself. According to the authors, these bacteria can be considered future therapeutic targets.

Penn, Nadav, and Michal Laron. "Use and barriers to the use of telehealth services in the Arab population in Israel: a cross sectional survey." *Israel Journal of Health Policy Research* 12, no.1 (2023):21. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13584-023-00569-6>

This study examines telehealth use patterns and barriers to using telehealth services in the Arab population in Israel, including the Druze community. The study found that most of the adult Arab population in Israel faced no technology or internet accessibility barriers.

Sharkia, Rajech, Mohammad Khatib, Ahmad Sheikh-Muhammad, Muhammad Mahajnah, and Abdelnaser Zalan. "The prevailing trend of consanguinity in the Arab society of Israel: is it still a challenge?" *Journal of Biosocial Science* 55, no. 1 (2023): 169-173. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021932021000675>

This study aims to determine the trend of consanguineous marriage among the Arab population in Israel, including the Druze. The authors find that the prevalence of consanguineous marriage remains high among the Arab population in Israel, similar to other Arab societies, which will affect the health of future generations and pose a challenge for healthcare professionals.

Shlomovitz, Omer, Danit Atias-Varon, Dina Yagel, Ortal Barel, Hadas Shasha-Lavsky, Karl Skorecki, Aviva Eliyahu, et al. "Genetic Markers Among the

Israeli Druze Minority Population With End-Stage Kidney Disease." *American Journal of Kidney Diseases* 83, no. 2 (2024): 183-195. <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.ajkd.2023.06.006>

This study characterizes the genetic markers among members of an Israeli minority group with end-stage kidney disease (ESKD). Exome sequencing identified a genetic diagnosis in approximately 18% of Druze individuals with ESKD. According to the authors, these results support conducting genetic analyses in minority populations with high rates of CKD and for whom phenotypic disease specificity may be low.

2. Education

Barselai Shaham, Yasmin, Orr Levental, and Anat Kidron. "Education and a sense of security under conditions of sociopolitical uncertainty: the case of the Golan Druze." *Middle Eastern Studies* 59, no. 6 (2023): 983-994. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00263206.2022.2155949>

This study examines how people in uncertain sociopolitical environments perceive the opportunity to pursue higher education and the social and personal meaning they attach to it.

Orland-Barak, Lily, Roseanne Kheir-Farraj, and Ayelet Becher. "Mentoring in Contexts of Cultural and Political Friction: Moral Dilemmas of Mentors and Their Management in Practice." In *Studying Teaching and Teacher Education: ISATT 40th Anniversary Yearbook*, pp. 171-180. Leeds: Emerald Publishing Limited, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S1479-368720230000044018>

This paper examines the moral dilemmas encountered by mentors from three different social groups, including Druze and Israeli Arab schools, their practical management, and the connection between particular dilemmas and their management strategies. The study reveals that mentors' encounters and management of recurrent moral dilemmas are embedded in cultural and political factors, hindering their mentoring practice within Israeli society's multicultural and politically conflictive context.

Paz-Baruch, Nurit, and Hnade Hazema. "Self-Regulated Learning and Motivation Among Gifted and High-Achieving Students in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Disciplines: Examining Differences Between Students From Diverse Socioeconomic Levels."

Journal for the Education of the Gifted 46, no. 1 (2023): 34-76. <https://doi.org/10.1177/01623532221143825>

The study examines the differences in motivation and Self-Regulated Learning (SRL) between gifted and high-achievers (GHAs) and typical achievers (TAs) in Israel's science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) disciplines by addressing the contribution of socioeconomic status (SES). The participants were from the Druze community. The results indicate that among GHAs, all motivation measures were significantly higher than those of TAs, especially among students from low-SES environments.

Yanto, Elih Sutisna, and Moses Glorino Rumambo Pandin. "The Position of Insider (Emic) and Outsider (Etic): A Review of Deborah Court and Randa Khair Abbas' Insider-Outsider Research in Qualitative Inquiry: New Perspectives on Method and Meaning." *The Qualitative Report* 28, no. 2 (2023): 437-446. <https://doi.org/10.46743/2160-3715/2023.6190>

The authors discuss Deborah Court and Randa Khair Abbas's work *Insider-Outsider Research in Qualitative Inquiry: New Perspectives on Method and Meaning*. Court and Abbas argue that through their extensive research collaboration and study of the Israeli Druze over almost two decades, they have established mutual trust, which has led to a deeper understanding of cultural norms and the meanings they convey.

3. History

Aboultaif, Eduardo Wassim. "The Lebanese Armed Forces." In *Armed Forces in Deeply Divided Societies: Lebanon, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Iraq and Burundi*, 29-69. Leiden, Netherlands: Brill, 2023.

This chapter examines the historical development and crises within the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF). The author pinpoints the elements of transformation in the army regarding its composition, decision-making in military institutions, civil-military relations, and proportionality of the LAF. This discussion pertains to Druze's engagement with the LAF throughout the organization's history.

Lawson, Fred H. "Civil wars and international conflicts revisited: insights from the southern theatre of the Syrian uprising, 2011–2017." *British Journal of*

Middle Eastern Studies 50, no. 4 (2023): 809-824. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13530194.2022.2027229>

This article explores the correlation between civil wars and international conflicts by exploring the southern theater of the Syrian uprising. It discusses various groups and communities in southern Syria, including the Druze population in the Sweida Governorate.

- Magued, Shaimaa. "Upgrading Authoritarianism During the Arab Uprisings: Armed Non-State Actors' Confessional Alliances and Aborted Democratization in Syria." *Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern Studies* 25, no. 5 (2023): 871-887. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19448953.2023.2167175>

This study sheds light on the Assad regime's resilience through the mobilization of armed non-state actors' sectarian alliances. The piece builds on alliance politics theory in arguing for authoritarian upgrading during the uprisings, where armed non-state actors' sectarian alliances manifested a balance of interests, plunged calls for democratization into a security dilemma, and asserted dictators' grip on power. In this conversation, the author discusses Syria's Druze community.

- Naor, Moshe. "Iraqi Jewish Immigrants, Palestinian refugees, and intercommunal relations in Tira Transit Camp." *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* (2023): 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13530194.2023.2251121>

This article discusses the relations between different Jewish migrant communities during the early 1950s in the Tira transit camp (Ma'abara), which was established on the land of the Arab village of Al-Tira near Haifa. It also examines the crossing of ethnic and national borders and the relations between Jews and Arabs in Israel, including Druze, in this shared space, primarily around the Druze villages of 'Isfiya and Daliyat al-Karmel.

- Neyzi, Mehmet Ali. "Life stories - Greater Syria." Chapter 4 in *The Imperial School for Tribes: Educating the Provincial Elite in the Late Ottoman Empire*, 91-122. London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2023.

This chapter discusses Syrian resistance to outside rule, including an extensive discussion of the Druze from the Jabal al-Druze under the French Mandate of Syria.

Rodriguez Suarez, Alex. "The religious soundscape of Mount Lebanon in the 18th and the first half of the 19th century." *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* (2023): 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13530194.2023.2209026>

This article examines the use of church bells by the Christian communities of Mount Lebanon in the 18th and first half of the 19th centuries, where a large majority of Druze resided. The author argues that Mount Lebanon's religious soundscape differed significantly from the rest of the Ottoman Levant.

Tufaro, Rossana. "The "Apple of Discord": The Btekhay Rally and the (Ephemeral?) Subversion of Mount Lebanon's Politics of Space (1965)." Chapter 2 in *Mediterranean In Dis/order: Space, Power, and Identity*, 49-72. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Press, 2023.

This article discusses the political history of territorial control over Mount Lebanon, including the sectarian conflict between Lebanon's Maronite Christians and Druze.

Yusufov, Danielle, and Oren Meyers. "Despite everything, love": Commemorative journalism and the rereading of the critical rereading of the Israeli past." *Journalism* 25, no. 4 (2023): 800-818. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14648849231161150>

This study examines how commemorative journalism shapes collective memory by exploring 18 supplements and special projects commemorating Israel's 70th anniversary. Based on a qualitative exploration, the author classified ethno-national identity according to three subcategories: Israeli Jews, Israeli Palestinians, and Israeli Druze. The authors maintain that the current dominant memory version narrated by the supplements reflects a withdrawal and rejection of recent, more critical journalistic readings of the Israeli past.

4. Language & Literature

Alshdaifat, Abdallah T., and Nedaa Hisham Khashashneh. "Phonological Aspects of Jordanian Druze Arabic." *Theory and Practice in Language Studies* 13, no. 3 (2023): 664-672. <https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.1303.15>

This study is among the first to examine the significant phonological features of Jordanian Druze Arabic. The authors report on this dialect's selected melodic and prosodic processes, such as syllable structure, assimilation (definite article assimilation, sonorant assimilation, non-coronal assimilation), emphasis spread, syncope, resolution, umlaut, and raising.

- Donovan, Joshua. "The Syro-Lebanese from 'Syriban': Nostalgia, Partition, and Coexistence in Eveline Bustros' Imagined Homeland." *Mashriq & Mahjar: Journal of Middle East and North African Migration Studies* 10, no. 1 (2023): 107-136.

This article offers new insights into nostalgia and nationalism in the Syrian/Lebanese diaspora through the literary, artistic, and philanthropic work of Eveline Bustros (1878–1971). The piece touches on Bustros' place in the anti-sectarian tradition, including a discussion of tensions between Lebanese Druze and Christians. According to the author, Bustros' life and work complicate understandings of diasporic nationalism and nostalgia by highlighting fluid identities shaped by multidirectional bourgeois mobility, inviting scholars to consider nationalism beyond the confines of the nation-state.

- Kheir, Eve Afifa. *Codeswitching as an Index and Construct of Sociopolitical Identity*. Brill, 2023.

This book presents the language patterns found among the Israeli Druze community, which is profiled against those of the Arabs in Israel through an empirically based examination. For more on this book, review the book review in the *Druze Studies Journal*, issue 1.

- Mashaqba, Bassil, Anas Huneety, Suhaib Al-Abed Al-Haq, and Yasmeeen Dardas. "Attitude towards Jordanian Arabic dialects: A sociolinguistic perspective." *Jordan Journal of Modern Languages and Literatures* Vol 15, no. 3 (2023): 959-980. <https://doi.org/10.47012/jjml.15.3.12>

This study investigates people's unequal attitude toward the main spoken dialects in Jordan. As part of the research design, 234 respondents of different ages, genders, and dialects answered an evaluative/matched guise test, which included eight recordings of the dialects by male and female speakers. The study collected responses from three non-native speakers of any Jordanian Arabic dialect (Egyptian, Iraqi, and Druze).

According to the authors, the results demonstrate that the urban dialect has the most positive attitudes regarding intelligibility, prestige, elegance, education, and social status but the least favorable attitudes regarding courage, generosity, and accent thickness, in which the Bedouin dialect scored the most positive attitudes.

Mohamad, Tamam. "The Status of Religion/Sect-Based Linguistic Variation in Tartus, Syria: Looking at the Nuances of Qaf as an Example." *Languages* 8, no. 3 (2023): 167-188. <https://doi.org/10.3390/languages8030167>

This study investigates the social and historical dynamics affecting the religion/sect-based linguistic distribution and associations of the Qaf variants in Tartus Center, Syria. The paper discusses many of Syria's various religious communities, including the Druze. It highlights the emergence of [q] as a religiously, socially, and symbolically marked Alawite variant during the war, contrary to the [ʔ], which became a supralocal and religiously neutral variant that speakers of marked [q] backgrounds can resort to at times of tension and social pressure.

5. Politics

Baker, Rauf. "Iran's Hegemonic Drive: Tehran's Shiification of Syria." *Middle East Quarterly* 30, no. 1 (2023): 1-11.

This article discusses Iranian influence over the Assad regime and the subsequent Shi'ification of Syria. Part of this discussion covers interreligious dynamics in Syria, including Sweida's Druze community.

Beeri, Itai, and Akab Zaidan. "Merging, Disaggregating, and Clustering Local Authorities: Do Structural Reforms Affect Perceptions about Local Governance and Democracy?" *Territory, Politics, Governance* 11, no. 7 (2023): 1413-1438. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21622671.2021.1908159>

The article explores the effects of three specific multilevel governance reforms—the merging, disaggregation, and clustering of local government authorities—on residents' assessments of local governance and democracy, using survey results from 1,733 residents of local authorities in Israel. The authors argue that their findings underscore the importance of public support for structural reform. The sample includes six Druze localities from the Galilee and the Karmel Mountains.

Braverman, Irus. *Settling Nature: The Conservation Regime in Palestine-Israel*. University of Minnesota Press, 2023.

This book focuses on Israel's nature administration orchestrating "animated warfare" on both sides of the Green Line. Chapter 1 focuses on "policing nature" and includes the case of Beit Jann, a Druze village in Galilee. The book argues that the administration of nature advances the Zionist project of Jewish settlement and the corresponding dispossession of non-Jews from this space.

Cañas Bottos, Lorenzo, and Tanja Plasil. "When Heritage Becomes Horizon: The Acquisition of Extra-Territorial Citizenship among Lebanese in Argentina." *Revue européenne des migrations internationales* 39, no. 3 (2023): 43-63.

This article examines how the descendants (of the second and third generations) of Lebanese immigrants in Argentina acquire extra-territorial citizenship in the context of Lebanon's May 2022 general parliamentary elections. It also discusses the Druze community in this context.

Emery, Thomas J., and Rok Spruk. "Long-Term Effects of Sectarian Politics: Evidence from Lebanon." *Socio-Economic Review* (2023): 1-24. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ser/mwad004>

This article examines the effect of sectarian politics in the presence of weak state capacity on long-term economic growth. It uses the 1956 civil uprising between Maronite Christian and Sunni Muslim factions in Lebanon to estimate the impact of sectarian political tensions on long-term growth. The examination includes insights into the Druze community during the uprising. The evidence from the article's findings indicates extensive adverse growth effects of factionalism.

Hazran, Yusri. "Neither Israelisation nor Zionisation: Civil Trends Amongst the Golan Druze Community in the Wake of the Popular Uprising in Syria." *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights* (2023): 1-36.

This article discusses the Druze community in the Golan Heights and its political struggle against Israeli sovereignty over the Golan. The author argues that in the wake of the outbreak of the popular uprising in Syria in 2011, this opposition has begun showing clear signs of cracks, most prominently among the younger generation.

Herzog, Ben. "Elevating the significance of military service: Knesset members and republican values." *National Identities* 25, no. 5 (2023): 501-515. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14608944.2023.2214094>

This paper explains why states add superfluous provisions that facilitate naturalization processes after military service by analyzing the Israeli case, including a discussion of a 1987 amendment to the Israeli Citizenship Law relevant to the Druze community. The author argues that in Israel, politicians wanted to emphasize the importance of Republican participation, mainly through military service, as the ultimate sacrifice in constructing the national identity.

Khaizran, Yusri. "The Druze in Israel: Between Protest and Containment." *Jerusalem Quarterly* 96, no. 4 (2023): 8-27.

This article explores the trajectory of protest among the Druze community in Israel and identifies critical inflection points. The author also analyzes the primary obstacles to such protests, including state authorities and the traditional religious establishment in the Druze community.

Kher-Aldeen, Mahmood. "Attitudes Towards the Position of Israel Regarding the Provision of Aid to Druze in Syria During the Civil War in Syria." *Studia Universitatis Babes-Bolyai-Studia Europaea* 68, no. 1 (2023): 189-216. <https://doi.org/10.24193/subbeuropaea.2023.1.06>

This article examines the perceptions and attitudes toward the position of Israel and Israeli Druze regarding the provision of aid to Druze in Syria during the civil war that took place between the years 2011 and 2017. The article also examines the perceptions and attitudes of senior officials in the Druze community and in Israel regarding the aid provided to the Druze in Syria and its impact on identity among the Druze population in Israel.

Kisler, Rudy. "Silenced Heritage: Israel's Heritage Plan Vis-à-Vis Non-Jewish History." *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics* 30, no.2 (2023): 252-270. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13537113.2023.2254040>

This paper discusses the case of the Heritage Plan, Israel's official cultural heritage policy. The authors' findings suggest that the Heritage Plan not only privileges Jewish heritage but also serves as a mechanism for

erasing competing, non-Jewish histories. This article presents three silencing case studies, one of which is the Druze Heritage Center.

- Levy, Inna, and Nir Rozmann. "Differences in attitudes toward terrorists: Type of terrorist act, terrorist ethnicity, and observer gender and cultural background." *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations* 26, no. 2 (2023): 476-492. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13684302211040112>

In this article, to explore the interrelationship between "terrorist acts," "terrorist ethnicity," and observing gender and cultural background in Israel, the authors recruited Jewish, Druze, and Muslim participants who read scenarios of terrorist acts. The results indicate that Muslim Arab participants expressed more negative attitudes in cases of Jewish terrorists than Arab terrorists. In contrast, Jewish participants expressed more negative attitudes toward Arab terrorists than Jewish terrorists. Druze participants did not differentiate between Arab and Jewish terrorists.

- Mahajne, Ibrahim. "Minority group local government mayors and their relations with welfare bureau social workers." *International Social Work* 67, no. 2(2024): 530-543. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00208728221150899>

This study examines the issue of minority group local government mayors and their relations with welfare bureau social workers through in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 19 mayors of local Arab governments in Israel. Purposive sampling was used to select the research sample from the list of the "National Committee of Local Arab Government Mayors in Israel," which, apart from providing communication details for all the mayors, divides the different localities according to geographical location and notes the composition of the populations in each locality (Muslim, Christian, and Druze). The authors find that the mayors fiercely criticize the welfare bureaus in four areas of concern, claiming that they ignore particular needs, neglect core target populations, lack culture-sensitive responses, and function defectively.

- Miles, William FS. "After Israel's Nationality Law of 2018: Is the "Blood Covenant" Broken for the Druze?." *The Journal of the Middle East and Africa* 14, no. 4 (2023): 415-434. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21520844.2023.2273696>

This article examines the medium-term effects of Israel's 2018 nation-state legislation on Druze consciousness and prospects for the fu-

ture. The author argues that the passage of the 2018 Basic Law: Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People has shaken a pillar of the “covenant of blood” between the Druze minority and Jewish majority communities in Israel.

Wahab, Hadi. "Sectarian Identity and Mobilization Amongst the Druze: How Do Sectarian Minorities Respond to Religious Terrorism?" *Terrorism and Political Violence* 35, no. 5 (2023): 1147-1160. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2021.2021892>

This article studies sectarian identity and religious terrorism against the Druze minority during Syria's sect-coded civil war. The author argues that religion can be a mobilizational tool and marker of group solidarity amongst Druze, Sunni, and Shi'a. However, according to the author, the Druze did not instrumentalize sectarian identity to implement their geopolitical agenda.

6. Religious Studies

Ansari, Raziye, and Mohamad Ali Chelongar. "A Critical Assessment of Heinz Halm's Views on the Fatimid Caliph of Egypt al-Hākim bi-Amr Allāh." *Journal of Al-Tamaddun* 18, no. 2 (2023): 105-116. <https://doi.org/10.22452/JAT.vol18no2.8>

Adopting a descriptive-analytical method, this study aims to assess the views of Heinz Halm, the contemporary Ismaili-era researcher, on al-Hakim bi-Amr Allāh, a central figure in the history of the Druze. According to the authors, the results show that Halm foregrounded, marginalized, and eliminated historical data about al-Hakim while using a wide range of historical sources, reports, and statements to depict al-Hakim's character as justified and sound.

Bayram, Aydın. "The Transformation of Radj'a Doctrine of Shi'a: A Case Study on the Nusayrīs, the Druzes and the Bābī-Bahā'īs." *Kader* 21, no. 3 (2023): 942-959. <https://doi.org/10.18317/kaderdergi.1391455>

This study examines three subsets of Shi'ism, namely the Nusayris, the Druze, and the Babi-Bahais, which all interpret the doctrine of Radj'a from a gnostic point of view. It analyzes how the selected subsets of Shi'a Islam have approached the doctrine of Radj'a and the extent of

their interpretation of this phenomenon.

- Kheir, Sawsan. "Reflections of modernization in religious worldviews of Israeli religious minority students." *Archive for the Psychology of Religion* 45, no. 2 (2023): 152-173. <https://doi.org/10.1177/008467242211453>

This study explores how young adult religious minority students in Israel, including Druze, integrate their religious worldviews within modernity, separately for each group and comparatively for both, with particular attention to their conflictual position as minorities. According to the author, the findings reflect how modernization processes can shape minority students' religious worldviews and confirm previous findings on the multifaceted manifestations of religiosity and secularization. Furthermore, the study highlights the indirect manner through which the position of "religious/ethnic minority" might promote secularization.

- Prazak, Michael, Rachel Bacigalupi, and Kimberly Adams. "Reincarnation Beliefs and Suicidality: Social, Individual and Theological Factors." *Journal of Religion and Health* 62, no. 6 (2023): 3834-3855. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-023-01926-0>

This article discusses the meaning of suicide as a reflection of the impact of the death on friends, family, and the broader community; the circumstances of the individual within their community; and the specific religious implications of suicide. With a specific focus on the Druze community, the authors argue that the commonly repeated notion that reincarnation beliefs lend themselves to suicidal behavior has little support. Instead, they argue, it appears that social and pragmatic issues shape the meaning and interpretation of religious beliefs, which in turn buffer or facilitate suicidal behavior.

7. Socioeconomics

- Badran, Leena, Hira Amin, Ayelet Gur, and Michael Stein. "‘I am an Arab Palestinian living in Israel with a disability’: marginalization and the limits of human rights." *Disability & Society* 39, no. 8 (2023): 1901-1922. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2023.2181764>

This article examines Arabs with disabilities living in Israel, arguing that the ongoing political conflict predominantly shapes the group's marginalization. Participants in the researchers' study included Muslims, Christians, and Druze. The authors argue that a rights-based model to alleviate the community from this discriminatory framework will only go so far without a significant shift in social awareness and underlying normative perceptions.

Ganany-Dagan, Orly, Rajeh Amasha, Adi Vitman-Schorr, and Zainada Ilatov. "Flexible migration: the case of the Druze in Israel." *Diaspora, Indigenous, and Minority Education* 17, no. 4 (2023): 317-329. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15595692.2022.2106210>

This research probes the acculturation model of the migration of Druze in Israel from their villages to cities. The authors' findings indicate a process in which Druze men and women moved from villages to cities in Israel for short and long periods in pursuit of academic education and professional training.

Halabi, Shadi, Gabriel Ben-Dor, Peter Silfen, and Anan Wahabi. "The 'preservation of the brethren' principle among Druze Intergenerational Groups in Israel." *Israel Affairs* 29, no. 5 (2023): 931-950. <https://doi.org/10.1080/013537121.2023.2247653>

This article examines whether Israel's Druze society has fundamentally changed. Specifically, the authors explore the association between people's attitudes towards the principle of "preservation of the brethren" (Hifz al-Ikhwan) and intergenerational groups and community characteristics. The statistical analysis does not show intergenerational conflict concerning people's readiness to uphold this principle, demonstrating the lack of fundamental societal change.

Kastrinou, Maria, Salam Said, Rawad Jarbough, and Steven B. Emery. "Still There: Politics, Sectarianism and the Reverberations of War in the Presences and Absences of the Syrian State." *Conflict and Society* 9, no. 1 (2023): 147-166. <https://doi.org/10.3167/arcs.2023.090110>

In this article, the authors theorize and problematize the relationship between sectarianism and the state, exploring the effects of war and occupation in everyday practice and socio-economic and political institutions through cases from two Syrian Druze regions. The authors trace

the displacement of conflict through sectarianism, allowing for thought on state borders and exploration of everyday life concerning economic pressures and geopolitics.

- Khoury, Ensherah, and Michal Krumer-Nevo. "Poverty in Arab-Palestinian society in Israel: Social work perspectives before and during COVID-19." *International Social Work* 66, no. 1 (2023): 117-129. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00208728221091125>

This article analyzes 64 supervision sessions held with Arab-Palestinian social workers to identify context-specific knowledge on the barriers service users face daily. The authors' findings point to economic, sociopolitical, and cultural/political barriers faced by the Druze and other groups in the sample. The article discusses the intersections of these barriers before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Prior, Ayelet, and Einat Lachover. "Online Interview Shocks: Reflecting on Power Relations in Online Qualitative Interviews." *International Journal of Qualitative Methods* 22, no. 1 (2023): 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1177/16094069231211201>

This study explores how the online setting shapes power relations in qualitative online camera-based interviews (OCBI). The study includes an analysis of 52 interviews involving Druze participants, among others. The authors identify three types of online interview shocks: the shocking use of the camera, the shocking presence of others during the interview, and the shocking body dispositions in online interviews. According to the authors, the findings demonstrate how both interviewers and interviewees use the online setting functionalities, or the affordances of OCBI, to position and negotiate their social-cultural-political stand within the interview.

- Tang, Simone, Steven Shepherd, and Aaron C. Kay. "Morality's role in the Black Sheep Effect: When and why ingroup members are judged more harshly than outgroup members for the same transgression." *European Journal of Social Psychology* 53, no. 7 (2023): 1605-1622. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.3001>

Taking a social functionalist perspective, the authors argue that morality is central to the Black Sheep Effect phenomenon and that social cohe-

sion concerns drive it. They examined the phenomenon using the Druze communities in Syria and Lebanon. Using mediation and moderation methods across the studies, the authors find that people judge ingroup (vs. outgroup) transgressors more harshly because of concerns regarding ingroup social cohesion.

Warnke, Kaja, Borja Martinović, and Nimrod Rosler. "Territorial ownership perceptions and reconciliation in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict: A person-centered approach." *European Journal of Social Psychology* 54, no.1 (2023): 31-47. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.2993>

This article investigates land ownership claims and reconciliation-related outcomes in the intractable Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The study draws on data collected in the November 2021 Peace Index Survey, which includes samples from the Israeli Druze community. The authors conclude that Jewish and Palestinian citizens of Israel have different understandings of land ownership, endorsing various ownership principles and levels of group identification.

8. Women, Gender, & Sexuality

Abu-Hasan Nabwani, Ola. "Relations of religious affiliation group norms, human capital, and autonomy to Israeli men's participation in household duties." *Family Relations* 72, no. 4 (2023): 1725-1747. <https://doi.org/10.1111/fare.12749>

This article documents variations in husbands' participation in household duties, an indicator of gender equality, by comparing ethnoreligious affiliation groups, human capital, and autonomy. The article finds that husbands of Arab women were 83% less likely than husbands of Jewish women to share household duties. Among Arabs, Druze husbands were almost three times more likely to participate than Muslim husbands.

Barakat, Ebtesam Hasan. "Pious Women Challenge Arrangements Anchored in the Dominancy of the Religious Discourse: Druze Women in Israel as a Case Study." *Religions* 14, no. 8 (2023): 995-1013. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rel14080995>

This qualitative study examines how the agency of religious Druze women in Israel affects professional identity and religious affiliation, as well as how these, in turn, shape the gender-religious perception in their community, especially in education and employment. One of the main insights that emerged from the study, according to the author, is that Druze women can act autonomously to make their choices, acquire education, integrate into the poor local labor market in professional positions, accumulate economic and social resources through their professional and religious status, and negotiate their status in the religious community.

- Eseed, Rana, Iris Zadok, and Mona Khoury. "Religion, Religiosity and Parenting Practices: An Examination of Jewish, Muslim, Christian and Druze Mothers in Israel." *The British Journal of Social Work* 54, no. 4 (2023): 1477–1494. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcad175>

This study explores the role religion and religiosity play in predicting the maternal use of psychological control and punitive discipline by mothers from Israel who belong to two ethnonational groups, Jews and Arabs, including Druze. The results show that religiosity was significantly and positively associated with mothers' use of both psychological control and punitive discipline. Additionally, it also shows that Arab mothers reported using psychological control more than did Jewish mothers.

- Farraj Falah, Janan. "The development of the status of Druze women in the 21st century." *Frontiers in Sociology* 8, (2023): 1206494. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsoc.2023.1206494>

This article analyzes the social, personal, and religious reasons for changing the status of Druze women in Israel. According to data from the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, in 2020, 68% of all Druze undergraduate students and 64.8% of M.A. students were Druze women. According to the authors, this increase from prior years has affected the various professions where Druze women work.

- Harris, Rachel S. "Beauty and the Patriarchy: Ibtisam Mara'ana's Lady Kul El-Arab (2008)." *Israel Studies* 28, no. 2 (2023): 100-125. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2979/is.2023.a885231>.

This article explores the overlapping conflicts that emerge when a woman from a conservative society participates in a pageant and the specific

situation of a Druze woman in Israel as depicted in Ibtisam Mara'ana's documentary *Lady Kul El-Arab* (2008).

Hazran, Yusri. "Unrealized Potential: Druze Women in Israel vs. Lebanese-Druze Women." *Israel Studies* 28, no. 1 (2023): 90-105. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2979/israelstudies.28.1.06>.

This article compares Druze women in Israel and Lebanon. The author argues that Druze women in Israel have never been able to fulfill their potential in practical terms of political involvement, in contrast to the situation of the Druze women in Lebanon.

Jabareen, Raifa, and Cheryl Zlotnick. "The personal, local and global influences on youth sexual behaviors in a traditional society." *Children and Youth Services Review* 149(2023): 106947. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2023.106947>

Using a community-based participatory approach and a cross-sectional design, this study examines the personal, local, and global influences on the sexual behavior of Palestinian-Israeli youth, including youth identifying as Muslim, Christian, Druze, and others. Although the study's Galaxy Model exhibits good model fit predicting sexual behavior for youth living in a traditional society, most variance was explained by personal (for example, self-esteem, religiosity) and local (for example, family, school) influences rather than by global influences (for example internet, cultural dissonance). Accordingly, the authors argue that culturally and socially appropriate services must be created for this youth population.

Khatib, Anwar, Avital Laufer, and Michal Finkelstein. "Family resilience, social support, and family coherence among Jewish, Muslim, and Druze widows who lost their spouses to sudden death." *Death Studies* 47, no. 2 (2023): 211-220. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07481187.2022.2043489>

This study assesses group differences regarding family resilience, coherence, and social support among 184 widows, including Druze. The authors found no differences between groups regarding family resilience or coherence, but the Druze widows had the lowest social support.

Meler, Tal. "'I represent the police I represent the state' – Justification work following ethno-national boundaries crossing among Arab female police

officers in Israel." *Frontiers in Sociology* 8, (2023): 1296790. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsoc.2023.1296790>

The article discusses an Israeli public sector diversity policy that led to the recruitment of many Arab female police officers (FAPO) from backgrounds including Druze. The contributions of this study are threefold. First, it advances the literature on Arab women's labor market integration from the theoretical perspective of boundary crossing. Second, it adds to the theory of boundary-crossing in the labor market for minority women in distinct locations. Third, it provides insights into FAPO's subjective perspectives and experiences, contributing to organizational knowledge about minority policing in a deeply divided society characterized by tense relations between the minority and the police.

Nazifi, Morteza, Nael H. Alami, and Nadia Sorkhabi. "Fathers' parenting style and academic achievement of emerging adults in Lebanon: Mediating roles of psychological control, self-esteem, and self-construal." *Children and Youth Services Review* 155 (2023): 107218. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2023.107218>

The authors examined the association between fathers' authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles and the academic achievement of Druze Arab emerging adult sons and daughters in Beirut, Lebanon. They found that Lebanese emerging adult sons and daughters clearly distinguished between the strong propensity of authoritarian fathers to use psychologically controlling practices of shaming, guilt induction, and love withdrawal and the tendency of authoritative fathers to refrain from these psychologically controlling practices strongly.

Winckler, Onn. "A Result without a Cause: The Unique Fertility Pattern of the Israeli-Druze." *Population Review* 62, no.1 (2023): 106-123. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1353/prv.2023.0004>.

This research sketches the significant trends in Israeli-Druze fertility patterns since the establishment of the state of Israel and explores the reasons for the unique decline in these rates. This decline occurred despite the absence of significant preconditions for a sub-replacement-level fertility rate in line with the Second Demographic Transition theory.