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# Acces PDF Iran In Democracy Of Future The Change Of Winds

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**KEY=IRAN - HARRY MCKENZIE**

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## Winds of Change

## The Furture of Democracy in Iran

*Regnery Publishing* **The son of the deposed Shah of Iran reflects on Iran's political situation (without mentioning his father) and argues for a campaign of civil disobedience to the current Iranian regime that would hopefully lead to a constitutional monarchy restoring a Pahlavi to the throne of Iran. He discusses energy policy, foreign policy, and the Iranian Diaspora suggesting that the policies of the current clerical leaders of Iran have led to disastrous results for the Iranian people. He counters this with some rather bland bromides about international cooperation, secularization, self-determination, and cultural preservation. If brought back to the throne, he claims he will consult all of the Iranian people in governing the nation. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.**

## Democracy in Iran

*Harvard University Press* **In Misagh Parsa's view, the outlook for democracy in Iran is stark. Gradual reforms will not be sufficient for real change: the government must fundamentally rethink its commitment to the role of religion in politics and civic life. For Iran to democratize, the options are narrowing to a single path: another revolution.**

# Democracy in Iran

## History and the Quest for Liberty

*Oxford University Press* Today Iran is once again in the headlines. Reputed to be developing nuclear weapons, the future of Iraq's next-door neighbor is a matter of grave concern both for the stability of the region and for the safety of the global community. President George W. Bush labeled it part of the "Axis of Evil," and rails against the country's authoritarian leadership. Yet as Bush trumpets the spread of democracy throughout the Middle East, few note that Iran has one of the longest-running experiences with democracy in the region. In this book, Ali Gheissari and Vali Nasr look at the political history of Iran in the modern era, and offer an in-depth analysis of the prospects for democracy to flourish there. After having produced the only successful Islamist challenge to the state, a revolution, and an Islamic Republic, Iran is now poised to produce a genuine and indigenous democratic movement in the Muslim world. Democracy in Iran is neither a sudden development nor a western import, Gheissari and Nasr argue. The concept of democracy in Iran today may appear to be a reaction to authoritarianism, but it is an old idea with a complex history, one that is tightly interwoven with the main forces that have shaped Iranian society and politics, institutions, identities, and interests. Indeed, the demand for democracy first surfaced in Iran a century ago at the end of the Qajar period, and helped produce Iran's surprisingly liberal first constitution in 1906. Gheissari and Nasr seek to understand why democracy failed to grow roots and lost ground to an autocratic Iranian state. Why was democracy absent from the ideological debates of the 1960s and 1970s? Most important, why has it now become a powerful social, political, and intellectual force? How have modernization, social change, economic growth, and the experience of the revolution converged to make this possible?

## The Future of Revolutions

## Rethinking Radical Change in the Age of Globalization

*Zed Books* The 20th Century was pre-eminently an age of revolutions - in Russia, China, Cuba and elsewhere - that fundamentally transformed the nature of politics and social arrangements. As we enter a new century, has it got harder for revolutions to occur in the new unipolar, globalized world? Here, John Foran asks: is the era of revolution over?; if so, why?; and if not,

what might the revolutions of the future?

## Revolution in Iran

### The Transition to Democracy

*Pluto Press (UK)* **Is Iran a pariah state, or simply a misunderstood nation, undergoing a program of modernization within its own traditions? Omid Souresrafil, an Iranian journalist living abroad, examines the current role of Iran in the international arena, and particularly within the Middle East. Written from an insider's perspective, "The Mature Revolution" demystifies the complicated political history of a country that has evolved from a totalitarian regime to a democratic state founded on the popular vote of its people. Examining the political and social changes within Iranian society from a historical perspective, Souresrafil looks in detail at internal affairs since Mohammad Khatami's remarkable election in 1997, with its 20 million turnout. He also covers the political struggle between the traditionalists and the modernists, the role of the press, economic struggles, and Iran's prospects for the future. This is an insightful and informed narrative account of an Islamic transition to democracy.**

### Reshaping Rogue States

### Preemption, Regime Change, and US Policy toward Iran, Iraq, and North Korea

*MIT Press* **An analysis of the policies of preemption and regime change as well as an examination of US policy options for dealing with each country in the "axis of evil." In January 2002, President George W. Bush declared Iran, Iraq, and North Korea constituents of an "axis of evil." US strategy toward each of these countries has clearly varied since, yet similar issues and policy options have emerged for US relations with all three. Reshaping Rogue States seeks to improve our understanding of Iran, Iraq, and North Korea as well as of current and future policy options to combat the threats these nations pose. The book's comprehensive analysis of preemption and regime change debates the circumstances under which each policy might be justified or legal under international law. Prominent strategists and policymakers consider alternatives to preemption—including prevention, counterproliferation, and cooperative security—and draw conclusions from efforts to bring about regime change in the past. Reshaping Rogue States also reviews the differing policy challenges presented by each so-called**

axis member. Specifically, it considers how the United States might strike a balance with North Korea through multilateral negotiations; the changes within Iran that call for changes in US policy; and the dilemmas the United States faces in post-Saddam Iraq, including continuing insurgency, instability, and the feasibility of democracy.

## The Future of Iraq

### Dictatorship, Democracy or Division?

*St. Martin's Press* **Reordering Iraq is the lynchpin of America's successful involvement in the Middle East. The challenge may be impossible. The Future of Iraq provides a primer on the history and political dynamics of this pivotal state divided by ethnic, religious, and political antagonisms, and provocatively argues that the least discussed future of Iraq might be the best: Managed partition. Anderson and Stansfield incisively analyze the dilemmas of American policy. They suggest that even a significant American presence will not stabilize Iraq because it is an artificial state and its people have never shared a common identity. In addition the legacy of tyrannical rule and the primacy of political violence is eroded social bonds and entrenched tribal allegiances, fallow ground for democracy. They provide the basic information and the provocative analysis crucial to informed debate and decision.**

## Global Trends 2030

### Alternative Worlds

*Military Bookshop* **FULL COLOR PUBLICATION. Global megatrends for the next 20 years and how they will affect the United States. This is the fifth installment in the National Intelligence Council's series aimed at providing a framework for thinking about possible futures and their implications. The report is intended to stimulate strategic thinking about the rapid and vast geopolitical changes characterizing the world today and possible global trajectories during the next 15-20 years by identifying critical trends and potential discontinuities. The authors distinguish between megatrends, those factors that will likely occur under any scenario, and game-changers, critical variables whose trajectories are far less certain. Appropriate for anyone, from business to banks, government to start-ups, technology to teachers and more, this publication helps anticipate where the world will be socially, politically, technically and culturally over the next few decades.**

# Arab Rebels and Iranian Dissidents New Landscape Allows Reset of U.s. Iran Policy

*CreateSpace* The book, *Arab Rebels and Iranian Dissidents*, compares revolts in the Arab world beginning in 2010 with activities of Iranian dissidents in and outside Iran during periods of intense political activity. Chapter One examines European revolutions in relation to Arab revolts, investigates political and economic causes of Arab uprisings, and closes with lessons learned from prior revolutions regarding prospects for regime change in Iran. Chapter Two examines history, achievements, and future prospects of the Iranian Mojahedin. Achievements include being so important to Tehran that it pays inordinate attention to and persecutes the Mojahedin. Secular groups that spearheaded Arab uprisings lacked organizational skills to govern; the Mojahedin reveal such ability by surviving despite efforts to destroy them. Chapter Three explores U.S. interests and role in Arab and Iranian revolutionary activity. The Mojahedin pose a political threat to the Iranian regime, which is a source of leverage to reinforce the U.S. threat of military action to prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons. The Mojahedin are in position to ramp up their capacity to reveal nuclear secrets. Also of strategic value are more than 100 Mojahedin disclosures of Iranian regime violations of nonproliferation obligations. Several major revelations have been validated by independent observers. Iranian dissidents neither require nor request arms and military support; Libyan rebels, however, asked for and received U.S. air support to overthrow the Libyan regime in 2011. And Syrian rebels may receive lethal American support as that Civil War grinds on and there is evidence of chemical weapons use by Damascus. Regarding Libya, hark back to the spring of 2011. The idea behind the international intervention in Libya was to provide support for the people as they sought to overthrow the Gadhafi regime. The story behind the story of Libya is how the major powers eventually chose to support rebels rather than continue supporting military dictatorships. The western powers had accepted the legitimacy of the regime in Tripoli, although it had little popular support. There was an assumption that regime change from within was unlikely; and it was unnecessary and even undesirable to change this rogue state with external military force. Libya was a status quo regime that often cooperated with Washington in areas like terrorism and proliferation-American priorities. But once the Libyan people rose up, President Obama used the changed political landscape to pivot toward the people away from a rogue regime. The Arab uprisings and June 2013 elections in Iran offer Washington a window of opportunity to reset its policies away from just engaging Tehran

to support people-inspired political change in Iran. President Obama can induce the leaderless Iranian street to rise up in their eternal quest for freedom. How? Mr. President: Empower expatriate supporters of the Mojahedin to facilitate the trip up the road to liberal democracy symbolized by Azadi Square. With removal of the terrorist tag and increased support from the American public, heightened congressional clout, and enhanced international stature, U.S. officials should reach out to the Mojahedin. U.S. envoys now have the opportunity to meet the Mojahedin at the White House, State Department, and abroad in American embassies. Sessions also could be held in the newly-reopened offices of the U.S. Representative of the National Council of Resistance of Iran in Washington DC, which are a block away from the White House. It is in the U.S. interest to hold such meetings, which would signal to the Iranian regime that all U.S. options are truly on the table, implicitly including regime change.

## Legacy Of The Prophet

## Despots, Democrats, And The New Politics Of Islam

*Hachette UK* The World Trade Center bombing, suicide attacks in Israel, the slaughter of tourists in Egypt and innocents in Algeria. One of the world's great religions, Islam has become identified today with senseless bloodshed, its followers branded as irrational fanatics with a penchant for violence. Ours is the era of the "Islamic threat." But another story remains to be told. Beyond the headlines, a transformation is under way in both the style and message of Islamic politics at the end of the twentieth century: a startling shift from militancy to democracy with vast implications for the West. Drawing on his years of reporting in more than a dozen countries of the Muslim world, Anthony Shadid charts the striking way in which the adolescence of yesterday's Islamic militants is yielding to the maturity of today's activists. Through interview and travelogue, he chronicles a new generation-in Lebanon, Egypt, Turkey and elsewhere-that is finding a more realistic and potentially more successful future through democratic politics. A crucial element of this change, and of *Legacy of the Prophet*, is his exploration of the failure of militant Islam in countries like Sudan and Iran, defeats that ironically may help make way for an alternative, democratic future. The transformation promises a better future for a region long ruled by soldiers and despots. For the West, it offers a compelling opportunity to find common ground with the Muslim world. But to do so, the book argues that we must make the difficult choice of supporting the emergence of democratic Islamic movements, possibly even allowing to come to power governments that, as it stands, have no love for the West. *Legacy of the Prophet* promises to redefine the debate over the

future of political Islam.

## Modern Iran

## The Pahlavis and After

*Pearson Education* **Written from an Iranian perspective, and eschewing the standard conspiracy theories, this is a book about political change in Iran in the modern era and the challenges faced by the Iranian state both internally and internationally (especially it's relationship with the USA and Iraq.)**

## Iraq, Democracy and the Future of the Muslim World

*Routledge* **Iraq, democracy and Islam are powerful global forces which shape not only many aspects of the lives of Muslims, but the lives of other citizens of the world as well. This book explores many of the challenging questions posed by the interconnections between these three forces, concentrating on issues which have global significance and which have been less studied up until now. It contains contributions from many of the leading thinkers and academics from this subject area, including the former President of Iran, Seyyed Mohammad Khatami. Topics such as the compatibility of Islam and democracy, and the question of whether democracy can be encouraged in the Middle East are looked at carefully. Contributors evaluate the circumstances under which democracy can be imposed by outside force, and asks what forces are driving the confrontation between the West and Islam, before looking at how this confrontation is likely to develop. This book presents a comprehensive picture of dynamic change in the geopolitics of our time, and offers a timely contribution to research on Middle East Politics and Islamic Studies.**

## Intellectual Discourse and the Politics of Modernization

## Negotiating Modernity in Iran

*Cambridge University Press* **In this thought-provoking study, Ali Mirsepassi explores the concept of modernity, exposing the Eurocentric prejudices and hostility to non-Western culture that have characterized its development. Focusing on the Iranian experience of modernity, he charts its political and intellectual history and develops a new interpretation of**

**Islamic Fundamentalism through the detailed analysis of the ideas of key Islamic intellectuals. The author argues that the Iranian Revolution was not a simple clash between modernity and tradition but an attempt to accommodate modernity within a sense of authentic Islamic identity, culture and historical experience. He concludes by assessing the future of secularism and democracy in the Middle East in general, and in Iran in particular. A significant contribution to the literature on modernity, social change and Islamic Studies, this book will be essential reading for scholars and students of social theory and change, Middle Eastern Studies, Cultural Studies and many related areas.**

## Global Trends 2030

## Alternative Worlds : a Publication of the National Intelligence Council

*U.S. Government Printing Office* **This report is intended to stimulate thinking about the rapid and vast geopolitical changes characterizing the world today and possible global trajectories over the next 15 years. As with the NIC's previous Global Trends reports, we do not seek to predict the future, which would be an impossible feat, but instead provide a framework for thinking about possible futures and their implications. In-depth research, detailed modeling and a variety of analytical tools drawn from public, private and academic sources were employed in the production of Global Trends 2030. NIC leadership engaged with experts in nearly 20 countries, from think tanks, banks, government offices and business groups, to solicit reviews of the report.**

## 1000 STARS

## The Iranian Women's Resistance Movement

**ONE THOUSAND STARS, THE WOMEN'S RESISTANCE MOVEMENT OF IRAN**  
**Dear Madam Rajavi, dear friends! It is an honor to be with you in this great conference. Here I would like to present something else. A small book that I wrote this time being near the Iranian sisters of the Iranian resistance that live here in the Ashraf of Manza. Knowing them better, learning from them this glorious history of resistance for freedom, equality, and human rights, I had the inspiration to write this book. And here is the book entitled one thousand stars, the women's resistance of Iran. It is the result of many meetings with the inhabitants of the Ashraf, of many**

conversations, of a long friendship and of everyday learning more and more about you dear friends. I met wonderful women all of them have decided to make this choice in their life. Since their youth they began to fight against injustice. That they have decided to continue till the end .To work for the freedom of their country. To liberate it from dictatorship as Hegameh Haj-Hassan who has written her story in her book face to face with the beast. I interviewed her. I met Susan Alavi that have a similar life the same decisive look, the same choice. I interviewed the young women as Sahar Senobary, who left a quiet life to join the resistance. I met Mozghan Mahdavi, I met Jila and others and all of them, when I asked them what made them to take this decision to sacrifice their personal life, they answered: love, love for our country. Because we wanted to be free. We want our people to be happy. The women that I met all they speak about other women, those who gave their life under the regime of the mullah. For example, Azam Ruhi Ahangaran, Ashraf Rajavi, Fateme Amini, Marzieh Ahmadi Oskui etc. They never forget their sacrifice. I always followed the speeches and I read the books of the president of the Iranian Resistance, Madam Rajavi her ten points plan for the future of Iran. Her messages, her visions are for modern Iranian society equal and democratic. For the essence of Islam which expresses tolerance and democracy and not the fundamentalist and reactionary interpretations. She says that these two contradictory points of the view of Islam focus on the attitudes towards the statues of the women. Many of her calls on the subject are treated in her well known books. So I had a lot to look, to study to reflect, to learn before writing this book on women members of the resistance of Iran. I am happy I did, it because I had the chance to stay closer to understand better the history of MEK, of their leaders, the reasons why these people never rest, but always continue to work for the change of regime in Iran. As an Albanian I am happy that the Albanian government has made a very strong position against the Iranian regime terrorist activities. The Prime Minister Edi Rama officially announced that these are serious threats to international peace and security. We stand firm against the Iranian regime terrorism and the export of fundamentalism in Albania or abroad. And we support MEK and NCRI the Iranian democratic alternative to the mullah's tyranny. I will end with some words of Mariam Rajavi who writes: women from all ethnicities, religious faith, or social apartheid, of all ages and all countries, must have equal rights with men in economic social and political field. We must fight not only for that which is possible, but for what must be possible. I like very much these words. There is no doubt she says that Iran will have a bright future. And let us make the future conference like this in Iran, but not with coronavirus.

## The Saudi-Iranian Rivalry and the

# Future of Middle East Security

Saudi Arabia and Iran have often behaved as serious rivals for influence in the Middle East and especially the Gulf area since at least Iran's 1979 Islamic Revolution and the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq War. While both nations define themselves as Islamic, the differences between their foreign policies could hardly be more dramatic. In most respects, Saudi Arabia is a regional status quo power, while Iran often seeks revolutionary change throughout the Gulf area and the wider Middle East with varying degrees of intensity. Saudi Arabia also has strong ties with Western nations, while Iran views the United States as its most dangerous enemy. Perhaps the most important difference between the two nations is that Saudi Arabia is a conservative Sunni Muslim Arab state, while Iran is a Shi'ite state whose senior politicians often view their country as the defender and natural leader of Shi'ites throughout the region. The rivalry between Riyadh and Tehran has been reflected in the politics of a number of regional states where these two powers exercise influence including Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Bahrain and others. The 2011 wave of pro-democracy and anti-regime protests known as the "Arab Spring" introduced new concerns for both Saudi Arabia and Iran to consider within the framework of their regional priorities. The Saudi-Iranian rivalry is therefore likely to intensify as a central feature in the Middle Eastern security landscape that reaches into both the Gulf region and the Arab-Israeli theater. This is a reality that will touch upon the interests of the United States in a number of situations. In many instances, Saudi opposition to Iran will serve U.S. interests, but this will not occur under all circumstances. Saudi Arabia remains a deeply anti-revolutionary state with values and priorities which sometimes overlap with those of Washington on matters of strategic interest and often conflict over matters of reform and democracy for other Middle Eastern states. Additionally, in seeking to support Middle Eastern stability, the United States must be prepared to mediate between Riyadh and Baghdad, and thereby help to limit Iranian efforts to insert itself into Iraqi politics.

## The Arab World and Iran

### A Turbulent Region in Transition

*Springer* This volume focuses on interpreting the changing domestic and regional dynamics in the Arab world and Iran. Its chapters discuss an array of countries, events, actors, and issues - from an examination of the Arab Spring and the Tunisian democratic transition, to an exploration of the role of Saudi-Iranian geostrategic rivalry, to the impact of ethnic and sectarian politics in Syria, Iraq, and across the region. Chapters from expert contributors are organized into three parts. The first section of the volume

**covers the aspects and dynamics of change in the Arab world. The second examines the role of Islam, Islamism, Islamic governance, and sectarian and ethnic politics in the region. The third section focuses on Iranian domestic and regional politics. Yet the theme of transition is constant throughout as this multidisciplinary book draws connections across countries and events to not only inform about the prevailing regional situation, but also to invite readers to draw their own conclusions as to the future of the Middle East. Collectively the volume provides a fresh interpretation of the changing dynamics of the Arab world and Iran, unpacking the complexities of the disputes, conflicts, rivalries, failed goals, and processes of change and development that have made the Muslim Middle East so turbulent, directionless, and perpetually contested by both regional and international actors.**

## **The Future Security Environment in the Middle East**

### **Conflict, Stability, and Political Change**

*Rand Corporation* **This report identifies several important trends that are shaping regional security. It examines traditional security concerns, such as energy security and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as newer challenges posed by political reform, economic reform, civil-military relations, leadership change, and the information revolution. The report concludes by identifying the implications of these trends for U.S. foreign policy.**

## **Iran and the Gulf Military Balance**

**US competition with Iran has become the equivalent of a game of three-dimensional chess, but a game where each side can modify at least some of the rules with each move. It is also a game that has been going on for some three decades. It is clear that it is also a game that is unlikely to be ended by better dialog and mutual understanding, and that Iran's version of "democracy" is unlikely to change the way it is played in the foreseeable future. The most threatening form of US and Iranian competition takes place in the military and security arena. The US and Iran are military competitors in the Gulf, Indian Ocean, and Levant -- and in steadily wider areas as Iran expands its ballistic missile capabilities. Military competition occurs in ways where each nation seeks to deny the other side military options, and seeks to establish or reinforce containment, deterrence, and limits on escalation. It is also a competition for military prestige and**

status, and which seeks to use military forces to influence the behavior of other states. Military competition between the US and Iran will likely continue to intensify given the importance of the Gulf in global energy security, Iran's goals of becoming a regional power, and socio-political instability in the Middle East. Despite US conventional superiority, Iran's asymmetric strategy presents a unique challenge for US policy makers, as it hinges on bolstering and diversifying its unconventional, nuclear, and missile capabilities to undermine the US presence in the region. To compete with Iran most effectively, US decision-makers must carefully assess and address Iran's asymmetric strategy, as well as its perception of military competition.

## Rachid Ghannouchi

### A Democrat within Islamism

*Oxford University Press* Tamimi introduces the thought of Sheikh Rachid Ghannouchi, the renowned Islamist political activist who heads Tunisia's most important--albeit banned--Islamist political opposition to the current authoritarian regime of Zine Abidine Ben Ali. Ghannouchi is the leader of a school in modern Islamic political thought that advocates democracy and pluralism. While insisting on the compatibility of democracy with Islam, he believes that because of their secular foundations, contemporary forms of liberal democracy may not suit Muslim societies. Ghannouchi insists, however, that Islam is compatible with Western thought in matters concerning the system of government, human rights, and civil liberties.

### Global Trends 2040

#### A More Contested World

*Cosimo Reports* "The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic marks the most significant, singular global disruption since World War II, with health, economic, political, and security implications that will ripple for years to come." -Global Trends 2040 (2021) Global Trends 2040-A More Contested World (2021), released by the US National Intelligence Council, is the latest report in its series of reports starting in 1997 about megatrends and the world's future. This report, strongly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, paints a bleak picture of the future and describes a contested, fragmented and turbulent world. It specifically discusses the four main trends that will shape tomorrow's world: - Demographics-by 2040, 1.4 billion people will be added mostly in Africa and South Asia. - Economics-increased government debt and concentrated economic power will escalate problems for the poor and middleclass. - Climate-a hotter world will increase water, food, and health insecurity. - Technology-the emergence of new technologies could

both solve and cause problems for human life. Students of trends, policymakers, entrepreneurs, academics, journalists and anyone eager for a glimpse into the next decades, will find this report, with colored graphs, essential reading.

## The Internet and Democracy in Global Perspective

### Voters, Candidates, Parties, and Social Movements

*Springer* This volume provides an important update to our current understanding of politics and the internet in a variety of new contexts, both geographically and institutionally. The subject of e-democracy has morphed over the years from speculative and optimistic accounts of a future heightened direct citizen involvement in political decision-making and an increasingly withered state apparatus, to more prosaic investigations of party and governmental website content and micro level analyses of voters' online activities. Rather than levelling the communications and participation playing field, most studies concluded that existing patterns of bias and power distribution were being repeated online, with the one exception of a genuine change in the potential for protest and e-activism. Across all of these accounts, the question remains whether the internet is a levelling communication tool that elevates the profile of marginalised players in the political system, or whether it is a medium that simply reinforces existing power and participatory biases. While employing case studies from various global perspectives, this book investigates the role of digital media and competitive advantage, campaigns and the effect of social media, online communication as way of fomenting nonviolent revolutions and the undeniable and important role of the internet on democracy around the world.

## The Saudi-Iranian Rivalry and the Future of Middle East Security

The Middle East is undergoing an era of revolutionary change that is challenging the foreign policies of the United States and virtually all regional states. In this new environment, opportunities and challenges exist for a number of regional and extra-regional states to advance their national interests, while attempting to marginalize those of their rivals. Despite these changes, the Arab Spring and revolutions in countries such

as Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya have not altered some of the more fundamental aspects of the Middle East regional situation. One of the most important rivalries defining the strategic landscape of the Middle East is between Iran and Saudi Arabia. The competition between these two states is long-standing, but it is especially important now. Political relationships that have endured for decades, such as the one between Iran and Syria, now seem to be in some danger, depending upon how current struggles play out. The stakes in this rivalry can thus become higher in an environment of revolutionary upheaval. In this monograph, Dr. W. Andrew Terrill considers an old rivalry as it transitions into a new environment. Saudi Arabia and Iran have been rivals since at least the 1979 Iranian Islamic Revolution. As Dr. Terrill points out, this competition has taken a variety of forms and was especially intense in the aftermath of the Iranian revolution. Under Iranian President Mohammad Khatami (1997-2005), the rivalry relaxed to some extent, but a permanent *détente* was not possible because of a backlash within the Iranian political system. The successor presidency of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad further damaged relations and the Saudi-Iranian relationship was dealt an especially serious setback over the Saudi-led intervention into Bahrain. Because the current Saudi-Iranian rivalry is taking place in a variety of countries of interest to the United States, an awareness of the motivations and issues associated with the rivalry is important to U.S. policymakers. Dr. Terrill clearly identifies the struggle as region-wide, encompassing countries as far apart as Egypt, Bahrain, Yemen, Lebanon, Syria, and especially Iraq, where the United States is preparing to withdraw almost all of its troops. He also notes that while U.S. interests often overlap with those of Saudi Arabia, such is not always the case. Saudi Arabia and the United States often work well together in seeking to contain Iranian influence, but Saudi Arabia also is an absolute monarchy opposed to Arab democracy or any democratic reform of the existing monarchical systems. The Strategic Studies Institute is pleased to offer this monograph as a contribution to the national security debate on this important subject, as our nation continues to grapple with a variety of problems associated with the future of the Middle East and the ongoing challenge of advancing U.S. interests in a time of Middle East turbulence. This analysis should be especially useful to U.S. strategic leaders and intelligence professionals as they seek to address the complicated interplay of factors related to regional security issues, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Iraq, fighting terrorism, and providing for the support of local allies. This work may also benefit those seeking better understanding of long-range issues of Middle Eastern and global security. We hope this work will be of benefit to officers of all services, as well as other U.S. government officials involved in military and security assistance planning.

# Iran's Political, Demographic, and Economic Vulnerabilities

*Rand Corporation* Iran is one of the most important U.S. foreign policy concerns but is extraordinarily difficult to engage. The authors assess current political, ethnic, demographic, and economic trends and vulnerabilities in Iran, then offer recommendations on U.S. policies that might foster the trends beneficial to U.S. interests. However, if these trends do take root in Iran, seeing them come to fruition will take time and, therefore, patience.

## The Future of Democracy

*Springer* This book focuses on the processes that help stabilize democracy. It provides a socio-historical analysis of the future prospects of democracy. The link between advanced capitalism and democracy is emphasized, focusing on contract law and the separation of the economy from the state. The book also emphasizes the positive effects of the scientific world view on legal- rational authority. Aristotle's theory of the majority middle class and its stabilizing effect on democracy is highlighted. This book describes the face to face democracies of the past in order to give us a better perspective on the high tech democracies of the future, making it appealing to students and academics in the political and social sciences.

## Change and Continuity in the Middle East

## Conflict Resolution and Prospects for Peace

*Springer* How will the growing Islamic resurgence affect the political stability of the Middle East? What are the prospects for democracy in the area? How will the continued Iranian-Saudi and Israeli-Syrian rivalries affect political stability in that area? What are the prospects for the deceleration of the arms race? Are the Kurds likely to enjoy continued autonomy in Iraq? These questions are answered in this study.

# Freedom in the World 2018

## The Annual Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties

*Rowman & Littlefield* **Freedom in the World** is the standard-setting comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties. The methodology of this survey is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and these standards are applied to all countries and territories.

## The Third Wave

## Democratization in the Late 20th Century

*University of Oklahoma Press* **Between 1974 and 1990** more than thirty countries in southern Europe, Latin America, East Asia, and Eastern Europe shifted from authoritarian to democratic systems of government. This global democratic revolution is probably the most important political trend in the late twentieth century. In *The Third Wave*, Samuel P. Huntington analyzes the causes and nature of these democratic transitions, evaluates the prospects for stability of the new democracies, and explores the possibility of more countries becoming democratic. The recent transitions, he argues, are the third major wave of democratization in the modern world. Each of the two previous waves was followed by a reverse wave in which some countries shifted back to authoritarian government. Using concrete examples, empirical evidence, and insightful analysis, Huntington provides neither a theory nor a history of the third wave, but an explanation of why and how it occurred. Factors responsible for the democratic trend include the legitimacy dilemmas of authoritarian regimes; economic and social development; the changed role of the Catholic Church; the impact of the United States, the European Community, and the Soviet Union; and the "snowballing" phenomenon: change in one country stimulating change in others. Five key elite groups within and outside the nondemocratic regime played roles in shaping the various ways democratization occurred. Compromise was key to all democratizations, and elections and nonviolent tactics also were central. New democracies must deal with the "torturer problem" and the "praetorian problem" and attempt to develop democratic values and processes. Disillusionment with democracy, Huntington argues, is necessary to consolidating democracy.

He concludes the book with an analysis of the political, economic, and cultural factors that will decide whether or not the third wave continues. Several "Guidelines for Democratizers" offer specific, practical suggestions for initiating and carrying out reform. Huntington's emphasis on practical application makes this book a valuable tool for anyone engaged in the democratization process. At this volatile time in history, Huntington's assessment of the processes of democratization is indispensable to understanding the future of democracy in the world.

## Who Rules the World?

### Reframings

*Penguin UK* The essential account of geopolitics right now, from one of our greatest living intellectuals - including a new afterword on President Donald Trump Noam Chomsky: philosopher, political writer, fearless activist. No one has done more to question the hidden actors who govern our lives, calling the powers that be to account. Here he presents *Who Rules the World?*, his definitive account of those powers, how they work, and why we should be questioning them. From the dark history of the US and Cuba to China's global rise, from torture memos to sanctions on Iran, this book investigates the defining issues of our times and exposes the hypocrisy at the heart of America's policies and actions. The world's political and financial elite are now operating almost totally unconstrained by the so-called democratic structure. With climate change and nuclear proliferation threatening our very survival, dissenting voices have never been more necessary. Fiercely outspoken and rigorously argued, *Who Rules the World?* is an indispensable guide to how things really are.

## The Future of political Religious Groups

### Insights from The Mirage

*ZAWYAT ALMAARFEH* In a supplemental analysis to *The Mirage*, the comprehensive scholarly review of political religious groups in the Arab world, this paper sheds light upon the illusory tactics of political religious groups following the so-called "Arab Spring" in 2011. With particular emphasis on the Muslim Brotherhood, the methodologies of these political groups are laid bare and their true intentions exposed.

# Dreams and Shadows

## The Future of the Middle East

*Penguin* **The transformation of the Middle East is an issue that will absorb- and challenge-the world for generations to come; Dreams and Shadows is the book to read to understand the sweeping political and cultural changes that have occurred in recent decades. Drawing on thirty-five years of reporting in two dozen countries-through wars, revolutions, and uprisings as well as the birth of new democracy movements and a new generation of activists-award-winning journalist and Middle East expert Robin Wright has created a masterpiece of the reporter's art and a work of profound and enduring insight into one of the most confounding areas of the world.**

## The Psychology of Democracy

*American Psychological Association (APA)* **Fathali M. Moghaddam explores how psychological factors influence the presence, potential development, or absence of democracy. Recommendations are given for promoting the psychological processes that foster democracy.**

## Islamism, Arab Spring, and the Future of Democracy

## World System and World Values Perspectives

*Springer* **This book provides an in-depth analysis of public opinion patterns among Muslims, particularly in the Arab world. On the basis of data from the World Values Survey, the Arab Barometer Project and the Arab Opinion Index, it compares the dynamics of Muslim opinion structures with global publics and arrives at social scientific predictions of value changes in the region. Using country factor scores from a variety of surveys, it also develops composite indices of support for democracy and a liberal society on a global level and in the Muslim world, and analyzes a multivariate model of opinion structures in the Arab world, based on over 40 variables from 12 countries in the Arab League and covering 67% of the total population of the Arab countries. While being optimistic about the general, long-term trend towards democracy and the resilience of Arab and Muslim civil society to Islamism, the book also highlights anti-Semitic trends in the region and discusses them in the larger context of xenophobia in**

traditional societies. In light of the current global confrontation with radical Islamism, this book provides vital material for policy planners, academics and think tanks alike.

## Reconstructed Lives

# Women and Iran's Islamic Revolution

*Woodrow Wilson Center Press* Iranian women tell in their own words what the revolution attempted and how they responded. The Islamic revolution of 1979 transformed all areas of Iranian life. For women, the consequences were extensive and profound, as the state set out to reverse legal and social rights women had won and to dictate many aspects of women's lives, including what they could study and how they must dress and relate to men. *Reconstructed Lives* presents Iranian women telling in their own words what the revolution attempted and how they responded. Through a series of interviews with professional and working women in Iran—doctors, lawyers, writers, professors, secretaries, businesswomen—Haleh Esfandiari gathers dramatic accounts of what has happened to their lives as women in an Islamic society. She and her informants describe the strategies by which women try to and sometimes succeed in subverting the state's agenda. Esfandiari also provides historical background on the women's movement in Iran. She finds evidence in Iran's experience that even women from "traditional" and working classes do not easily surrender rights or access they have gained to education, career opportunities, and a public role.

## Competition Involving Turkey and the South Caucasus

US competition with Iran has become the equivalent of a game of three-dimensional chess, but game where each side can modify at least some of the rules with each move. It is also a game that has been going on for some three decades. It is clear that it is unlikely to be ended by better dialog and mutual understanding, and that Iran's version of "democracy" is unlikely to change the way it is played in the foreseeable future. In playing the game, the United States must deal with a history of prolonged competition that affects the entire Gulf, Iraq and the Levant, allies like Turkey, Central and South Asia, and the Gulf of Oman, Indian Ocean, and Red Sea areas. It must be ready to deal with constant political and diplomatic challenges, Iran's use of state terrorism and proxies like the Hezbollah, its expanding capabilities for asymmetric warfare in the Gulf, and its possession of chemical weapons, development of long-range

missiles, and search for nuclear weapons. At the same time, the US must recognize that there are no good or decisive military options, and that it may well have to pursue a military and diplomatic containment strategy until--and if--Iran's internal political dynamics fundamentally change its goals in the region and policies for dealing with the United States. The Burke Chair at CSIS is preparing a detailed analysis of the history and character of this competition as part of a project supported by the Smith Richardson Foundation. This has led to the preparation of a new draft report entitled *The United States and Iran: Competition involving Turkey and the South Caucasus.*--Publisher description.

## Pakistan

## Time for Change

*AuthorHouse* **GLAM**

## Egypt and the Politics of Change in the Arab Middle East

*Edward Elgar Publishing* The situation unfolding in Egypt and elsewhere in the Arab Middle East has important implications for the future of the Arab political order. For the first time, a secular but inclusive political alternative to Islamism has emerged. It has captured the political imagination of the emerging Arab middle class. It will shape the regional security environment. Its consequences are unpredictable but the greatest risk to the region is the marginalization and alienation of a movement that has raised and galvanized its political horizons. Robert Bowker In his book *Egypt and the Politics of Change in the Arab Middle East*, Professor Robert Bowker argues that if regimes fail to address effectively the demands for empowerment of its educated youth, they face the prospect of a tsunami-like current of instability and regression. Ambassador Bowker's new book achieves the challenging objective of making a contribution to scholarship on Egypt and the Arab world while being accessible to a general audience. He addresses the key drivers of change, such as globalization and Islamicization, and the entrenched attitudes, behavior and institutions they confront. Drawing upon an impressive array of empirical information, case studies and first hand observations, he both illustrates and assesses the contending forces and the likely outcomes of their confrontations. Robert Springborg, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, US [This book is] certain to be a valued and respected addition to the literature on the eve of a potentially transformational moment in Egyptian history and thus possibly for the Arab world as well. Jerrold D. Green, Pacific Council on International Policy, Los Angeles, US In this illuminating and informed book, Robert

**Bowker tackles the prospects for change in the contemporary Arab world. He persuasively argues that while long-term demographic, educational, and social transformations pose formidable challenges for the future, the important issues of political reform, Islamism, and regional security are contestable. The message that this book so engagingly conveys is that change is both inevitable and not necessarily to be feared. It is a refreshingly constructive, and timely, reminder for all who would see the new Middle East as destined to be volatile and precarious. James Piscatori, Durham University, UK Dr Bowker s study provides the best encapsulation and explanation of changes in the Arab world s social and economic landscape in an age of faster and deeper interdependence. Measured and sober in its analysis, and challenging in its conclusions, it should be read by all those who want to have a better understanding of the Middle East in general, and Egypt in particular. Amin Saikal, The Australian National University Egypt and the Politics of Change in the Arab Middle East is a forward-looking analysis of the relationship between economic and political reform in Egypt, and of the evolving nature of Arab society and political culture both in Egypt and elsewhere. Writing from the perspective of a recently retired ambassador with extensive Arab regional experience, Robert Bowker discusses the potential impact of systemic resistance to pressures for greater transparency, accountability and political reform amid ongoing demographic, educational and generational changes. His analysis encompasses the military and security services, the influence of the shadow state and the impact of social surveillance, coercion and corruption. Looking ahead, he discusses emerging business models, returning Arab expatriates, the gradual empowerment of women and the impact of Islam. He considers the political sustainability of economic reform, including the challenges facing marginalized groups. His analysis concludes by reviewing the regional security and political context of reform, the importance of political leadership over the coming decade and the role of external parties. Compelling, insightful and thought-provoking, the book provid**

## The Gulf Challenges of the Future

*I.B. Tauris* **This analysis offers fresh insight into security issues and social policy in the Gulf states. It covers the redefining of government responsibilities, the initiation of political and social change, the evolution of media roles, and the expansion of opportunities for women. The book also presents important new assessments of the security situations in Iraq and Iran, and early developments in security co-operation and economic integration in the region.**

# Civil Society in the Age of Monitory Democracy

*Berghahn Books* **Since the emergence of the dissident "parallel polis" in Eastern Europe, civil society has become a "new superpower," influencing democratic transformations, human rights, and international co-operation; co-designing economic trends, security and defense; reshaping the information society; and generating new ideas on the environment, health, and the "good life." This volume seeks to compare and reassess the role of civil society in the rich West, the poorer South, and the quickly expanding East in the context of the twenty-first century's challenges. It presents a novel perspective on civic movements testing John Keane's notion of "monitory democracy": an emerging order of public scrutiny and monitoring of power.**

## Democracy in Iran

*Springer* **Democratic government is something that has eluded Iran despite a series of non-violent revolutions aimed at establishing a system of governance that would promote both public freedom and political accountability. This explores the obstacles to the growth of democracy in Iran and posits a plan for non-violent action to help Iranians achieve it.**