

Iran Sxs

More than two decades after their parents rose up against the Shah's excesses, increasing numbers of young Iranians risk jail at the hands of religious paramilitaries roughly their own age, for things their counterparts in the West take for granted: wearing makeup, slow dancing at parties, holding hands with members of the opposite sex. Every day anxious parents queue at courthouses to bail out sons and daughters who have been detained for 'moral crimes'. Kaveh Basmenji, who spent his own youth amidst the turbulence of the Islamic Revolution, argues that Iran's youth are in near-open revolt for want of greater freedoms, in furious defiance of the mullahs and their brand of sombre religiosity. Through candid interviews with young people, and in a careful assessment of Iran today (including a special chapter on the implications of the recent election to the presidency of hardliner Mahmoud Ahmadinejad), Basmenji gets to the heart of the matter: What do Iran's youth want, and how far are their elders prepared to go to accommodate them? 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.)

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Richard Cottam served in the U.S. embassy in Tehran

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from 1956 to 1958 and was consulted by the Department of State during the 1979 hostage crisis. This book draws upon his expert personal knowledge of Iranian politics to describe the spiraling decline of U.S.-Iranian relations since the cold war and the political consequences of those years U.S. policy, he argues, is flawed by ignorance, inertia, the tenacity of a cold war mentality, a quixotic tilt toward Iraq, and the blatant inconsistency of the Reagan administration's arms-for-hostages scheme that produced the Iran-contra scandal.

A leading Arab journalist provides an inside look at events in Iran, presents portraits of the Shah and Khomeini, and offers insight into the significance of Iran in relation to developments in the Middle East

Contains the approved word and phrase contractions used by personnel of the Federal Aviation Administration and other agencies in the use of air traffic control, communications, weather, charting, and associated services.

The site of Hasanlu Tepe in Iran is today known mainly for its Iron Age archaeology. In this report Michael Danti has re-examined the records from excavations between 1956 and 1962 to reconstruct the sequence of occupation on the mound from the late 13th to early 14th centuries.

Three years after the departure of the Ayatollah Rouhollah Khomeini, Iran's political future remains uncertain. This volume explores the directions the Islamic regime and, more importantly, the Iranian society and nation are likely to take in the 1990s. The study begins with a brief historical survey of Iran's political institutions, its sociocultural traits, and its

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economic and military conditions, as well as its foreign policy orientation at the time of the revolution. It follows with a summary of the political, social, and economic changes the Islamic revolution introduced. These serve as benchmarks against which to measure the changes and reforms of the last three years and provide a basis for sketching the potential future directions of Iran's domestic evolution and foreign relations.

Seeking to explain the background to Iran's almost continuous adherence to one party rule, Homa Katouzian offers a theoretical framework for the study of the country's history. His approach provides insights into the present situation in the country.

"Impressive [and] cogently argued. . . . shows how and why Iran's secular intellectuals gradually changed their generally negative perception of Islam in the three decades prior to the Islamic Revolution of 1979. With convincing evidence, [Nabavi] shows that Islam and mysticism had gained growing popularity among the secular intellectuals in the years preceding the revolution. . . . A must read for anyone interested in the intellectual history of pre-revolutionary Iran."--Mohsen Milani, University of South Florida, author of *The Making of Iran's Islamic Revolution: From Monarchy to Islamic Republic* In the aftermath of the Iranian Revolution of 1979, secularist intellectuals became a much-forgotten group. As the new revolutionary elite consolidated, secularists were marginalized, stigmatized, and accused of being "Westoxicated" and of "propagating Western values." And yet, Nabavi shows for the first time, the secularists played an important role in enabling the revolution to take the shape that it did in 1978-79. The revolution that brought Ayatollah Khomeini into power was as much the revolution of the secularists as it was of Islamist forces. Drawing on Iranian intellectual periodicals and journals and focusing on a wide

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range of liberal, left-leaning writers and essayists--many of whom have never been translated, let alone written about--Nabavi re-creates the changing mood within secular intellectual circles in the decades that preceded the revolution. She provides an account of the intellectuals' trajectory from the old days of their membership in the Communist Tudeh Party in the early 1940s, when there was a party line, to the days when they became confused and constrained about what they could do and say. She discusses their changing perception of what it was to be an intellectual together with their shifting view of religion and Islam in particular, which came to find increasing expression among secular circles in the 1970s, as one of the most forceful components of the idea of "authentic culture." Intellectuals and the State in Iran will appeal to historians and political scientists with an interest in the cultural and intellectual aspects of social change and the question of the synthesis of religion and politics. Negin Nabavi is assistant professor in Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University.

Mark Gasiorowski here examines the clency relationship that existed between the United States and Iran during the reign of the late shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and assesses the effects of this relationship on Iran's domestic politics.

Gasiorowski argues that by bolstering the shah's repressive regime in the 1950s and early 1960s, the U.S.-Iran clency relationship indirectly helped bring about the Iranian revolution.

On these borderlands, new ideas of citizenship and nationality were unleashed, refining older ideas of ethnicity."--BOOK JACKET.

Mahnaz Kousha interviewed fifteen Iranian women in Tehran who originally came from cities and towns throughout Iran. The youngest was 38, the eldest in her 50s. Extensive excerpts from their dialogues form the heart of this

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remarkable book. With admirable candor the women explore their relationships with their mothers, fathers, husbands, and children. They reflect upon the institutions of courtship and marriage and address issues of childcare, housework, and women's employment. They talk openly about their concerns, ambitions, and frustrations. Finally, they discuss everyday personal problems and the solutions they devise to cope with such difficulties. Offset by telling commentary, these conversations offer significant firsthand insights into the life experiences of the modern Iranian woman and her brave search for identity. Because it covers previously uncharted ground, this volume fills a sizable gap in the study of gender and family relationships in Iran. Abundant footnotes on similar studies in the United States and other countries not only add sociological richness, but also make the book relevant beyond Iran and the Middle East.

Iran and the United States are on a collision course. David Barsamian presents the perspectives of four experts on Iran who discuss the 1953 CIA coup and the rise of the Islamic regime, Iran's internal dynamics and competing forces, relations with Iraq and Afghanistan, and the consequences of US policy. Ervand Abrahamian authored *Iran Between Two Revolutions*. Noam Chomsky's most recent book is *Failed States*. Nahid Mozaffari edited the *The PEN Anthology of Contemporary Iranian Literature*. David Barsamian's books include *Imperial Ambitions* with Noam Chomsky and *Original Zinn* with Howard Zinn.

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Women in Iran: Gender politics in the Islamic republic
Greenwood Publishing Group

Mattair analyzes Iran's relations with its immediate neighbors and major world powers. He covers Iran's

foreign relations from the time of its ancient founders, through the rule of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, which ended with the revolution of 1978-1979, and through the years of the Islamic Republic of Iran that have followed.

Blending social scientific theories about feminism, social movements, and culture with the specifics of the Iranian situation, this volume examines changes in the structure of patriarchy from the 1960s to the present by looking at domestic labor, employment, education, politics, culture, and sexuality. Combining personal narratives and socio-philosophical discussion, Shahidian focuses on policies that shape gender relations, primarily on the Islamic government's strategies to re-strengthen patriarchal practices. A nascent secular feminism in Iran opts for far-reaching changes in gender relations, but faces serious internal and external constraints. This book studies gender discourses in Iran as the interplay of ideologies and socio-historical conditions. Iranian gender and cultural politics have emerged through lively, often brutally fierce, battles over symbols, meanings, and practices--battles involving Islamist, reformist, and secular women activists. Such conflicts have produced a damaging dual society of public and private forums. This bifurcation yields not peaceful coexistence, but subjugation to the Islamic state's plans. Only by rejecting so-called reformist measures, which, the author contends, merely

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continue the subordination of women, can equality between the sexes be achieved.

Discusses the political and economic aspects of each period as well as the social and cultural milieu, and includes a timeline, brief biographical notes on key players, and a bibliographic essay.

An analysis of the causes and processes of revolution, drawing on the stories of Iran, Nicaragua, and the Philippines.

A famous Iranian dissident calls for universal human rights and democracy based on our common humanity. Akbar Ganji, called by some "Iran's most famous dissident," was a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps. But, troubled by the regime's repressive nature, he became an investigative journalist in the 1990s, writing for Iran's pro-democracy newspapers. Most notably, he traced the murders of dissident intellectuals to Iran's secret service. In 2000, Ganji was arrested, sentenced to six years in prison, and banned from working as a journalist. His eighty-day hunger strike during his last year in prison mobilized the international human rights community. *The Road to Democracy in Iran*, Ganji's first book in English, demonstrates his lifelong commitment to human rights and democracy. A passionate call for universal human rights and the right to democracy from a Muslim perspective, it lays out the goals and means of Iran's democracy movement, why women's rights trump some

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interpretations of Islamic law, and how the West can help promote democracy in Iran (he strongly opposes U.S. intervention) and other Islamic countries. Throughout the book Ganji argues consistently for universal rights based on our common humanity (and he believes the world's religions support that idea). But his arguments never veer into abstraction; they are rooted deeply in the realities of life in Islamic countries, and offer a clear picture of the possibilities for and obstacles to improving human rights and promoting democracy in the Muslim world. Since his release from prison in March 2006, Akbar Ganji has been traveling outside Iran, meeting with intellectuals and activists in the international human rights community. He is currently living in the United States.

A new edition of Mottahedeh's gripping account of Islam and Politics in revolutionary Iran.

Documents Iran's efforts to make itself a major power in the Middle East, supporting terrorist organizations in the region at the same it is pursuing nuclear, chemical, and biological research at home and building up its military resources.

Critically examines the fifty-year American-Iranian relationship with the hindsight of Iran's recent revolution, detailing how the good intentions of both America's foreign policy and the Shah's reform efforts went awry

This is an exploration of the moral and pragmatic dilemmas involved in the relationships between states in an era of change, derived from a workshop held by the Centre for International Policy Studies. The concern of those present was to examine human rights in the contemporary world.

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English description: Twenty-seven articles by prominent Indo-Europeanists, Indologists and Iranists have been selected to commemorate the most innovative and consequent exeget of Avesta (the missal of the pre-islamic Paniranian religion, Mazdaeism or Parsism) of our times, Jean Kellens and to inscenery his intellectual pathway and thereby also the present debates around the oldest language and religious history of the common ancestors of Indians and Iranians. The themes Jean Kellens has put into fresh light, intertextuality, stylistics, ideology, textual history and reuse, are especially represented, but always under the light of the mother discipline: grammar. German description: In der vorliegenden, Jean Kellens, dem anerkanntesten Exeget des Avesta - des Messbuches und zugleich des ältesten und heiligsten Textes des Mazdayasnisimus oder Parsismus, der vorislamischen Religion des Iran - gewidmeten Festschrift, werden sämtliche Aspekte der heutigen Debatte zur frühesten Sprache und Geschichte der Indoiraner durch einen Strauss von 27 Aufsätzen repräsentiert, insbesondere solche, die Jean Kellens ans Licht gebracht hat: Intertextualität, Stilistik, Ideologie, Textrezeption und -neuverwendungen - unter steter Rücksicht auf das Grundfach: Grammatik.

"Performing Islam" focuses on a wide spectrum of ritual activities in Iran today as a key for elucidating social, cultural and political processes, but in particular the values and beliefs underpinning gender constructions in a rapidly changing complex society.

This is the first major study of provincial history in the Qajar period. It examines in detail the transformation of the Mazandaran traditional provincial community and economy in the course of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Sicker argues that Soviet imperialism in Southwest Asia, particularly in Iran, exhibits a remarkable consistency from tsarist times to the present. Directly challenging prevailing

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beliefs of diminished Soviet interest in Iran or the Persian Gulf, Sicker asserts that the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, their history of interest in the area, and the region's growing geopolitical significance all enhance the probability of a Soviet move to bring Iran into its sphere of influence. Moreover, Sicker demonstrates Soviet goals in the area are long term and are not subject to revision as a consequence of temporary setbacks or a change in Soviet leadership.

To seek knowledge is an Islamic obligation, and religious schools traditionally disseminated the particulars of Islamic thought and culture in Iran. Early in the nineteenth century, however, the lure of modern military technology prompted Iranian leaders to seek Western scientific knowledge. Drawing on a wealth of original research, David Menashri traces the history of Iran's educational system from the departure of the first two Iranian students to Europe in 1811, through the founding of Tehran University in 1935, to the changes in educational policies enacted under the Ayatollah Khomeini. In so doing, Menashri chronicles the wider political and social history of the struggle for control of education between the ulama, or religious elite, and the state. Paying particular attention to the development of higher education, Menashri assesses the contribution--as well as the limitations--of educational reform in the making of modern Iran. He provides a rich account of the role of Iranians who had been educated abroad and reveals the ambivalence of custodians of power who wanted to import Western skills without Western ideas. Menashri reconstructs the dramatic conflicts and the enduring tensions between groups supporting the values of traditional culture and those promoting Western-oriented "progressive" education. The resulting educational system, he shows, bore fruit in widespread literacy but also contributed to the profound

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ideological split that led to the overthrow of the Shah in 1979. Historians of education, specialists in Middle Eastern studies, and others interested in contemporary Iran will want to read this penetrating book.

3 The Islamic Republic

Writing in a clear and readable style, two leading women of the Jungian school of psychology present this legend as a living myth that is profoundly relevant to modern life. 17 illustrations. Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

Looking at the political history of Iran in the modern era, this book assesses the prospects for democracy to flourish there. Arguing that democracy in Iran isn't a sudden development or a western import, it also seeks to understand why democracy failed to grow roots and lost ground to an autocratic Iranian state.

"...a serious and insightful account of the changing role of the U.N. in the Iran-Iraq conflict...by an able diplomat who was directly involved." - Shibley Telhami "This insider's account of the revolutionary changes in the U.N. Security Council...is a major contribution to understanding why the U.N. and the council are now more effective and more used....[A] well-written, important book." - U.S. Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering "As one of the participants I am impressed by Mr. Hume's understanding and mastery of the diplomatic complexities." - Sir Crispin Tickell In 1985, faced with conflicts involving Iran and Iraq, the United Nations Security Council's permanent members joined forces for the first time to mobilize the U.N. against threats to international peace and security. Cameron R. Hume's authoritative account follows the transformation of the Security Council from a stage for acrimonious public diplomacy into a forum where governments collaborate to settle regional disputes. Hume underscores three interconnected themes: changes in Security Council diplomacy during forty-five years of

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successive conflicts involving Iran and Iraq (including Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait); the Council's progression from involving gentler means within its authority (under the U.N. Charter) to a more muscular assertion of its will; and the growing congruence between diplomacy as practiced in the Security Council and the bilateral policies of the major powers. Based on U.N. documents and the author's firsthand experience, *The United Nations, Iran, and Iraq* is important for students and practitioners in international organizations, multilateral diplomacy, and conflict resolution.

A former naval intelligence officer and National Security Council staff member provides a day-to-day account of the Iranian revolution, the hostage crisis, and America's failure to deal effectively with both

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