

World Studies Newsletter

Fall 2017

- Faculty's Main Events
- Research News
- Interview with Professors
- Faculty's News
- Student News
- A List of Strategic Studies Centers
- Cultural, Artistic and Sport News
- Talk with Faculty's Employees
- Interview with Students
- PhD Dissertations and MA Theses





World Studies Newsletter

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Contents

1- Faculty's Main Events

● Achievements

- Japanese Ambassador attends unveiling ceremony of 100 books dedicated to the library of FWS by Japanese Embassy 2
- Supporters Foundation of Faculty of World Studies founded; Chancellor of the University of Tehran, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Housing and Urban Development attended the ceremony 4
- The 13th anniversary of Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA) held at FWS; Ambassadors of five Latin American countries attended 6

● Honors

- Dean of FWS's book launched at the anniversary of Supreme Leader's 2nd letter to American and European youth 8
- FWS Member's research proposal chosen as the Best Practical Research Proposal of UT 9
- Book by Member and Director of Institute for North American and European Studies of FWS launched in Iran Culture House in Paris 9

2- Research News

- Published Books 10
- Published Articles 13

3- Interview with Professors 14

4- Faculty's News 18

5- Student News 37

6- A List of Strategic Studies Centers 38

7- Cultural, Artistic and Sport News

- Mohamad Soltanian, FWS Indian Studies student, wins bronze medal at UT chess competitions..... 46
- Arba'een food cooked at FWS 46
- New photo exhibition about Palestine at FWS 46
- Imam Hussain (AS) Mourning Ceremony held at FWS prayer room 47
- Palestinian Film Festival 47
- Arba'een Pilgrimage in photos of the sociologist and associate professor of University of Tehran 48

8- Talk with Faculty's Employees 49

9- Interview with Students 50

10- International Conferences and Participations of FWS Professors 52

11- PhD Dissertations and MA Theses 53

12- Introducing the new faculty members 55



Achievements

Japanese Ambassador attends unveiling ceremony of 100 books dedicated to the library of FWS by Japanese Embassy



The unveiling ceremony of 100 books dedicated to the library of the Faculty of World Studies by the Japanese Embassy was held in Hananeh Hall of the Faculty of World Studies on Wednesday, November 15, 2017. Mr. Hiroyasu Kobayashi, Japanese Ambassador to Iran, Board of Directors of the Faculty of World Studies, and students of Japanese Studies attended the ceremony.

Mr. Dashti, student of American Studies, began the ceremony in English by greeting and welcoming the attendees. Then, Mr. Golmohammadi, Member of the Department of Japanese Studies, greeted Mr. Kobayashi and other attendees in Japanese and appreciated the dedication of 100 books to the library of Faculty of World Studies.

Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli, Dean of the Faculty of World Studies, was the first speaker at the ceremony. Greeting all the attendees, especially Mr. Kobayashi,

he said, "I hope that your presence at the Faculty of World Studies would be the beginning of more cooperation between the two countries."

Dr. Ameli briefly introduced the Faculty of World Studies. "We are preparing to celebrate the 90th anniversary of Iran and Japan relations. The two countries began their official cooperation in August 1929. Although, I do not believe that the two countries began their relations from that date because they had strong business relations even before that. Furthermore, Iranian and Japanese citizens used to visit the two countries as tourists before 1929. However, I believe that 90 years is a long time, even though Iran was forced by the Allies to break off this relationship with Japan for 10 years after World War II," he continued.

Dean of the Faculty of World Studies added, "Iran and Japan are somehow the same in many ways, three of them are worth mentioning more than others. Maybe



the first similarity between the two countries is their bitter experience during World War I and II and the socioeconomic issues after the Wars. Japan suffered more than 2 million military and hundreds of thousands of civilian casualties. After the War, the soldiers sought jobs, adding to the issues of a country who was already suffering from huge post-war problems. Although the nature of Japanese involvement in the World Wars and invasion against Iran by Iraq are different, both countries have experienced post-war issues, such as inflation, sanction, and unemployment.”

Stressing Japan's struggles with famine and other issues after the War, Dr. Ameli continued, “the Islamic Republic of Iran has been in a continuous conflict with the global ruling system since the beginning. The United States and its allies began imposing sanctions and limitations against Iran a few days after the Revolution. These limitations have been developed through various allegations and have been in place even after JCPOA. This policy is against the people. It is the low-income community who suffers most from this undemocratic policy.”

“The second connection between Iran and Japan is in the policy of preserving national culture,” Dean of the Faculty of World Studies continued, “Japan's doors have always been open to the world. However, they have always been careful about their national culture. This translates into cultural independence from political and economic issues. The world is exposed to the fake representation of Iran by the American media. They believe that Iran seeks isolation from the world, while we seek cultural independence and preservation of national culture. I believe that culture is a natural right and must be respected.”

Dr. Ameli added, “Iran and Japan's third similarity

is their eagerness for development. I believe that Japan could establish a stable country after World War II. The country is a brand. I do not mean brands like Sony or Panasonic; I mean the country itself is a brand due to its discipline and quality. When we buy a product “Made in Japan”, we are certain of its quality. This is because of paying attention to development and education. Iranians, likewise, have always sought science and knowledge. It is clear in their eagerness for development.”

Dean of the Faculty of World Studies concluded his speech by asserting the ever-increasing relations between Iran and Japan.

Dr. Nahid Pour Rostami, Educational and Research Deputy of the Faculty of World Studies, was the next speaker at the ceremony. Briefly introducing Japanese Studies major, she said, “I hope that today opens a new chapter in the academic relations with Japanese Embassy.”

Mr. Hiroyasu Kobayashi, Japanese Ambassador to Iran, was the last speaker at the ceremony. Paying his gratitude for holding the ceremony, he said, “I hope that these books will be used by the researchers and students who want to develop Japanese Studies in Iran.”

“In addition to other media, books are good references for information about Japan. They enable us to study different subjects,” Japanese Ambassador continued. He also discussed the history

of Iran and Japan relations.

At the end of the ceremony, all the attendees walked to the library of the Faculty of World Studies to unveil the 100 books dedicated by the Japanese Embassy.

Before the unveiling ceremony, Dr. Fariba Afkari, Director of the Library of the Faculty of World Studies, greeted the Ambassador and appreciated the book dedication by the Embassy.

I hope that these books will be used by the researchers and students who want to develop Japanese Studies in Iran



Supporters Foundation of Faculty of World Studies founded; Chancellor of the University of Tehran, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Housing and Urban Development attended the ceremony



The founding ceremony of the Supporters Foundation of Faculty of World Studies was held by the Faculty of World Studies and the Supporters Foundation of University of Tehran on Monday, October 30, 2017, at Nations Hall of the Faculty of World Studies. Dr. Mahmoud Nili, Chancellor of the University of Tehran, Dr. Mohammad Javad Zarif, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Abbas Akhondi, Minister of Housing and Urban Development, attended the ceremony.

Dr. Saeif Reza Ameli, Dean of the Faculty of World Studies began the meeting by greeting the guests, especially, Dr. Mahmoud Nili, Dr. Mohammad Javad Zarif, and Dr. Abbas Akhondi. He then talked about the establishment of the Faculty of World Studies. "Establishment of the Faculty of World Studies was an idea that was formed in 1998 in order to commence international studies in Iran. The activities of 55 high-ranking universities around the world were analyzed and the outcome was designing 6 bachelor's and 22 master's degree programs," he said.

"In 2001, when we visited the Supreme Leader, he mentioned the activities for establishing such an academy and he argued that the programs selected by the university were in the interest of the government officials, especially on a strategic level. Supreme Leader asserted that governmental institutions need such studies strategically," Dr. Ameli continued. Dean of the Faculty of World Studies asserted that this type of studies related

to national security would guarantee the secure and safe path for people's lives and changes in the country's economic system and play a critical role in cultural security in a globalized world.

Dr. Ameli finished his speech by celebrating the scientific level of the Faculty of World Studies and said, "In this thirteen years that have passed since the establishment of the Faculty of World Studies, many of the alumni of the Faculty have entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, the Media, and departments of strategic studies. The Faculty has held more than 200 national and international events during the past year and requires a better environment to improve. This will be accomplished by the assistance of the Supporters Foundation of University of Tehran."

The next speaker was Dr. Mahmoud Nili, Chancellor of the University of Tehran. He greeted the guests and began his speech by discussing the changes in governmental support paradigms for higher education toward private sector supports around the world.

Dr. Nili mentioned the increase in the number of school-makers and public participation in such events after the Islamic Revolution and, asserting the significance of such actions, requested a sociological study of the phenomenon by faculties of social sciences.

"Fortunately, the school-makers understand that the only charity that is comparable to building schools is supporting higher education and universities. If we



Faculty's Main Events

want to overcome underdevelopment and guarantee the country's national security and future, we need to school individuals who can play a significant role in building the country," he continued.

Chancellor of the University of Tehran finished his speech by talking about the Faculty of World Studies. "Our faculties at the University of Tehran are mostly supply-oriented, but the Faculty of World Studies is demand-oriented. It is designed and developed to support this demand," he said.

Dr. Abbas Akhondi, Minister of Housing and Urban Development and Member of the Faculty of World Studies, was the next speaker at the ceremony. He began his speech by introducing the Faculty of World Studies as an institution with the great potential to facilitate the development of the country.

Dr. Akhondi continued, "I believe our most urgent issue is still acquiring a proper understanding of the regional powers in different political, economic, and social areas. We need to know how we can demonstrate Iran's true position in this case. Therefore, the Faculty of World Studies is a place that can be of great assistance for the country's policymakers."

Member of the Faculty of World Studies also mentioned that "Most of our faculties have a primitive approach toward education and are less likely to attend real issues. The faculty of World Studies, where its programs are mostly case-oriented, can demonstrate a more effective cooperation, especially in the post-JCPOA era. This Faculty can also be of assistance in housing and urban development by properly studying other countries."

"The Faculty of World Studies plays an important role in national development and acknowledging the true position of the country in the world in different areas of power. Therefore, those who seek the development of Iran must pay attention to this Faculty," Minister of Housing and Urban Development concluded.

Dr. Mohammad Javad Zarif, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the next speaker at the meeting. Pointing out the current situation of the international system, he argued that, "Most of the studies about the international affairs argue that there are major challenges around the world, most important of which is the perception challenge. There is a false perception in the world about the international

affairs, especially about the Middle East and Iran. We believe that the policies that are in action against the Islamic Republic of Iran are based on specific strategic designs to confront the Islamic Republic system."

"The current situation has created an environment where a country that is armed with proper perception, understanding, and calculation can more effectively use its capabilities in the international system. Therefore, we need an institution to produce and teach the proper perception," Dr. Zarif asserted.

Referring to the nuclear talks between Iran and 5+1, he mentioned that, "The alumni and the students of the Faculty of World Studies helped us through those negotiations in many occasions. One of the most successful periods of JCPOA talks in Vienna took place because of this assistance. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we must move toward a direction where we can utilize this knowledge more than before. This faculty can go down a path where it can educate individuals who will turn into great diplomats for the country."

Minister of Foreign Affairs concluded his speech by asserting that investing on students in areas of national security and development in the framework of the faculty of World Studies have been important efforts by the University of Tehran.

Dr. Kamarei, Chairman of the Board of the Supporters Foundation of the University of Tehran, was the next speaker. He introduced some of the activities of the Foundation and asserted that donations by the Foundation are not merely financial. He mentioned that cultural and non-financial donations are also part of the responsibilities of the Supporters Foundation of the University of Tehran.

Dr. Hafezi, Director of the School-makers Charity Society, was the last speaker at the ceremony. He appreciated the efforts by the University of Tehran and the Faculty of World Studies to hold the meeting and to develop the county's educational infrastructure. "This academic effort is very valuable. We hope that we can see the outcomes and benefits of this meeting in the coming years," he said.

At the end of the meeting, the Articles of Association of the Supporters Foundation of Faculty of World Studies was signed and the Members of the Board and other members of the Foundation were appointed.



The 13th anniversary of Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA) held at FWS; Ambassadors of five Latin American countries attended



The 13th anniversary of Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA) was held in Hananeh Hall of the Faculty of World Studies on Tuesday, December 12, 2017. The Ambassadors of five Latin American countries of Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Nicaragua, and Ecuador attended the ceremony.

The Department of Latin American Studies of the Faculty of World Studies and the Department of Spanish Language and Literature of the Faculty of Foreign Languages organized the anniversary. In addition to the Ambassadors of five member states of ALBA, the Board of Directors of the Faculty of World Studies, students, and scholars gathered to discuss the roots, objectives, and accomplishments of ALBA.

Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli, Dean of the Faculty of World Studies, commenced the meeting by welcoming the attendees, especially the Ambassadors. Remembering his memories of the time he was studying in the United States and his good relationship with Latino and Latin American friends, Dr. Ameli said, "Latin American

people are friendly, lively, and enthusiastic and this is the same among the students of Latin American studies, language, and literature."

Dean of the Faculty of World Studies continued his speech by asserting the importance of ALBA for the Latin American people as it not only strengthens the integrity of the countries in the region but also plays a critical role in promoting the relations between Iran and member states of ALBA. "It is imperative to seek peace and tranquility in a world filled with tyranny and domination," he said.

The next speaker was Dr. Mohamad Keshavarzzadeh, Director of American Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He argued that what led to the formation of ALBA was Simón Bolívar's ideology who believed that alliance and unity could lead to redemption from crises among Latin American countries. Dr. Keshavarzzadeh also discussed the importance of ALBA for the Middle East and asserted the alliance's support for the Middle Eastern countries

Faculty's Main Events

who are suffering from superpowers' injustice. Concluding his speech, Director of American Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked the Ambassadors of ALBA member states to analyze methods of promoting relations with Iran.

Mr. Alexis Bandrich Vega, the Cuban Ambassador to Tehran, began his speech by talking about Venezuela's ruling party's victory in municipal elections. Briefly discussing the history of ALBA and Hugo Chávez's role in founding the alliance, he said, "Neoliberal model cannot be applied in Latin America as a unifying concept. For Latin American people, unity, integrity, and alliance is the most vital issue. We either unite, or we drown."

Jesús González González, the Venezuelan Ambassador to Iran, was the next speaker. He began his speech with a revolutionary spirit and introduced ALBA as another effort in Latin American war against United States imperialism. "ALBA is a victory. It was originally an agreement between Hugo Chávez and Fidel Castro and other Latin American countries gradually joined the alliance. Its most important achievement has been in fighting against free trade agreement in the region that blocks United States' efforts to rob Latin America of its wealth."

The next speaker was Mr. German Ortega, Ecuadorian Ambassador to Iran. Providing a series of data about ALBA during the past 13 years, he said, "Small member states of ALBA have enjoyed lots of assistance and support from the alliance by other member states.



ALBA is dedicated to providing for the poor and is formed to listen to their voices."

Mr. Walter Yanz, the Bolivian Ambassador to Iran, was the next speaker. He also introduced ALBA as an alliance against the United States that is advantageous for the poor classes of the society. He argued that the alliance is an alternative for neoliberalism, fighting against inequality and for public welfare.

Mr. Mario Barquero Baltodano, the Nicaraguan Ambassador to Tehran, was the final speaker of the meeting. Remembering the days when Nicaragua would suffer up to 14 hours of darkness, without any electricity, he said that Daniel Ortega discussed the issue with Hugo Chávez and asked for his assistance. "ALBA means morning in Spanish. It is, in fact, the morning for member states."

The meeting was concluded with a Q & A session.

I hope that these books will be used by the researchers and students who want to develop Japanese Studies in Iran





Honors

Dean of FWS's book launched at the anniversary of Supreme Leader's 2nd letter to American and European youth



“American Exceptionalism, Eurocentrism, and Otherization of Muslims”, a book by Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli, Dean of the Faculty of World Studies and Professor of Communication at the University of Tehran, was launched in a ceremony commemorating the anniversary of the Supreme Leader's 2nd to American and European youth. The ceremony, held on Sunday, December 3, 2017, in Tehran Hozeh Honari, was dedicated to rethinking and analyzing the content of the Supreme Leader's letters.

Cultural and scientific figures of the country, such as Mohammadi Golpayegani, Supreme Leader's Chief of Staff, Ali Akbar Velayati, Supreme Leader's Advisor in International Affairs, Mohamad Javad Zarif, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mahmud Nili Ahmadabadi, Chancellor of University of Tehran, and Hamid Reza Moghadamfar, Director of the Staff Agency for Promotion of Supreme Leader's Letters, attended the ceremony and gave speeches. Dr. Ameli's book, “American Exceptionalism, Eurocentrism, and Otherization of Muslims”, was launched at the ceremony where Dean of the Faculty of World Studies spoke about the various philosophical, historical, cultural, and political aspects of his book.

In February 2014, the Supreme Leader issued a critical and enlightening letter to the American and European youth, closing any doors to interaction and

cooperation with power-hungry states and politicians who seek their own interests through war and perfectly introducing the US and Europe and the main operators of wars in the past century.

Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli, Professor of Communication and American Studies at the University of Tehran has written numerous critical books on the West and its relations with Islam. In his new book, Dr. Ameli has applied the Supreme Leader's letter as his theoretical framework and has tried to study and analyze American Exceptionalism inside this framework. Dean of the Faculty of World Studies believes that the aspects of the letter constitute deepest analytical and historical layers although it is a short letter.

The book is published in Persian and English. Some international thinkers and scholars have talked about the book. Professor Ramón Grosfoguel of University of California (Berkeley) says, “This book is a critical effort in the process of understanding the increasing Islamophobia in the world and the critical state of the contemporary human being. The book professionally analyzes the roots of this issue and provides a new picture of critical studies in the framework of a high-quality critique. Professor Saeid Reza Ameli refers to history, from Andalusia and the Crusades to discovery of Americas in 1492, from the creation of legends about European roots in Ancient



Faculty's Main Events

Greece during the 18th century and the Eurocentric structures of the modern world's knowledge to the Orientalist narratives about the war on terror.”

Professor Enrique Domingo Dussel Ambrosini, Professor of Western Philosophy at Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, says, “This book is a very important innovation in the contemporary arguments about the injustice and cruelty of the West.

Anyone seeking knowledge about the past, present, and future of the structures of dominative relations between the North and the South must read this book.”

The Persian edition of the book was published by Amirkabir Publications in 2016 and the English edition is published in 2017 by Algorithm publication House in London.



FWS Member's research proposal chosen as the Best Practical Research Proposal of UT



Dr. Ali Akbar Alikhani's research proposal was chosen as the Best Practical research Proposal of the University of Tehran during the 26th Research and Technology Festival of the University of Tehran. “Conceptual Encyclopedia of Islamic Political Philosophy” is the name of the research proposal by Associate Professor and Head of the Department of West Asian and North African Studies of the Faculty of World Studies.

We congratulate this success and wish Dr. Alikhani a bright future in his efforts.

Book by Member and Director of Institute for North American and European Studies of FWS launched in Iran Culture House in Paris

“Crisis of Modernity and Modernity in Crisis: Comparative Analysis of Camus and Hedayat”, a book written by Dr. Ruhollah Hoseini, Member and Director of Institute for North American and European Studies of the Faculty of World Studies, was launched in Iran Culture House in Paris.



The book is written in French and published by L'Harmattan Publishing Company in Paris. It constitutes a series of research conducted by Dr. Hosseini at the University of Tehran. The book compares Albert Camus and Sadegh Hedayat to analyze their similarities in ideology and their principal differences. The author considers their different choices at the height of modernity and in answering the most important question one encounters in their

life. The book is also important as a cultural study of the differences in approaches toward intellectual and cultural origins.

Dr. Ruhollah Hoseini is a Member of the Department of European Studies at the Faculty of World Studies and Director of Institute for North American and European Studies of the University of Tehran.



Published Books

“American Exceptionalism, Eurocentrism, and Otherization of Muslims”



“American Exceptionalism, Eurocentrism, and Otherization of Muslims” is an important book in understanding the increase in global Islamophobia. The book provides a great critical analysis of the origins of the issue. Professor Saeid Reza Ameli refers to history, from Andalusia and the Crusades to discovery of Americas in 1492, from the creation of legends about European roots in Ancient Greece during the 18th century and the Eurocentric structures of the modern world’s knowledge to the Orientalist narratives about the war on terror.

In February 2014, the Supreme Leader issued a critical and enlightening letter to the American and European youth, closing any doors to interaction and cooperation with power-hungry states and politicians who seek their own interests through war and perfectly introducing the US and Europe and the main operators of wars in the past century.

Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli, Professor of Communication and American Studies at the University of Tehran has written numerous critical books on the West and its relations with Islam. In his new book, Dr. Ameli has applied the Supreme Leader’s letter as his theoretical

framework and has tried to study and analyze American Exceptionalism inside this framework. Dean of the Faculty of World Studies believes that the aspects of the letter constitute deepest analytical and historical layers although it is a short letter.

The first chapter of the book introduces the concept of critique. Dr. Ameli rejects the common critical approaches and provides a new approach called transcendental analytic critique, which is a critique from the perspective of righteousness and truth.

The second chapter focuses on American Exceptionalism and goes beyond the common Western approaches toward the concept to explain how Exceptionalism is secretly influencing different aspects of human life.

The third chapter provides an alternative history for the West. Dr. Ameli rejects the West-oriented historiography. He believes that the new history of the West began in 1492 with the rise of the New Colonialism. Therefore, the history of the West is a history of massacre and war.

The fourth chapter continues the study of the West. The West is a combination of dark issues, such as slavery, crime, war, drugs, child abuse, materialistic philosophies, and idiocy. Dr. Ameli reviews each of these claims in a documented manner.

The fifth chapter focuses on racism and racial segregation. Although the West considers itself an advocate of multiculturalism and tolerance, Dr. Ameli documents the racist and otherization-oriented history of the West.

The sixth chapter covers the concept of Islamophobia, a concept comprehensively studied by Dr. Ameli in his previous books. This chapter explains how



**American Exceptionalism,
Eurocentrism and
Otherisation of Muslims**

Saeid Reza Ameli

the West was formed as opposed to Islam and still finds its existence in this opposition and fight.

The seventh chapter attends to the media, the critical and important utility of power and influence of the West. Dr. Ameli goes a few steps further to manifest that the Western media system is part of a complicated, calculated structure to promote the Western existence against Islam.

The last three chapters of the book focus on providing a solution to the issues explained earlier. In the eighth chapter, Dr. Ameli points out the necessity of liberation from racial prejudices. He explains that the only way to stop wars and death of millions of people is to be free from racial prejudices and return to humanity.

The ninth chapter of the book is about orientalism. Dr. Ameli explains orientalism as part of the Western existence, therefore, a part of the opposition against Islam. Orientalism has moved toward discrediting Quran with claims of its human origins.

The idea continues into the tenth chapter where Dr. Ameli introduces Islam as a civilizational religion that can save humanity and its fate. Dr. Ameli explains why humanity has no choice other than Islam due to its global and universal principles.

The Persian edition of “American Exceptionalism, Eurocentrism, and Otherization of Muslims” was published by Amirkabir Publications in 2016 and the English edition is published in 2017 by Algorithm publication House in London.

“Sheikh Ibrahim Yaqoub Zakzaky: His Central Role in Formation and Development of Shia in Nigeria”

“Sheikh Ibrahim Yaqoub Zakzaky: His Central Role in Formation and Development of Shia in Nigeria”, a book by Dr. Amir Bahram Arab Ahmadi, Head of the Department of South African Studies of the Faculty of World Studies, is published. The book’s main approach is focused on Sheikh Zakzaky, leader and founder of the Islamic Movement in the north of Nigeria. The social and cultural characteristics of Shia in Nigeria are also comprehensively covered in this book. The main objective of this research is introducing Sheikh Zakzaky to the Iranian readers, especially the researchers who seek to understand the country’s dynamic Shia movement.

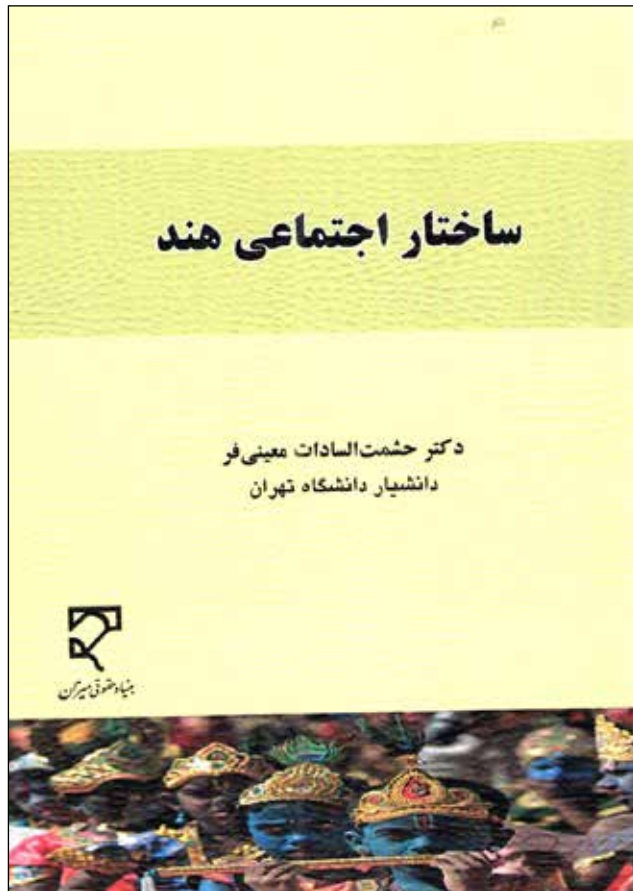
“Sheikh Ibrahim Yaqoub Zakzaky: His Central Role in Formation and Development of Shia in Nigeria” is written in thirteen chapters. The chapters cover the history of Islam in Nigeria, Usman dan Fodio’s jihadist caliphate, Mahdiyyism and Islamic sharia, Sheikh Zakzaky’s life and Islamic movement in the north of Nigeria, his religious and political views, his relationship with Nigerian governments, Shias massacre in December 2015, and some other issues.

Dr. Amir Bahram Arab Ahmadi’s book is published by Negarestan Andishe Publications.





“India’s Social Construct”, book by FWS Head of Department of South and East Asia and Oceanian Studies, Heshmatolsadat Moeinifar, published



Dr. Meinfar has studied India’s society in the first section of the book. The first chapter discusses the rural, urban, and tribal social construct and mutual relations and changes in rural, urban, and tribal societies that have led to urbanization and continues by looking into the characteristics of India’s rural society and its closeness to urban and tribal life. The second chapter attends to the issue of population in India. The third chapter probes the institution of family, women, and the dowry system. The fourth chapter talks about the social perversions in India.

The second section of the book studies the class system in India and analyzes the cast system, tribes,

and the underdeveloped communities. The third section is on the government, religious-social movements, and national unity in India. The final section is the conclusion of the discussions provided during the first three sections.



India is not only a country of different races and casts or various religions and languages. The diversity is rooted in its history and culture. The differences are everywhere from lifestyle and ownership to jobs and laws. Some of this diversity is because of the British colonization that imposed huge changes on the country. Unity is a prominent concept in India’s Constitution. The concept is seen in secular, socialist, and democratic ideas of the population.

Casts and social classes are important issues in India. This categorization of the people in the country generates huge issues in the society. Although the book is focused on the contemporary Indian society, it also investigates the historical roots of casts and higher education system in the country.

Family in India is a very important institution. It is the smallest social institution but is considered as the most important one. Marriage is a legal and social concept. Therefore, the book considers the investigation of rules and laws in India along with their impact on the social system.

National and political unity is emphasized in t India’s Constitution and bureaucratic system. Although it was a colony for a long time, the country has preserved its cultural and social structure.

“India’s Social Construct” is published by Mizan Publication.



Published Articles

Essays



• Dr. Nahid Pourrostami, Assistant Professor of the Department of South and East Asia and Oceanian Studies of the Faculty of World Studies; “Comparative Analysis of the Geopolitics of Iran and Japan and Their Strategic Management in Promoting Energy Security Using Renewable Energies”; ISI Essay published in Journal of Human Geography Studies.



• Dr. Hojatollah Ayoubi, Associate Professor of the Department of European Studies of the Faculty of World Studies; “Requirements of Intellectual Property”; Essay published in the Moral-oriented University National Congress.



• Dr. Jahangir Karami, Associate Professor of the Department of Russian, Caucasus, and Central Asian Studies of the Faculty of World Studies; “The Practice of Iran in the Countering Global Terrorism”; Essay published in International Forum on the Caucasus in the Beginning of the 21st Century: The Role of Public Diplomacy.

• Dr. Jahangir Karami, Associate Professor of the Department of Russian, Caucasus, and Central Asian Studies of the Faculty of World Studies; “Iran and Central Asia Regional Cooperation and Future Perspectives”; Essay published in International Forum on Iran and Central Asia 25 Years after Independence.



Dr. Haidar Ahmad Jasim Al-Bahrani



Dr. Haidar Ahmad Jasim Al-Bahrani was born in Karbala, Iraq in 1969. He obtained his PhD in Hebrew Language from the University of Baghdad in 1999 and has ever since been teaching at various universities including Faculty of World Studies, University of Amman, Jordan. He has also worked with University of Berlin as a senior researcher. In an interview with Dr. Al-Bahrani, we have asked him about his academic expertise as well as issues of Palestine and Middle East. The following is the full text of the interview:

Given your expertise and experiences as an academic in various institutions of higher education, what is your perception of the Faculty of World Studies? What qualities—if any—makes the school unique and different from other schools of regional studies?

I have started my teaching career since 1994 at University of Baghdad/ Faculty of Language/ Hebrew language Department. I have taught modern, middle and ancient Hebrew literature for both undergraduate and post-graduate degrees. Furthermore, I conducted the materials of Palestine's History and Hebrew Translation Skills.

I was invited from the University of Jordan in 2002 to participate in Hebrew Language Master's Degree program. In addition, I participated in giving lectures for the program's students and exchanging information with the other professors.

In 2004, I granted a scholarship from the German organization DAAD. I visited Marburg University in University of Berlin and examined the teaching techniques and methods in these universities.

Since 2015 I received my services secondment from the University of Baghdad to Tehran University / Palestine Studies Department for Hebrew language / Palestinian Resistance Literature.

As a member of the Iraqi Translators community, I work as an expert in organization of Islamic Encyclopedia in Tehran.

As far as the Faculty of World Studies is concerned, I personally believe that this faculty is unique in every sense and context. This because the faculty exclusively teaches the political, social, economic and cultural affairs of each country in the mother tongue of that specific country. This in turn, enhances the students' educational abilities



and communication skills. In fact, formulating such smart and wise objectives make this faculty quite distinctive in local and global standards.

● **What's your take on the Iranian academic climate with regards to political issues of the West Asia?**

Due to the academic interactions in Tehran University, I observed a very active educational environment that is concerned in both internal and external issues. Moreover, they are interested in tackling the latest scientific and cultural growth in the region and globe. By referring to the international statistics, we noticed that researches of Iranian universities are the proofs for Iran's eligibility as they are gaining the top ranks worldwide. This is owed to the the Islamic Republic's support to the universities and encouragement to the educational expansion.

● **How do you think the Palestinian Studies group at the Faculty of World Studies can promote friendly ties between the nation and the politicians of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Palestine?**

There is a consensus that Palestinian nation is continuously being supported by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Since the triumph of the Islamic revolution, Iran is playing a vital role in the Palestinian case and this is the truth that neither allies nor enemies has denied. The Faculty of the World studies goes hand in hand with the governmental support of Iran to the Palestinian nation. Furthermore, the Faculty's interest in the Palestinian scientific and cultural institutions is quite noticeable through the ceremonies and invitations

that the Department host.

● **In your opinion, how does learning Hebrew contributes to an understanding of the situation in Palestine and the occupied territories? How does Hebrew literary works depict the Palestinian cause and the Zionist usurping of the Palestinian lands?**

Language is power, the instrument of culture, domination and liberation. For the past decade, Zionists entity took advantage of the linguistic barrier as they hopelessly claim that Hebrew is the element that unite them and justify their presence in the land of Palestine. As regards to the Hebrew literature, it has an essential contribution in occupying Palestine and distorting the image Arabic and Palestinian nations in the eyes of other communities. One of the literal claims in Hebrew literature that Palestine was a "A homeland without nation for a nation without a homeland" which is a contrary to all the historic facts.

● **What status does the Iranian nations have in the eyes of ordinary Palestinian people? What measures, do you believe, should be taken to bring the two nations closer than where they are currently standing?**

Apparently, the Palestinian nation realized the efforts put by the Iranian government to free Palestine and reserve its rights. They (Palestinians) have come to appreciate the unlimited Iranian support and backing. The two nations can strengthen their bonds even more by TV interviews, cooperation in mutual fields, and other media methods.

Setare Sadeghi, PHD Candidate in American Studies



Dr. Abdozahra



Dr. Uasser AbdalZahra is a professor of Iraqi Studies at the Faculty of World Studies. He has worked as a researcher and a lecturer at both Iranian and Iraqi academic institutions. He has also served as a cultural advisor to the Iraqi ambassador to Iran. In an interview with him, we have asked him about his experience as a senior academic in Iran and Iraq, the cultural and social bonds between the Iraqi and Iranian nations, the magnificent Arbaeen walk and its role on the two nations interactions. The following is the full text of the interview:

● As an Iraqi academic active in both Iranian and Iraqi universities, what do you think of the two nations perception of one another—particularly among the academia? How do you think these perceptions can be improved?

A. Iran and Iraq have passed a process of understanding each other as “the other” during the past few centuries. In some periods, this understanding has been negative and in some periods it has been positive. On the other hand, we should note that this understanding is mostly rooted in political affairs. It means that politics is the main element in the formation of understanding between the two nations and cultural policies of the political powers have painted a real or unreal image of the two nations. The affairs in universities have not been different from social conditions. In Iraq, the higher education system has been influenced by the Ba’ath Party’s macro policies. Many of the university professors were prominent members of this party. Therefore, professors were supposed to promote the idea of otherization in their

humanities classes. We should also note that the two countries have less likely considered each other as sources of cooperation in higher education, cultural, economic, or tourism affairs. Politicians have also ignored the other country in most cases. This has caused a distance between the two nations and the two countries despite their geographical closeness.

To improve the situation, the intellectuals of the two countries first need to believe in the common history of Iran and Iraq. The higher education systems of the two countries must focus on each other’s positive points and try to exchange research, professors, and students. They can solve many common problems, especially in borders, through this university cooperation.

● What role do you believe Arba’een plays in the sociopolitical as well as the religious bond between the Iranian and Iraqi nation?

A. Since 2003, Arba’een has been considered as the most important source of communication between

the two nations. In addition to the yearly pilgrimage of millions of Iranians to Iraq, about three million pilgrims visit the country during the year. This suggests cultural and social closeness that can help the two neighbors understand each other in a better way. This is a great opportunity, which, if utilized correctly, can ignite a better understanding between Iran and Iraq.

● **As the cultural advisor to the Iraqi ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, what is your main concern? In other words, what potentials do you believe within the cultures of the two nations have been neglected?**

A. I am mainly responsible for promoting the cultural relations between Iran and Iraq. My main objective is to introduce Iraq in a comprehensive manner. I am responsible for introducing the history and culture of Iraq to Iranians. I believe I need to focus on the cultural similarities between the two countries and use it as a potential to reconstruct this relationship. In case of higher education, currently, thousands of Iraqi students are studying in Iran. I plan to improve their situation and provide for their progress in the Iranian higher education system.

● **What is your take on the role the Faculty of World Studies play in shaping the decision-making as well as intellectuals within the realms of foreign policy and public diplomacy? Do you think this role is a significant one in shaping the**

Iraq-Iran relations?

A. I believe that the Faculty of World Studies should have been established much earlier. It is the first faculty where regional studies are seriously developed. FWS can focus on the regional countries, such as Iraq, to promote a condition where higher education shortages in the relations between Iran and its neighbors could be bypassed. Regarding the relations between Iran and Iraq, I believe that if a specific center for Iraqi studies is established inside the faculty, it could turn into a think tank for the country for research and studies about Iraq.

● **With the news of the end of ISIS' domination over Iraqi and Syrian lands, what new measures do you think the Iraqi and Iranian governments need to take to boost cooperation and friendship among the nations of the region? What future do you envision for the two nations in the realm of security and politics?**

A. The experience of fighting against ISIS for the Iraqi people was a valuable one. This experience united the nation against a common enemy. On the other hand, the ISIS' domination in Iraq left serious damages for the country. In other words, the current generation of Iraq will suffer from this experience for many years to come. Here, I believe, national resources could be used to build Iraq as a new country after the fall of ISIS. The event could also be used as a way to improve the relations between Iran and Iraq to reconstruct the country.

FWS New Students' Welcoming Ceremony



The Welcoming Ceremony for the new students of the Faculty of World Studies was held on Monday, September 25, 2017 in Hananeh Hall of the Faculty of World Studies.

The Board of Directors, the Faculty Members, and the new students of 2017 attended the ceremony. Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli, Dean of the Faculty of World Studies, began the ceremony by welcoming the attendees, especially the new students. "Although the new academic year begins in the fall, your entrance into the Faculty is spring for us", he said.

Dr. Ameli then advised the students to follow the three principles of order, hard work and effort, and thinking and innovation. "Order is the important factor in promoting the quality of education, research, and living. If there is no order, many capabilities of a human being are unsurfaced. Therefore, I ask you to follow your scientific activities in an orderly fashion; to attend the classes regularly and do your research projects very orderly", he continued.

Dean of the Faculty of World Studies continued his speech by focusing on the students' hard work and efforts. "Imam Khomeini said, 'God is a worker. Hard work is a reflection of God.' Through hard work, you can achieve success. Hard work and effort is highly valued in scientific approaches. When the thinkers of a society are awake, the people in that society feel safe and secure", he said.

"Ultimately, our success is a product of our analyses and innovations. One who thinks and contemplates can find solutions. Science is about solutions. It is shared

among different sciences. A physician cures and your questions is about setting the relations between Iran and other countries. These questions include various fields of cultural, economic, political, or regional relations. Taylor suggests that thinking is the product of a contact stream. He says, 'The more contact you have, the more understanding you experience.' Therefore, analytical thinking is the product of incorporating with the research subject matter", Dr. Ameli continued.

Focusing on the concept of World Studies, Dean of the Faculty of World Studies continued, "World Studies is a complex and multidimensional study. When you start studying countries, you need to seek your interests and choose what you are going to analyze. You have to understand that the knowledge we do not have is much more than the knowledge we do have. International Organization of Communication has named 2017 as 'Big Data, Big Impact'. This illustrates the high importance of 'data' in the algorithm age of data. This data expands our knowledge about the world."

Dr. Ameli said, "The professors of the Faculty want you to be successful. Teaching is part of our job. You need to be socially responsible in your life, the society, and the Faculty."

Discussing about the history of the Faculty of World Studies, Dean of the Faculty of World Studies suggested that, "You can found new thinking and affect the society. A human's ideal is reality. So, you can work to make it happen."

After Dr. Ameli's speech, the Documentary of the Faculty of World Studies, directed by Vahid Namazi,

Alumni of American Studies, was shown.

The next speaker at the ceremony was Dr. Nahid Pour Rostami, Educational and Research Deputy of the Faculty of World Studies. She welcomed the new students and talked about the educational rules and regulations, asking the students to carefully read the 2017-2018 handbook of the Faculty.

Dr. Javad Sharbaf, Financial and Administrative Deputy of the Faculty of World Studies, was the next speaker. He invited the students to work hard in their

path toward science and research. He also talked about the administrative rules and regulations of the Faculty and asked the students to actively engage in student associations' activities.

The concluding part of the ceremony was playing the second part of the Documentary of the Faculty of World Studies.

After the main ceremony, the students of different Departments had meetings with their Heads of Departments.

Dissertation Defense Session for “Model and Structure of Decision-Making in United States Foreign Policy against Iran” held at FWS



Mr. Tohid Afzali, Ph.D. Candidate of American Studies at the Faculty of World Studies, held the oral defense session of his dissertation on Monday, September 11, at the Hall of Nations of the Faculty. The advisors to the dissertation, Dr. Sayed Abbas Eraghchi, Deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Associate Professor of the Faculty of International Relations, and Dr. Sayed Muhammad Kazem Sajjadpur, Head of the Center for International Education and Research of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Professor of the Faculty of International Relations, attended the session.

Tohid Afzali used the Constructivism Theory and Discourse Analysis Methodology to analyze and study the structure of decision-making and main decision-maker actors of foreign policy, role and function of official and unofficial American actors, and the impact of political culture and trends in formation of

American foreign policy against Iran.

He reviewed the existing models of international relations to analyze the structure, inter-structural relations among important actors, and decision-making model of US foreign policy against Iran. Afzali identified the main American actors and decision-makers in the case of Iranian Nuclear Program and reviewed their role and function in the process of decision-making in American foreign policy to suggest a comprehensive model as the Bureaucratic-Organizational Model to analyze the US foreign policy. This model includes the analysis and explanation of domestic and international environment, constructivist predispositions, and role of interest groups and lobbyists in the structure of decision-making in US foreign policy against Iran nuclear activities.

The supervisors for Mr. Afzali's dissertation was Dr. Sayed Muhammad Ali Mousavi, Associate Professor of American Studies at the Faculty of World Studies. The referees were Dr. Mehdi Ahooui, Assistant Professor of Iranian Studies at the Faculty of World Studies, and Dr. Muhammad Hassankhani, Associate Professor at the University of Imam Sadiq. The dissertation was passed with excellent grade.



WORKSHOP ON PEER REVIEW IN SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS HELD AT FWS



The “Peer Review: Nuts & Bolts” workshop on the review procedure in scientific publishing was held in Hannaneh Hall of the Faculty of World Studies on Sunday, September 17. The Workshop was organized by the Iranian Association of World Studies and Prof. Saeid Reza Ameli and Mr. Alireza Salehinejad spoke at the event.

The Workshop, which was held reconciliation of the international “Peer Review Week”, began by Prof. Saeid Reza Ameli, the Dean of the Faculty of World Studies, welcoming the attendees and introducing the publishing cycle in scientific journals. He continued by asserting the importance of peer review in scientific publications and explained the necessity of the “Peer Review Week”.

Alireza Salehinejad, researcher and a PhD candidate

in North American Studies at the Faculty of World Studies, was the next speaker who provided a brief history of peer review and elaborately explained the different types peer review, the peer review process, and how to write a useful review.

After this, Prof. Ameli brought up the importance of research integrity and provided some examples of which. Salehinejad continued by explaining different types of research misconduct and elaborated on the role of reviewers in identifying research misconduct and plagiarism.

Then, Alireza Salehinejad discussed a number of case studies and explained the process of membership in scientific journals’ editorial and review boards.

The workshop ended with a Q&A section, and the attendees were awarded with certifications.

Iraqi universities professors visit FWS

A group of professors of Iraqi universities visited the Faculty of World Studies on Wednesday, September 06, 2017. They had a meeting with Dr. Ali Akbar Alikhani, Director of the Department of Western Asia and North Africa Studies, and other professors of the Faculty of World Studies and discussed various academic issues.



Visiting and greeting the Sayyids of the Faculty of World Studies



The members and employees of the Faculty of World Studies visited and greeted the Sayyids of the Faculty on Sunday, September 10, 2017 at the Council Hall.

Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli, Dean of the Faculty of World Studies, congratulated the holy days of Eid al-Ghadeer and asked for goodwill, unity, and cooperation in promoting all the Faculty's objectives.

World Studies Quarterly editorial board meeting

The meeting of the editorial board of World Studies Quarterly, attended by the editorial board of World Sociopolitical Studies Quarterly, scientific journal of Iranian World Studies Association, was held on Monday, September 11, 2017. Dr. Patrick McGreevy, professor of the American University of Beirut and a member of the editorial board, attended the meeting online. The board discussed the articles accepted for the second issue of the journal.



The officials of the Faculty of World Studies had a meeting with Professor Kuroda, the Japanese Ironologist.

Sun Yat-sen University professors and officials visit FWS; meet faculty members



A group of professors and officials of the Sun Yat-sen University visited the Faculty of World Studies on Tuesday, September 26, 2017 and attended a meeting with Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli, Dean of the Faculty, and Dr. Amir Bahram Arab Ahmadi, International Affairs Advisor of the Faculty of World Studies.

Dr. Ameli briefly introduced the history of the Faculty and its educational structure and indicated

the Faculty's readiness for developing and expanding mutual relations with Sun Yat-sen University in all academic fields. The directors of Sun Yat-sen University then explained the scientific activities of their university and its different departments. The meeting was concluded by signing a cooperation agreement between the two parties for a period of five years.

Humboldt University of Berlin professors visit FWS

A group of professors from Humboldt University of Berlin visited the Faculty of World Studies on Monday, October 9, and had a meeting with officials and professors of the Faculty.

The parties explored the options for expanding and promoting the relations between the two universities in the form student and professor exchange, shared research projects, and bilateral agreements.

Prof. Dr. Rolf Schieder from Faculty of Theology, Prof. Dr. Emil J. W. List-Kratochvil from Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Dr. Nikolay Pellman from Integrative Research Institute, Prof. Dr. Talja Blokland from Department of Social Sciences, and Prof. Kumerl from the Faculty of Biology were the members of the Humboldt University of Berlin who visited the Faculty of World Studies.



Professors from Institute for African Studies of Russian Academy of Sciences visit FWS



A group of professors from Institute for African Studies of Russian Academy of Sciences visited the Faculty of World Studies on Saturday, October 7, and had a meeting with officials and professors of the Faculty.

The professors visited the Faculty of World Studies as part of the initiative by Russian Academy

of Sciences to assess Russia's policy in the Middle East and Near East and its capacities and limitations of cooperation with regional countries. The Academy seeks two objectives in case of Iran: to analyze the effectiveness of Russia's foreign policy and the effects of regional changes on the country's foreign policy.

Norwegian Institute of International Affairs researchers visit FWS



A group of researchers from Norwegian Institute of International Affairs visited the Faculty of World Studies on Monday, October 16, and had a meeting with Dr. Amir Bahram Arab Ahmadi,

International Affairs Advisor of the Faculty of World Studies, and Dr. Mohammad Reza Saeidabadi, International Affairs Advisor of Kish Campus and Associate Professor of European Studies at the Faculty of World Studies.

The Norwegian researchers received information about the Faculty's objectives and activities and discussed the bilateral research cooperation with the Iranian professors. The two parties also agreed upon the necessity of researcher exchange between the two institutions.



Globalization in Cyberspace and Its Outcomes for National Citizenship through the Perspective of “Cultural Citizenship”



The first meeting of the second set of Professional Meetings of UNESCO Chairs in Culture and Cyberspace in 2017-2018 academic year was held in Iran Hall of the Faculty of World Studies on Tuesday, October 10. Farzane Siasi Rad, alumnus of Cultural and Media Studies of the Faculty of Social Sciences spoke at the meeting about “Globalization in Cyberspace and Its Outcomes for National Citizenship through the Perspective of ‘Cultural Citizenship’”.

Clash of the nationalities as political units with the outcomes of globalization has expanded due to the new communication technologies. This can be regarded as the most important issue against national and civil identities in the contemporary era. This issue, which more accurately could be called globalization in the context of the second space, has brought about a revision of the concept of citizenship.

To provide a proper image of the impacts of cyberspace on the citizenship status of users, considering the current capacity of literature on citizenship, the theories of “cultural citizenship” seem to be practical. “Cultural citizenship” is one of the latest theories about citizenship. It focuses on the incapability of traditional citizenship theories in their response to new phenomena since the emergence of global media cultures. “Cultural citizenship” concentrates on the necessity of redefining cooperation and the elements of national citizenship and also on the special role of citizens (users) in redefining and debating over these elements. Achieving this debating understanding in the context of citizenship requires a complete connection and relationship between three seemingly separate sections. (1) Generating a realization of national citizenship in the real space; (2)

quality and nature of cooperative acts between users and the construction of citizenship elements in the second space; and (3) the debates between these two frameworks of citizenship.

1. National Citizenship

The first part of the model seeks a better understanding of the status of users’ national citizenship in the real space. It is in relation with the understanding of national citizenship and its elements through the traditional theories. According to the traditional theories of citizenship, the elements of rights, responsibilities, connection, and feeling are considered the main elements in defining national citizenship in political, social, civil, and cultural dimensions.

2. Replacement Models of Citizenship

Understanding the nature of new user cooperation in cyberspace is the result of a set of “cultural citizenship” theories that are mostly rooted in the tradition of cultural studies. These have considered the role of media in promoting civil capabilities in the contemporary era. This set of theories focuses on the priority of media and communication technologies as the medium between citizens and central spaces to produce culture, knowledge, and cooperation.

3. Debate Space

Paving this space is mostly indebted to sociology theorists. According to this set of theories, what ultimately leads to the feeling of membership and cultural inclusion is the communicational, symbolic, and debating acts of citizens in everyday life. In this sense, the construction of national and citizenship identity must be sought in the context of these very acts and in the framework of cooperation in the second space.

Journal of World Sociopolitical Studies 2nd issue published

The second issue of English-language Journal of World Sociopolitical Studies, the scientific-research quarterly of Iranian World Studies Association and the Faculty of World Studies, is published electronically.

This journal focuses on country, regional, and international studies in social and political areas. The areas of focus in the Journal of World Sociopolitical Studies are:

- Theories of regional, international, and bilateral relations;
- Interdisciplinary study of the world's countries in social, political, economic, and cultural areas;
- International organizations and their role in changing the sociopolitical status of the world's countries;
- Studying the social, technological, security, economic, and political dimensions of bilateral and multilateral relations of the world's countries with Iran;
- Studying the impacts of global and domestic phenomena, such as war, terrorism, peace, security, human rights, justice, segregation, and immigration.

The current issue includes the following articles:

1. The United States National Security Strategy under Bush and Obama: Continuity and Change (Mohammad Jamshidi and Farnaz Noori);
2. A Theoretical Study of Solidarity in American Society: The Case of the "Ground Zero Mosque" Controversy (Fatemeh Mohammadi and Hamed Mousavi);
3. A Review of the Performance of the



International Atomic Energy Agency Regarding Pakistan's Nuclear Activities (Hossein Moein Abadi Bidgoli and Mohammad Davand);

4. Social Factors in Cartoon Analysis through French Specialists (Jean-Claude Gardes and Nasrin Fakhri Dolatabadi);

5. Analyzing the Consequences of the UAE Creating Artificial Islands in The Persian Gulf (Considering the Copenhagen School) (Ahmad Jalinoosi and Saeedeh Moradifar);

6. Sociological Critique of Baha Taher's East of the Palms (Ezzat Molla Ebrahimi and Mohammad Safaei).

The complete articles of the Journal are available at <http://wsps.ut.ac.ir>.



4th Meeting of the Institute of North American and European Studies Meetings on West Studies with an Iranian Approach was held at FWS



4th Meeting of the Institute of North American and European Studies Meetings on West Studies with an Iranian Approach was held at FWS

The fourth meeting of the Institute of North American and European Studies meetings on West Studies with an Iranian Approach was held in Hanane Hall of the Faculty of World Studies. Iranian World Studies Association and the Faculty of World Studies cooperated with the Institute of North American and European Studies in this event. Dr. Ismael Bani Ardalan, Member and Dean of the Faculty of Theoretical Sciences and Art Studies of University of Tehran, spoke at the meeting about the differences of Iranian-Islamic epistemology and Western epistemology.

Dr. Bani Ardalan discussed the Iranians' understanding of the West in all aspects, especially through historical, philosophical, and epistemological approach. "Studying the West by the Iranians is an old tradition which could be traced back to before Islam. It means that it is not only today that we are in discussion and conversation with the West. In fact, this discussion is an historical one. However, we lost this

understanding of the West at some point because we had acted out of emotions, not rationality, in our initial contacts with the West. In fact, we were impressed by the West and tried to understand it through this approach that was absolutely wrong," he said.

"The history of West and East studies by Iranians illustrates what they on the Silk Road. Iranians connected the two different cultures of West and East through understanding and studying. Therefore, what is understood as the approach through this epistemology is that the Iranian world is East and the West. Hence, when we consider Islam as the nature and truth, this idea is an Iranian one. Therefore, Iran is in the heart of Islam. One who is not like this is not an Iranian; he merely lives in Iran. Therefore, when we talk about an Iranian, we mean that he has an understanding of the world which is a perfect one. He has both the worlds and lives in both of them," he continued.

The fourth meeting of the Institute of North American and European Studies meetings on West Studies with an Iranian Approach was concluded with Q & A session.

“Media Literacy Education in Iranian Schools”: The 15th UNESCO Chairs Program in “Cyberspace and Cyber Culture: Dual-Spacization of the World” held at FWS



The 15th UNESCO Chairs Program in “Cyberspace and Cyber Culture: Dual-Spacization of the World” with a discussion about “Media Literacy Education in Iranian Schools” was held in Iran Hall of the Faculty of World Studies. Saba Khosravi, PhD Candidate of Communication at the Faculty of Social Sciences of University of Tehran, spoke at the event.

Dr. Ehsan Shahghasemi, Member of the Department of Communication at the Faculty of Social Sciences of University of Tehran, began the session by greeting the guests and said, “Basically, reading and writing literacy is not enough today and those who are not able to work with the internet are considered illiterate.”

After introduction, Saba Khosravi, PhD Candidate of Communication at University of Tehran, talked about “Media Literacy Education in Iranian Schools”. “Contemporary world is the world of communication and every education begins at school. Obviously, the discourse of this article and speech is about teaching social communication science,” she said.

“We need to know that the necessity of media

literacy education is asserted in the countries important documents, including documents about cultural policymaking in public education,” she added. Saba Khosravi continued, “How do the policymakers of media literacy view this urgency and necessity and how do they want to teach it? There was a challenge since the beginning regarding the meaning of media literacy. During the 90s and 2000s, “media literacy” and “internet literacy” seemed quite enough. Today, however, they are not.”

PhD Candidate of Communication focused in the theories about media literacy. “Dr. Ameli has already introduced internet literacy. In educational sciences, a triangle is considered with the three sides of comprehensive discourses, informational discourses, and learning discourses. The three sides are regarded as traditional literacy, modern literacy, and learning literacy,” she continued.

Ms. Khoosravi added, “Most of the studies in the past 10 years have been quantitative, focusing on informational or internet literacy. They have introduced media literacy as digital literacy while us and our society, which is an informational one,

require qualitative studies.”

Discussing the deficiencies of the current pattern of media literacy education, Student of University of Tehran said, “In the past one and a half years, all of the social groups and networks under the term of media literacy have been studied. The results show that the policymakers and scholars of media literacy education have been making huge mistakes in this manner. In the current pattern, media is introduced as pure evil. The pattern considers human being as merely an unknown subject in its interactions with the media and requires human beings to stay away from this evil.”

Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli, Director of the UNESCO Chairs Program in “Cyberspace and Cyber Culture: Dual-Spacization of the World, was the next speaker at the meeting. Defining the concept of literacy, he said, “Literacy is basically what creates abilities for

us. Literacy decodes words for us to understand them. Furthermore, internet literacy, or media literacy, is the ability to decode internet and media content.”

Dividing internet literacy into three types, Dean of the Faculty of World Studies continued, “We have a general literacy for working with the internet, particular literacy for the specific use of the internet by the society, and specialized literacy for different academic fields. Internet literacy, in its concept, includes informational literacy, skill literacy, legal literacy, analytical literacy, virtual literacy, and algorithmic literacy.”

“When we discuss media literacy, we are actually talking about all these abilities. Media is part of the cyberspace; it is not the whole,” Dr. Ameli concluded.

The 15th UNESCO Chairs Program in “Cyberspace and Cyber Culture: Dual-Spacization of the World” concluded with a Q & A session.

Hungarian Deputy Ambassador, Corvinus University of Budapest professors meet FWS officials



Hungarian Deputy Ambassador and a group of professors from Corvinus University of Budapest attended a meeting with the professors and officials of the Faculty of World Studies on Monday, November 20, 2017.

Discussing opportunities to promote and expand the relations between the two universities in terms of student and lecturer exchange, mutual research projects, and bilateral agreements, the two

sides asked for advances in scientific cooperation.

Hungarian Deputy Ambassador, Dr. László Csicsmann, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and International Relations at Corvinus University of Budapest, and Dr. Erzsébet Rózsa Nagyné, Head of Department of International Relations and Diplomacy at National University of Public Service visited the Faculty of World Studies.

16th UNESCO Chairs Program in Cyberspace and Cyber Culture: Dual-Spacization of the World meeting held at FWS; Global Path of Information Society: Report on 2003-2017 Meetings



The 16th UNESCO Chairs Program in Cyberspace and Cyber Culture: Dual-Spacization of the World meeting was held in Iran Hall of the Faculty of World Studies, the University of Tehran, on Tuesday, November 28, 2017.

Dr. Younes Shokrkhah, Head of the Department of European Studies of the Faculty of World Studies spoke at the meeting. He reported on the World Summit on the Information Society in which he has attended since 2003 as a member of Iran WSIS.

He began his speech by discussing the two meetings of World Summit on the Information Society on December 10-11, 2003, in Geneva, and November 16-18, 2005, in Tunis. The Director of Iranian Association on Information Society Studies also introduced the 11 WSIS Action Lines according to the Geneva Plan of Action:

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure
- C3. Access to information and knowledge
- C4. Capacity building
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use

of ICTs

- C6. Enabling environment
 - C7. ICT Applications:
 - o E-government
 - o E-business
 - o E-learning
 - o E-health
 - o E-employment
 - o E-environment
 - o E-agriculture
 - o E-science
 - C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content
 - C9. Media
 - C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society
 - C11. International and regional cooperation
- Dr. Shokrkhah continued his speech by focusing on the main issues after the Tunis Summit and the role of UNESCO in this matter. Discussing the role and position of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), he said, "The Commission is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council and its objective

is to attend affairs related to science and technology and their applications in the development of related policies especially in developing countries.

Member of the UNESCO Chairs Program introduced the mission of the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) as promoting the planning and policymaking in relation to the information society and to be the leader of information society affairs at the UN.

Dr. Shokrkah concluded his speech by discussing the main trends after the two summits and focused on the similarities between the principal concerns of the 2003 and 2005 World Summits on the Information Society and the 2018 WSIS Forum.

At the end of the meeting, Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli, Director of the UNESCO Chairs Program, spoke about the meeting and said, "Countries must not

underestimate international organizations because they ratify trends and finalize regulations at the UN which will be binding later on. Today, it is the international institutions that administer the world with their decisions. Attending these international summits is positively important."

We should try to be a primary decision-maker, not a follower. Iran enjoys a meaningful and effective independence and must be able to form alliances around its own ideologies

"We should try to be a primary decision-maker, not a follower. Iran enjoys a meaningful and effective independence and must be able to form alliances around its own ideologies. Dominative powers like the United States have claimed the internet as their own and have transformed their domination from the first world to the second one," Dean of the Faculty of World Studies

added.

The meeting was concluded by a Q&A session and presenting a Memorandum of Appreciation to Dr. Younes Shokrkah by Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli.

"Wiley Database" workshop held at FWS



The workshop on searching and using Wiley Database was held at Iran Hall of the Faculty of World Studies, on Monday, November 13, 2017. Ms. Arezu Soltani, expert for online

products of Wiley Blackwell Publications was the lecturer of the workshop where students and employees of the Faculty of World Studies had attended.

Dr. Amir Bahram Arabahmadi, International Affairs Advisor and Head of Department of Central and South African Studies of FWS, visited Ghana and Senegal from November 14 to November 24, 2017

Meeting the chancellors and deputies of University of Ghana and Takoradi Polytechnic;



Speaking at the seminar on “Studying the Works and Ideas of Allameh Tabataba’i and Sheikh Malik C.” in Teshie, Ghana;

Speaking at the meeting on “Iranology and Introduction to Iranian Higher Education System and Universities” in Dakar, Senegal;



Visiting the Public History Institution of Senegal;

**Meeting the
General Director
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**A group of German students and researchers met
Dr. Mehdi Ahouei, FWS Member**

A group of German students and researchers had a meeting with Dr. Mehdi Ahouei, Member of the Department of Iranian Studies of the Faculty of World Studies, on Wednesday, November 8, 2017. Dr. Ahouei talked about Iran and how to know and understand the country in a better way.



Member of Department of Russian, Caucasus, and Central Asian Studies speaks at “Islamic Republic of Iran and Russian Federation Cultural, Humanitarian, and Social Cooperation” Conference, Moscow



Dr. Elahe Karimi, Member of the Department of Russian, Caucasus, and Central Asian Studies of the Faculty of World Studies, spoke about the university cooperation between the two countries, focusing on expanding the student exchange program to fields other than language

The conference on “Islamic Republic of Iran and Russian Federation Cultural, Humanitarian, and Social Cooperation” was held in Moscow on Tuesday, December 5, 2017. Institute of Iran and Eurasia Studies (Iras) and the Alexander Gorchakov Public Diplomacy Fund organized the conference where Alexander Mariasov, former Russian Ambassador to Iran, Davud Kiani, Director of Iras, Leonid V. Drachevsky, Executive Director of the Alexander Gorchakov Fund, and other scholars attended.

studies. “In Russia, natural sciences and space sciences are strong. Iran is strong in medicine and humanities. The problem, however, is that publishing the articles of Russian journals in Iran is very difficult. This requires a permission by the Ministry of Sciences of Iran, while there are no scientific journals in Iran published in Russian and researchers are required to publish their articles in Russian journals,” she added.

Dr. Ali Akbar Alikhani, Scientific Secretary of “Moralist University” congress, speaks in opening ceremony

The national congress on “Moralist University” was held in Allameh Amini Hall of University of Tehran on December 11 and 12, 2017. Dr. Sarsangi, Cultural Affairs Deputy of University of Tehran, and Dr. Ali Akbar Alikhani, Director of the Department of West Asia and North Africa Studies of the Faculty of World Studies, organized the congress.

Dr. Ali Akbar ALikhani was the speaker of the opening ceremony. “Morality is part of the human nature. Moralism is and executing moralist ideas in life is a responsibility for university. University is the place for educating the society’s administrators and elite. If university undergoes crisis, we will see ten times more difficult crises in the society, he said.

Eight meetings were held at the congress on

“Moralist University” where scholars discussed principles of moralist university, organizational solutions to morals in higher education, research morals, challenges of moralist university, university’s social responsibility and morals in cyberspace, moralism in education and teacher-student relationship, university’s social-moral responsibility and student morality, and associations and cultural activities.



17th UNESCO Chairs Program in Cyberspace and Cyber Culture: Dual-Spacization of the World meeting held at FWS; Content Analysis of Donald Trump's Twitter and CNN News Channel during the Latest US Presidential Election

The 17th UNESCO Chairs Program in Cyberspace and Cyber Culture: Dual-Spacization of the World meeting was held in Iran Hall of the Faculty of World Studies on Tuesday, December 5, 2017 where Ms. Seyede Zahra Emamzade, Ph.D. Candidate of Communication and Media at Canterbury University of New Zealand, spoke about "Content Analysis of Donald Trump's Twitter and CNN News Channel during the Latest US Presidential Election".



Dr. Ehsan Shahghasemi, Member of the Department of Communication at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Tehran, began the meeting by greeting the attendees. "There is a need for research about media approaches of Trump and Clinton because the fate of our country and the world is linked to this election," he said.

Ms. Emamzade continued the meeting by her speech about "Content Analysis of Donald Trump's Twitter and CNN News Channel during the Latest US Presidential Election". "During the last presidential election of the United States, the conflict between Trump and American media was an important issue. The current study focuses on this conflict. As verbal fights between Trump and CNN were the most visible ones, the research attends to the interaction and Trump's reaction to CNN's news or opinion reports," she added.

Ph.D. Candidate of Communication and Media at the Canterbury University of New Zealand continued, "the findings of this research indicate that Trump mostly ignored the accusations of CNN and considered this approach the best policy against the news channel. There is only one situation where Trump reacted to CNN. It was the news about his relationship with his wife."

Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli, Director of UNESCO Chairs Program in Cyberspace and Cyber Culture: Dual-Spacization of the World, was the next speaker at the meeting. He discussed the importance of UNESCO Chairs

in Cyberspace and Cyber Culture. Focusing on political communication, he added, "Political communication is in a way the role of communication and media in guiding the politics. Therefore, we should see how Trump has used the new political communication environment after winning the election. Looking at Twitter, we realize that it has turned into a huge social capital. It also raises a new discussion about the power of social media. It means that algorithmic use of social media can automatically create, distribute, and promote the message. Trump has used Twitter against the ruling media environment."

"In the real world, a campaign of more than 10 people is a huge event; while in social media when one message is created, it means that a population has seen it. Therefore, Trump's success was in that he could create 450 tweets and develop a comprehensive, mass media space," Professor of Communication at the University of Tehran continued. "Trump used the American white people's feelings and gave them what they wanted. For example, he tweeted about Muslims, Latinos, and criticizing the American war spirit and intervention in other countries. He actually followed the opposite path after elections."

Dr. Ameli concluded his speech by focusing on the impact of social media in Iran elections. "Using social media is an important issue which must be studied in political communication and political culture."

The meeting was concluded by a Q & A session.

Meeting on “Postcolonial Dimension of Aimé Césaire’s Literary Works” held at FWS



The meeting on “Postcolonial Dimension of Aimé Césaire’s Literary Works” was held at the Faculty of World Studies on Tuesday, December 19, 2017. Dr. Ali Behdad, Professor of Comparative Literature at UCLA began the meeting by greeting the attendees and briefly introducing the French author, Aimé Césaire.

“French poet, intellectual, and author, Aimé Fernand David Césaire, was born in 1913. He is considered as one of the prominent literary and intellectual figures of anticolonial France in the Caribbean and Africa. His first work, *Cahier d'un Retour Au Pays Natal*, was published in 1939,” he said.

Professor of UCLA added, “In 1945, the fifth Pan-African Congress began where 90 delegates from 26 countries discussed the independence of African countries. The Congress was established with the aim unifying the African markets and promoting a new political perspective for the continent. Césaire’s attendance in this Congress originated many of his postcolonial ideas and beliefs.”

Dr. Behdad continued his speech by analyzing the postcolonial dimension of Césaire’s works. “Fighting against colonialism was the intellectual

foundation of his ideas. He believed that the American hour of colonialism had begun since the demise of European colonialism. He used to say ‘This is American Hour’. He argued that ‘no colonialism would perish without a fight.’ His focus was on culture as the basis for freedom and liberty.”

Suggesting surrealism as the liberating factor in Césaire’s works, Professor of Comparative Literature added, “Césaire discredited the Western claim on civilization. His general critique was based on building the non-Western societies by the Western colonialism.”

Dr. Behdad concluded his speech by attending to the political critique of Césaire’s discourse. “Césaire believes that European philosophers and authors were part of the colonial project. Césaire’s does not promote a nostalgic discourse of colonialism, rather, he established a future-oriented one. Therefore, first of all, the colonies must understand the colonial ideology. Then, they must embrace the rich African culture because freedom and independence do not only come around by perishing colonialism because a new colonial superpower is rising,” he said.

The meeting was concluded by a Q & A session.

18th UNESCO Chairs Program in Cyberspace and Cyber Culture: Dual-Spacization of the World meeting held at FWS: Dual-Spacized Experience of the Iranian Users by Cyber-Mourning in Facebook



The 18th UNESCO Chairs Program in Cyberspace and Cyber Culture: Dual-Spacization of the World meeting was held in Iran Hall of the Faculty of World Studies on Tuesday, December 19, 2017, where Tamana Mansuri, MA graduate of Communication from University of Tehran, spoke about “Dual-Spacized Experience of the Iranian Users by Cyber-Mourning in Facebook”.

Dr. Ehsan Shahghasemi, Member of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Tehran, began the meeting by welcoming and greeting the attendees and introducing Tamana Mansuri's research. “Her research is on a completely different topic and it is important for cyberspace research because it is based on a theoretical perspective,” he said.

Tamana Mansuri, MA graduate of Communication from the University of Tehran, began her speech by discussing the objective of her research. “The aim is to analyze the experience of a series of Iranian users of Facebook about cyber-

mourning in this social network. Dual-spacization is the main paradigm in this topic. Mourning, today, includes a second space in addition to the collective ceremonies held by relatives and friends who mourn a deceased person. This study attends to the mourning experience of regular users in Facebook. The research is based on a sociological perspective and studies the social cognition, collective memory, and everyday experience in addition to autobiographical memories. The aim is to analyze the topic through an interdisciplinary method,” she continued.

“The study is a qualitative one and the data are collected through interviews with 16 Facebook users. The analysis shows that the importance of continuity in the relationship with the deceased is the primary motive for mourners. The experience transforms the mourning memories into post-memories. The process could be called remembering mourning in the third space,” she added.

The meeting concluded with a Q & A session.



Elaheh Nourigholamizadeh,

Elaheh Nourigholamizadeh, is a PhD candidate of North American Studies at the Faculty of World Studies, University of Tehran. She received her MA degree in Latin American Studies from University of Tehran with Academic Excellence as the highest ranking student in 2012. She got her bachelor's degree with Academic Excellence as the highest ranking student and as the Brilliant Student in 2009. Her areas of interest include political economy of the Americas and US-Latin America relations. Her other research activities are related to the Latin America's history, culture and society. She has collaborated with various research centers, including the Center for International Religious Studies of University of Tehran, the Iran-Argentine Friendship Association, etc. She is fluent in English, Spanish and Italian. Currently she is teaching courses on principles of economics and Latin American economics at MA level in Spanish. Some of her researches include:

International Conference: "Las Venas Abiertas de América Latina y Espejos como Contra Narrativas para el Orientalismo"; Seminario Internacional de Literatura y Compromiso; Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures, University of Tehran; In Spanish; 23-24 February 2016

International Conference: "Narrativa del Subdesarrollo Económico en el Cine Cubano: Situación Socioeconómica de Período Especial en la Película "Boleto al Paraíso""; International Conference on Literature and Cinema; Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures, University of Tehran; In Spanish; 8-9 February 2016

Paper: "Michele Bachmann's Political Views on Iran"; In English; Iranian Review of Foreign Affairs;

Vol. 6, No. 2, Summer and Fall 2015

Paper: "Islam in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines"; In Atlas of Muslim Minorities; In Persian; University of Tehran Press; 2014

Paper: "Islam in Trinidad and Tobago"; In Atlas of Muslim Minorities; In Persian; University of Tehran Press; 2014

Paper: "Islam in Suriname"; In Atlas of Muslim Minorities; In Persian; University of Tehran Press; 2014

Paper: "Islam in Guyana"; In Atlas of Muslim Minorities; In Persian; University of Tehran Press; 2014

Paper: "Islam in Spain"; In Atlas of Muslim Minorities; In Persian; University of Tehran Press; 2014

Paper: "Islam in Italy"; In Atlas of Muslim Minorities; In Persian; University of Tehran Press; 2014

Book: "A History of Latin America: From Pre-Columbian Period to Independence"; August 2014; In Persian; Pages: 325; University of Tehran Press

Paper: "A Look into the Identity Crisis in Colombia, with a focus on the Film "Maria! Full of Grace""; In Persian; World Studies Quarterly, Journal of Faculty of World Studies, University of Tehran; No. 2, Autumn/Winter 2012

Paper: Critical Discourse Analysis of National Identity in Post-Revolutionary Mexican Cinema, Based on the Film "HELL"; In Persian; Research in Contemporary World Literature/Pazhuhesh-e Zabanha-ye Khareji, Journal of Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures, University of Tehran; No. 63, Autumn 2011



A List of Strategic Studies Centers

Elaheh Nourigholamizadeh, PHD Candidate of American Studies

The Americas

Strategic Studies Program; Johns Hopkins



<https://www.sais-jhu.edu/content/strategic-studies>

Strategic Studies Institute (SSI); US Army War College



<https://ssi.armywarcollege.edu/>

Defense and Strategic Studies (DSS); Missouri State University; US



<https://dss.missouristate.edu/>

Defense and Strategic Studies; U.S. Naval War College; US



Defense and Strategic Studies; University of Texas at El Paso; US



<https://academics.utep.edu/Default.aspx?tabid=75263>

<https://usnwc.edu/college-of-distance-education/Graduate-Degree-Program>

International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS); National Defense University; US



<http://inss.ndu.edu/>

Defense & Strategic Studies; United States Military Academy; US



<https://www.usma.edu/dmi/SitePages/Defense%20Strategic%20Studies.aspx>

Center for Strategic & Diplomatic Studies; University of South Florida; US



<http://www.usf.edu/world/centers/csds/index.aspx>

Security Studies Program (SSP); Georgetown University; US



<https://css.georgetown.edu/ssp>

Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies; US



<http://www.nesa-center.org/>

The Fletcher School's Center for Strategic Studies; Tufts Fletcher School, Tufts University; US



<https://sites.tufts.edu/css/>

Military and Strategic Studies; Air Force Academy; US



<https://www.academyadmissions.com/the-experience/academics/majors/military-strategic-studies-major/>

The Institute for Leadership and Strategic Studies (ILSS); University of North Georgia; US



<https://ung.edu/institute-leadership-strategic-studies/index.php>

The International Strategic Studies Association (ISSA); US



<http://www.strategicstudies.org/>

Africa Center for Strategic Studies; US



<https://africacenter.org/about/>

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS); US



<https://www.csis.org/>

Centre for Military, Security and Strategic Studies; University of Calgary; Canada



<https://cmss.ucalgary.ca/>

National Academy of Political and Strategic Studies (Academia Nacional de Estudios Políticos y Estratégicos, ANEPE); Chile



<https://www.anepe.cl/>

International Strategic Studies (Estudos Estratégicos Internacionais); Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul; Brasil



<https://www.ufrgs.br/ppgee/>

Institute of Strategic Studies (Instituto de Estudos Estratégicos, INEST); Universidade Federal Fluminense; Brasil



<http://www.uff.br/?q=setor/instituto-de-estudos-estrategicos-inest>



Europe

Strategic Studies (MLitt); University of St Andrews; UK



<https://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/subjects/international-relations/strategic-studies-mlitt/>

Strategic Studies; University of Reading; UK



<http://www.reading.ac.uk/ready-to-study/study/subject-area/politics-and-international-relations-pg/ma-strategic-studies.aspx>

International Politics and Strategic Studies; Aberystwyth University; UK



<https://courses.aber.ac.uk/undergraduate/international-politics-strategic-studies-degree/>

Strategic Studies; University of Aberdeen; UK



<https://www.abdn.ac.uk/study/postgraduate-taught-degree-programmes/309/strategic-studies/>

Strategy and Security Institute; University of Exeter; UK



<http://www.exeter.ac.uk/strategy/>

Strategy and International Security; University of Hull; UK



<http://www.hull.ac.uk/Study/PGT/strategy-International-security.aspx>

International Security and Strategy; King's College London; UK



<https://www.kcl.ac.uk/sspp/departments/dsd/study/postgraduate-taught/maiss.aspx>

War and Strategy; University of Leeds; UK



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

https://courses.leeds.ac.uk/24813/MA_War_and_Strategy

International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS); UK



<https://www.iiss.org/>

Gulf Center for Strategic Studies; UK

<http://www.gcass-eg.org/>

Institute for East West Strategic Studies; UK

<http://www.iewss.org/>

Strategic Studies (Studi Strategici); Università di Roma Tre; Italy



<http://offerta.uniroma3.it/Insegnamenti/Render.aspx?CUIN=A71605128>

Strategic Studies (Studi Strategici); Università degli Studi di Milano; Italy



http://www.facoltaspe.unimi.it/CorsiDiLaurea/2016/B20of2/pianoStudi/B20-A/B20-15/B20-15.16.1/index_ITA_HTML.html



**Strategic Studies and Diplomatic Sciences;
Università degli Studi Link Campus University;
International University in Rome; Italy**



<http://linkinternational.eu/courses/strategic-studies-and-diplomatic-sciences/>

Italian Military Centre for Strategic Studies (Centro Militare Studi Strategici - Ce.Mi.S.S.); Italy



http://www.difesa.it/SMD_/CASD/IM/CeMiSS/Pagine/default.aspx

**Strategic Studies and International Security
(Estudios Estratégicos y Seguridad Internacional);
Universidad de Granada; Spain**



Universidad de Granada

http://escuelaposgrado.ugr.es/pages/titulos_propios/oferta_formativa/experto-propio-en-estudios-estrategicos-y-seguridad-internacional

Spanish Institute for Strategic Studies (Instituto Español de Estudios Estratégicos, IEEEE); Spain



<http://www.ieee.es/en/>

Strategic Studies (Études Stratégiques); Université Paris 13; France



<http://www.univ-paris13.fr/dsps/les-formations-de-lufr/masters-2/etudes-strategiques>

**Institute of International Relations and Strategies
(Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques, IRIS); France**



<http://www.iris-france.org/>

**Mediterranean Foundation of Strategic Studies
(Fondation méditerranéenne d'études stratégiques, FMES); France**



<http://fmes-france.org/>

**Strategic studies (Strategian opinnot);
The National Defense College
(Maanpuolustuskorkeakoulu); Finland**



<http://maanpuolustuskorkeakoulu.fi/etusivu>

**Global Peace, Security and Strategic Studies;
Vesalius College Brussels; Belgium**



<http://www.vesalius.edu/academics/masters-degrees/ma-in-global-peace-security-and-strategic-studies/>

Strategic Studies; University College Cork; Ireland



<https://www.ucc.ie/en/history/graduatestudies/mainstrategicstudies/>



Military Strategic Studies; Netherlands Defence Academy (NLDA); Netherlands



<https://english.defensie.nl/topics/netherlands-defence-academy/military-strategic-studies-masters-degree>

Norwegian Institute for Strategic Studies (Norsk institutt for strategiske studier); Norway



<http://europaprogrammet.no/>

The Russian Institute for Strategic Studies (RISS) or (RISI) or (RISY); Russia



<https://en.riss.ru/>

Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies (GFSIS); Georgia



<https://gfsis.org/>

Center for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (SAM); Azerbaijan



<http://sam.az/>

Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of Kazakhstan (KazISS); Kazakhstan



<http://kisi.kz/en>

Belarusian Institute for Strategic Studies (BISS); Belarus



<http://belinstitute.eu/en>

Centre for Strategic Studies in Defence and Security; University of National and World Economy; Bulgaria



<http://www.unwe.bg/en>

International Security Studies; Charles University in Prague; Czech Republic



<https://dsec.fsv.cuni.cz/KBS-15.html>

Security & Strategic Studies; Masaryk University; Czech Republic



<https://www.muni.cz/en/bachelors-and-masters-study-fields/6547-security-strategic-studies>



Oceania

Strategic Studies; Australian National University; Australia



<http://programsandcourses.anu.edu.au/program/MSTST>

The Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies (CDSS); Australian Defence College; Australia



<http://www.defence.gov.au/ADC/CDSS/>

Centre for Strategic Studies; Victoria University of Wellington; New Zealand



<https://www.victoria.ac.nz/hppi/centres/strategic-studies>

Asia

Strategic Studies; S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS); Singapore



<http://www.rsis.edu.sg/gpo/graduate-programmes/msc-strategic-studies/synopsis/#.Wg3fO4aWZdg>

Defence and Strategic Studies; University of Allahabad; India



<http://allduniv.ac.in/home/pages/219>

Center for Asian Strategic Studies-India (CASS-India); India



<http://www.cassindia.com/>

Strategic and Defence Studies; University of Malaya; Malaysia



<https://www.um.edu.my/academics/master/art-and-social-science/fasz>

Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS); Indonesia



<https://www.csis.or.id/>

Mitsui & co. Global Strategic Studies Institute; Japan



<http://www.mitsui.com/mgssi/en/index.html>

The Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies (BISS); Bangladesh



<http://www.biiss.org/>

The Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS); Sri Lanka



<https://rcss.org/>



Lakshman Kadirgamar Institute of International Relations and Strategic Studies; Sri Lanka



<http://www.lki.lk/>

Middle East

Iraq Institute for Strategic Studies; Iraq



<http://www.iraqstudies.com/>

Kurdistan institution for Strategic Studies and Scientific Research; Iraq



<http://www.kissr.edu.krd/en/index.php>

Center for Middle Eastern Strategic Studies (Ortadoğu Stratejik Araştırmalar Merkezi, ORSAM); Turkey



<http://orsam.org.tr/orsam/anasayfa>

Strategic Research Institute (SAREN); Turkish War Academy; Turkey



<http://sam.gov.tr/>

Center for Eurasian Strategic Studies (Avrasya Stratejik Araştırmalar Merkezi; ASAM); Turkey



<http://asam.org.tr/>

Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies (AISS); Afghanistan



<http://www.aiss.af/>

Strategic Studies; National Defence University; Pakistan



http://www.ndu.edu.pk/fcs/fcs_sns_phd.php

Defence & Strategic Studies (DSS); Quaid-i-Azam University; Pakistan



<http://dss.qau.edu.pk/>

Diplomacy & Strategic Studies; University of the Punjab; Pakistan



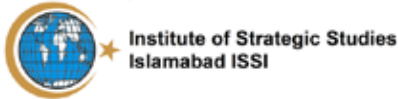
<http://pu.edu.pk/program/show/1407/>
Department-of-Political-Science

Defense and Diplomatic Studies; Fatima Jinnah Women University (FJWU); Pakistan



<http://www.fjwu.edu.pk/defence-and-diplomatic-studies/>

The Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad, Pakistan



<http://issi.org.pk/>

Strategic Studies; Air University; Pakistan



http://www.au.edu.pk/dept_aerospace_about.aspx

The Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research; United Arab Emirates



مركز الإمارات للدراسات والبحوث الاستراتيجية
The Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research

<http://www.ecssr.com/ECSSR/appmanager/portal/ecssr>

Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS); Egypt



<http://acpss.ahramdigital.org.eg/>

The Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies (IASPS); Israel

<http://www.iasps.org/>

Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies; Israel



<https://besacenter.org/>

Africa

Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies; University of Ilorin; Nigeria

University Of Ilorin



<https://www.unilorin.edu.ng/index.php/317-centre-for-peace-and-strategic-studies/5163-centre-for-peace-and-strategic-studies>

Institute for Peace and Strategic Studies; University of Ibadan; Nigeria



<http://www.ui.edu.ng/>

National Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS); Nigeria



<http://nipsskuru.gov.ng/>

Centre for Strategic and Diplomatic Studies (CSDS); Tunisia



مركز الدراسات الاستراتيجية والدبلوماسية
Center for Strategic and Diplomatic Studies

<http://www.csds-center.com/>

Royal Islamic Strategic Studies Centre; Jordan



<http://rissc.jo/>

Center for Strategic Studies Jordan (CSS); Jordan



<http://css.ju.edu.jo/DefaultEn.aspx>



Mohamad Soltanian, FWS Indian Studies student, wins bronze medal at UT chess competitions



Mr. Mohamad Soltanian, student of Indian Studies at the Faculty of World Studies, won the bronze medal of the individual chess

competitions of the University of Tehran. He dedicated his medal to the Faculty of World Studies.

Arba'een food cooked at FWS

The Faculty of World Studies holds the ceremony of cooking and distributing Ash as a religious vow

every year, on Arba'een. This year the ceremony was held on Monday, November 6, 2017, at the faculty of World Studies. Professors, students, and employees of the University of Tehran attended the ceremony.



New photo exhibition about Palestine at FWS

The Department of Palestinian Studies of the Faculty of World Studies held an exhibition of the newest photos from Palestine at the lobby of the Faculty of World Studies, for a week from Saturday, October 28, 2017.



Imam Hussain (AS) Mourning Ceremony held at FWS prayer room

The mourning ceremony for Imam Hussain (AS) was held at the prayer room of the Faculty of World Studies on September 25 and 26, 2017. The ceremony was attended by the professors, students, and employees of the Faculty of World Studies who read the Ziyarat Ashura before prayers. Hujjat al-Islam Heravi was the speaker at the ceremony. He talked about the events in Karbala and Imam Hussain (AS) and his companions' passions.



Palestinian Film Festival



In the 50th anniversary of Al-Aqsa Mosque occupation, since the 1967 violation of the West Bank by the Israeli forces, the Iranian World Studies Association and the Department of West Asian and North African Studies of the Faculty of World Studies organized a festival of Palestinian movies to commemorate this important event in Islam history.

The festival, called Movie Mondays, feature and documentary movies were shown to introduce the history of Palestine to students and professors. The movies were shown in Persian or with Persian subtitles.

The festival began by showing the acclaimed "Survivor", directed by Seifolah Dad, and continued with six foreign movies. The movies could be divided into two categories of movies by Palestinian resistance and those against of Palestinian resistance. The aim of the festival was to illustrate the efforts by both sides of the picture, especially those Zionist elites who seek influence over public opinion. The other movies shown at the festival were "The Pianist", "Occupation 101", "Baba Joon", "Jerusalem", "World War Z", and "The Boy in the Striped Pajamas".



Arba'een Pilgrimage in photos of the sociologist and associate professor of University of Tehran



“Pilgrimage to Love” is the name of an exhibition of photos by Masoud Kosari, sociologist and associate professor of the University of Tehran which he took from the 2017 Arba'een Pilgrimage. The exhibition was held from Monday, December 4, 2017, for 10 days at the Faculty of World Studies. We had an interview with Dr. Kosari in the last days of the exhibition.

What is the most important point in your photos?

It is the diversity of the pilgrims. You can see every kind of people. They were all there for the love of Imam Hussain. I took many photos. This is only a small part of those photos.

Which photo is your favorite one?

It is very difficult to choose one. However, I prefer the one with the Coca-Cola umbrella in the background and the photo of Hazrat Abolfazl on a heart-shaped balloon. I believe there is a beautiful meaning in this photo and the conflict of globalization and Islam are present here.

Art, in your belief, can be influential in promoting Ashura values?

We in the Department of Communication and

Sociology try to talk and influence the student by our lecture. However, one look at the photos is like hundreds of words. Art can be very expressive.

How do you analyze this huge pilgrimage as a sociologist?

After Hajj, this is the largest Muslim movement. I saw people in the pilgrimage whom you can't force to do something they wouldn't like. It means that everybody was there because they wanted to be there. Photos are expressive. Arba'een is the most important event where Islamic society's moral purification.

The internationalism of the pilgrims is quite obvious in the photos. Why is Ashura able to attract this diversity of people and nationalities?

Imam Hussain is a revolutionary. He is a global figure. It is free of racial, religious, and regional boundaries and has turned into a global message.

Do you have anything to add about your experience?

People in Iraq loved to be photographed. I have not seen this among Iranians. This is some issue which could be studied. There were a lot of people who loved the camera and asked me to take their photos.

Russian magazine, Musulmanka, interviewed FWS Department of Russian, Caucasus, and Central Asian Studies new member

The Russian Magazine, Musulmanka, interviewed Dr. Elahe Karimi Riabi, new Member of the Department of Russian, Caucasus, and Central Asian Studies, during her visit to Moscow with students and attending the University of Moscow's Summer School.

Musulmanka (Muslim Woman) is the first Russian magazine focusing on Muslim women. It has been

published in Moscow since 2009.

The magazine is directed by Russian Council of Muftis and Moscow Islamic Studies Foundation. It focuses on different issues related to Muslim women in Russia.

The interview was conducted alongside Moscow International Book Fair and Iranian students' attendance at the University of Moscow's Summer School.



Ramin Salimi Yekta, born in 1975, MA in Sociology



Ramin Salimi Yekta began his cooperation with the University of Tehran in 2004. He was Director of the Library of the Faculty of World Studies from 2008 to 2010. Since 2010, he has been working as a librarian at the Faculty of World Studies.

● **Talk about your efforts and roles since you began working here.**

A. I began working at the University of Tehran with the security. Although it was the most difficult time for the security department of the university, I remember many good things about that time.

● **Tell us about your professional achievements.**

A. I was the Director of the Library of the Faculty of World Studies for 4 years. I've been working here for 11 years. I was also selected as the Faculty's Best Employee in 2009. I have also won second and third

places in some sports games at the university.

● **We'll listen to your final remarks.**

A. Considering the position of the University of Tehran in national and international scientific levels, we expect the University to act differently and seek a science that solves the public issues. We need to educate innovative, creative students. This doesn't happen by merely communicating information. We need to make science practical. In the end, I thank all my coworkers and friends who have worked with me during these years.



Sophia Hackel



● What first took you to Iran? Tell us about your story of moving to Iran to study? How did you come up with the decision in the first place?

I have been studying Middle Eastern Studies at LMU Munich for 2 years (4 terms) now and my main focus so far has been Iran and the Persian language. Last year I went to Dehkhoda International Institute of Persian Studies. That was the first time for me to come to Iran. That time I really started to love the country with all the rich culture and the welcoming people. That was why I decided to come again to improve my Persian but also to get a deeper knowledge about Iran, its culture, religion and history. I guess it is always the best to study about a country within the country, not from abroad only.

● What has been most rewarding about studying at the Faculty of World Studies

Most rewarding in my opinion is the opportunity to study about Iran in Iran. In addition, the focus of studies is spread over different topics that we were not studying in Germany. The focus there was more on literature and history; here it is great to also have classes like politics, economics and anthropology. Most of the classes also give the possibility to discuss actual events like the JCPOA for example.

● Is there anything you wished was different for you as a foreign student in Iran? Going back, would you make the same decision?

As in any big city around the world finding a place to stay was not that easy, in general I was glad to have

some knowledge of the Persian language to be able to deal with administrative issues. In addition, I would love to have more of an opportunity to travel around Iran, because classes are dense – but it is also my own fault, as I have selected the maximum of 7 classes. Going back nonetheless I would decide again to come to Iran to study here.

● How has your experience in Iran been different from what you expected before landing in Tehran?

As I have been to Iran before, my expectations were not that different from what I had already experienced here. People are all welcoming and nice, the food is delicious and there are a lot of activities in Tehran, especially the museums I enjoyed a lot.

● What are the highlights of living and studying in Tehran?

The highlights in Tehran are definitely the museums and art galleries, the possibility to also visit other Iranian towns and cities, which can easily be done by bus or train. Tehran itself also offers a lot of different sights like Bam-e Tehran, Borj-e Milad, Kakh-e Golestan, Sadabad... also I enjoy the calligraphy classes that I'm taking. Another highlight for me is going to the cinema, as I love the artistic way in which Iranian films are made and sometimes it is very nice to go to one of the countless Cafes to read and study.

● Going back home once you graduate, would you recommend your friends to visit and study in Iran? Why or why not?

I would definitely recommend studying here to my friends. It is a great experience and the country has so much to offer. There is a great deal of history and art to be found and I have experienced a lot. Also in order to develop a critical point of view about things that are going on in our globalized world; it is important to not just talk about a country from abroad but to go, spend some time and experience life there and to get a broader insight.



● **How close do you find the Iranian and German culture to be to one another?**

It is not easy to tell whether German and Iranian culture are close or not. It is not as if I had a culture shock coming here. Persian culture is closer to ours than the culture and traditions of many other neighboring countries. Still there are differences. People here are more outstanding, welcoming, and aware of their rich cultural heritage.

● **What is a fun day like for a German student in Tehran?**

After classes or on a day off I would ask some Iranian friends and we'd go out to different galleries and exhibitions or to the museum. Possibly, we might also go hiking. Afterwards we go to a Café or some other place of our choice to eat something together. At night, we would go and watch a film either at home or in the cinema. In addition, it is great to go to Bam-e Tehran in the evening, a place in the North of Tehran from where you can oversee the whole city. Iranians love going there in the evening when

it is not as hot anymore outside.

● **In a world where the narrative of racism and anti-immigrant sentiments are on the rise, what role do you think the Faculty of World Studies is playing in bringing people from various backgrounds together?**

The Faculty is a place where people from other countries study about Iran. As a place of study, the Faculty is the best place to show that Iran is not what foreign media depict it to be

The Faculty is a place where people from other countries study about Iran. As a place of study, the Faculty is the best place to show that Iran is not what foreign media depict it to be. It's also a place where people meet each other while studying each other's cultures – "foreigners"

studying Iran and Iranians studying countries like France, Germany, India, Palestine, America, etc. - which is really helpful to understanding each other. In addition, learning about Orientalism, getting insights on Iranian culture, politics and society definitely makes us understand the country better. Therefore, once going back to our home countries we can speak about our experiences and pass them on to others to raise awareness.



International Conferences and Participations

Name	Academic Rank	Department	Country	Program	Duration
Dr. Jahangir Karami	Associate Professor	Russian, Caucasus, and Central Asian Studies	The Caucasus	To Speak at the Federal University of South Caucasus	to 2017-11-13 2017-11-16
Dr. Nahid Pour Rostami	Assistant Professor	Southern and Eastern Asia and Oceania Studies	Japan	Meiji University	to 2017-11-02 2017-12-19
Dr. Amir Bahram Arab Ahmadi	Assistant Professor	Central and Southern Africa Studies	Ghana and Senegal	To Speak at the University of Ghana and the University of Dakar	to 2017-11-14 2017-11-24
Dr. Mehdi Ahouei	Assistant Professor	Iranian Studies	Italy	To speak at the Conference on Middle East Geopolitics, Nuclear Issues, and IISS	to 2017-11-14 2017-11-21
Dr. Hassan Ahmadian	Assistant Professor	Western Asia and Northern Africa Studies	Italy	To speak at the Conference on Middle East Geopolitics, Nuclear Issues, and IISS	to 2017-11-14 2017-11-21
Dr. Elaheh Karimi Riabi	Assistant Professor	Russian, Caucasus, and Central Asian Studies	Russia	To attend the Conference on Iran and Russia Cultural, educational, and Humanitarian Cooperation	to 2017-12-05 2017-12-09
Dr. Hassan Ahmadian	Assistant Professor	Western Asia and Northern Africa Studies	Italy	To attend the Conference on Roman Mediterranean Conversations	to 2017-11-29 2017-12-02
Dr. Hassan Ahmadian	Assistant Professor	Western Asia and Northern Africa Studies	Italy	To attend the Conference on New Security Issues in the East	to 2017-12-07 2017-12-09
Dr. Foad Izadi	Assistant Professor	American Studies	Oman	Invited by London International Institute of Strategic Studies	to 2017-10-13 2017-10-15
Dr. Reza Dehghani	Assistant Professor	Western Asia and Northern Africa Studies	Turkey	To attend the Conference on Ottoman Empire during the Tulip Age	to 2017-11-09 2017-11-12
Dr. Hassan Ahmadian	Assistant Professor	Western Asia and Northern Africa Studies	Norway	To attend the Conference in Oslo	to 2017-10-07 2017-10-09 to 2017-10-20 2017-10-22
Dr. Jahangir Karami	Associate Professor	Russian, Caucasus, and Central Asian Studies	Russia	To attend the Conference on Central Asia: 25 Years after Independence and Relations with Iran	to 2017-12-05 2017-12-06
Dr. Saeid Reza Ameli	Professor	American Studies	Switzerland	To attend the Meeting of Internet Governance Forum	to 2017-12-17 2017-12-20
Dr. Amir Bahram Arab Ahmadi	Assistant Professor	Central and Southern Africa Studies	Germany	To deliver a speech	to 2017-12-14 2017-12-18

PhD Dissertations and MA Theses

Student	Major	Defense Date	Thesis/Dissertation Title	Supervisor	Advisor	Referee	Out-of-Faculty Referee
Hamed Dadolahi	British Studies	2017-09-18	British Economic Negotiating Styles: A Case Study of Free Trade with the European Union	Dr. Hesamodin Vaezzadeh	Dr. Nahid Purrostami	Dr. Zeinab Ghasemi	Dr. Amir Bahram Arabahmadi
Shahrokh Soleimani	French Studies	2017-09-18	Léislation Sur le Financement des Campagnes Électorales Présidentielles en France: Entre 1974 et 2017	Dr. Mohammad Reza Dehshiri	Dr. Farideh Alavi	Dr. Seyed Mohamad Tabatabaei	
Manijeh Puria	Russian Studies	2017-09-13	Alexander Dugin Geopolitical Thought: Foundations and Requirements in Russian Foreign Policy	Dr. Jahangir Karami	Dr. Bahram Amirahmadian	Dr. Khodayar Barari	
Tohid Afzali	American Studies	2017-09-11	Model and Structure of American Foreign Policy Decision-making about Iran: Case Study of Iran Nuclear Program	Dr. Seyed Mohamad Ali Musavi	Dr. Seyed Mohamad Kazem Sajadpur Dr. Eraghchi	Dr. Mehdi Ahoei	Dr. Khani
Charlotte Phillips	Iran Studies	2017-09-19	Groundwater Crisis and Groundwater Governance in Iran: Narratives from Pistachio Growers in Kerman Province	Dr. Mehdi Ahoei		Dr. Yunes Shokrkahh	Dr. Mohamad Fazeli
Hesam Zargush	Iraq Studies	2017-09-19	The Impact of US Policies on Iraq's Disintegration, with Emphasis on Ethnicity and Religion (2015-2003)	Dr. Yaser Abdolzahra	Dr. Hasan Ahmadian	Dr. Reza Amiri Moghadam	
Mohamad Zareie	Palestine Studies	2017-09-19	Examination of the West Banks Political, Social, and Security Conditions for the Project of Arming the Area with Weapons	Dr. Mohammad Javad Sharbaf	Dr. Hasan Raviran	Dr. Esmail Eghbal	



Student	Major	Defense Date	Thesis/Dissertation Title	Supervisor	Advisor	Referee	Out-of-Faculty Referee
Azizeh Atarpur	Japanese Studies	2017-09-20	E-Waste Problem in Japan (Focusing on Electronic Home Appliance Recycling Act)	Dr. Nahid Purrostami	Dr. Bijan Piruz	Dr. Hosein Noruzi	
Mostafa Kamrani Mashhadi	British Studies	2017-09-24	British-European Union Debates in 2015 General Election: A Case Study of Parliament Documents and Proceedings (2010–2015)	Dr. Hesamodin Vaezzadeh	Dr. Yunes Shokrkhah	Dr. Foad Izadi	
Seyed Mohammad Jafar Razavi	Palestine Studies	2017-09-25	The Retreats of PLO in Negotiation with Israel from 1993: Research and Analysis	Dr. Mohammad Javad Sharbaf	Dr. Seyed Ahmad Sadat	Dr. Seyed Hadi Borhani	
Minu Hasanazadeh	Latin American Studies	2017-09-23	Integración Regional en América Latina: El Caso del Mercosur	Dr. Ali Fezolahy	Dr. Hasan Hoseini	Dr. Maryam Haghroosta	
Casey Edgarian	Iran Studies	2017-09-24	Evolution of Iranian– Hamas Relations and Its Effects on the Syrian Civil War	Dr. Mohammad Javad Sharbaf	Dr. Hamed Musavi	Dr. Seyed Hadi Borhani	
Yusef Asgharzadeh Bonab	British Studies	2017-10-04	Tourism with the Sustainable Development Indicators: A Study of British Cultural and Heritage Management Policies and Laws	Dr. Saeidabadi	Dr. Yunes Shokrkhah	Dr. Mohammad Reza Dehshiri	
Alireza Mozafari	American Studies	2017-12-15	The Obama Administration and the New International Security Environment: New Defense Strategies and Policies	Dr. Hasan Hoseini	Dr. Majid Jamshidi	Dr. Mohammad Reza Saeidabadi	
Abas Aghdasi	American Studies	2017-11-01	Twelve Shiites of New York: Ethnicity and Religiosity in a Minority Community	Dr. Seyed Mohammad Marandi	Dr. Hasan Hoseini Dr. Mohammad Samiei	Dr. Amir Bahram Arabahmadi Dr. Reza Bagheri	Dr. Ahmad Goli

Zeinab Ghasemi Tari



Zeinab Ghasemi Tari holds a PhD in American Studies and is an Assistant Professor of American Studies at the University of Tehran. She teaches courses on colonial and post-colonial studies, Orientalism, critical thinking, and American history and culture. Her areas of interest include Iranian diaspora, Iran-US relations, Middle East politics, and Iranian studies. She has appeared on RT international and Aljazeera as a political commentator on issues related to Iran, the Middle East, and Iran's relation with the United States. She has published a number of academic articles on representations of post-revolutionary Iran in the United States in popular and academic circles as well as media representation of contemporary Iran. Currently she is an affiliate researcher at American University of Beirut.

- Publication and Promotion of Iranian-American Memoirs: Representation of Post- Revolutionary Iran

by Iranian-Americans through Patterns of Access to the Media and Communicative Events, *ReOrient*; The Journal of Critical Muslim Studies, Pluto Journals, to be Published In February 2017.

- The Development of Iranian Studies in the United States, *Iranian Review of foreign Affairs*, 21.Vol. Winter 2016.

- Iranian Studies in the United States and Constructions of Post-Revolutionary Iran: A Case Study Published by the Journal of South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, VillaNova University, issue XXXVII no.2. Winter 2014 (co-authored).

- American Studies in Iran: A Case Study, published by Journal of American Studies, South Korea, 45, 2013.

- Muslim Representations in Two Post 9/11 American Novels: A Contrapuntal Reading of Terrorist by John Updike and Don DeLillo's *Falling Man*, published in April, 2012 in *The American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences* (co-authored).

- A Comparative Reading of the Crusades and America's Post 9/11 Literature, *Journal of the Faculty of World Studies, World Studies Quarterly*, Vol.1, No.1, autumn 2011, (co-authored).

- Orientalist Feminism; Representation of Muslim Women in Two American Bestseller Novels, *International Journal of Women's Research*, Centre for Women's Studies, University of Tehran, 2012

