

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTRNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Amaar Hameed Yaseen	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Directed the United States toward North Africa region after the end of the Cold War	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>The subject of thesis regarded as one of the most interested subject, which did not focused by many scientific studies, especially if we know the importance of North Africa region as center of interests conflict between many Great super powers, especially United States of America. Which decision makers in it's concerning with that is region in 1950s and after that is because crossing of interests .among many powers like Union of Soviet, France, and Britain</p> <p>The continuity of interesting and influence of North Africa reflects upon the nature of International competition among Great powers, that's make study about that's subject is more crucial, especially if we study the American role in region, which stamped the more important events which happened in .region</p> <p>So the period that followed the Cold era witness many political, economic, military and, security developments which pointed out the new era in International policy, which United States rise as the . unitarily super power in International scene</p> <p>The United States try to making the suitable policy which harmony with American attitudes towards .the North of Africa</p> <p>Needless to say that the conflict among International powers has been changed after September_11_.2001, when the world enter a new epoch known as the war against terrorism</p> <p>That's thesis based upon hypothesis concerning with the strategic importance of North Africa region lead the American decision makers to put the North of Africa as great priority as important region for .American interests, And also that's importance has been increased after end of cold war</p> <p>So that's thesis classified into four chapter: first chapter dealing with Geo_Strategic importance of North Africa region in American attitude, while the second chapter dealing with motivations of American attitudes toward North of Africa, the third chapter dealing with tools which American used its toward North of Africa, in the fourth section concerning with role of competitive powers which can .rivalry the movement of United States in that's region</p>	

() الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة (اخر شهادة)

Thesis depend upon more method to analysis the events and movements of United States and other powers, so the historical approach was useful to know about historical succession of Geo_Strategic concept and defining other concepts which connected with its, while the description method was necessary to describe the Geo_Strategy. The analytical approach was necessary to study the most important motivation of United States toward North of Africa. Needless to say that statistic approach was useful to know the size of American investments, assistances, arms exchange, energy supplies, and .demographical development rate in North of Africa

The most important conclusions of that's thesis dealing with fact that North Africa will not to be as closed region for American interests, indeed that's many other powers like, China, and Russia, can play as competitive powers, and may be turn to axis rivalry United States in region. Thesis concludes that is rivalry may be turn into new Cold War or new International Conflict. In political analysis the competitive among International powers will not stay for long time, May be fall if the accord will be happen among interests of powers, or the conflict will rise and go up if the interests of Great powers will be contradict.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Alham Atiaa Ouda	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	The Jewish dream of the return to(the promised land)	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>The Jewish dream of the return to(the promised land) is as ancient as Judaism itself. However, the Palestinians (Arabs) have never shown any sign of resistance against those who came to Palestine practicing their religious rituals(prayers), they(Arabs) even welcomed those who settled down for .religious purposes</p> <p>Despite all that, the number of Jews living in Palestine had never increased over 10,000 Jews in 1814. and never passed over 35,000 in 1914 of the 16 million Jews all around the world, who expressed their .desire for the return to(Jerusalem) 3 times a day in their prayers</p> <p>However, that religious dream remained as a form of an individual activity which failed in shifting</p>	

Jews (the Jewish question) to the east. Even more, the collective return wasn't even suggested at all on religious scale. Because Jewish religion , in one of its aspects, has believed that by the time(God) determines with his own will and way, when the human beings are qualified for the ultimate release, he (god) will send them back to Palestine. Yet this dream of return will never be achieved by the hands of individuals , in fact, it will be fulfilled by the Messiah(the Christ , Jewish savor) more over Talmud which is considered the main reference in the Jewish legislation has determined in some of its scripts that; any Jewish person returns to Palestine for the purpose of settling down and not for worshipping disobeys the divine commandments, and by doing so, he commits the sin of hastening of the doomsday .instead of waiting for the lord's will

While we find that Zionist movement has taken a quite opposite approach that distinguished it from other Jewish trends. The followers of Zionism have this determined belief that the Messiah salvation is a material one not spiritual as some may believe. That's why they refuse to take the negative side about the divine promises in waiting for fate and god's will to bring Jews back to Palestine, whether, it happens before or after the appearance of Messiah. They are even obliged to give their best ,full efforts ,and potentials , by any means ; whether by force or by getting the legitimacy to return to the promised land and pave the way for the messiah to fulfill his message, the prophecies has mentioned in details .(in the old testimony (Torah

This conception was framed by legitimacy of the emerged trend of Zionist conviction among the western imperialists at the beginnings of the 17th century that predicted the collective return of Jews .((Jewish people) to inhabit Palestine (their forefathers land

That conception has emerge within the protestants (Christians) known by the term(Retrievals). This conception is related to the (Retrieval dogma) of the return of messiah the savor by the end of world to reign it along with the saints for a thousand years where peace and justice prevail. According to this dogma, salvation will never be achieved unless Jews restore Palestine (where they are converted to Christianity) . This dogma which is termed (the millennium dogma) has emerged in Abu Creve books (. (Daniel's do not acknowledge those books that Jews of

In order to have a comprehensive details of the subject, it is treated in a structured study divided into an introduction and four chapters revolve about the content of this study and a conclusion containing .the most significant results the study has come to

The first chapter deals with the convictions and divine religious attitudes of the return conception in 3 sections preceded by a n introduction to define this return conception within general frame. The first section deals with the return conception and the Jewish religion attitude from it ,as well as, the other related conceptions. While the second one focuses on the Christian religion attitude from the return conception in its two factions(catholic and protestant). The third section high lights the Islamic .attitude from this conception

The second chapter pursues the study of return conception in the Israeli religious conviction in two main sections: the first one studies this conception among the Jewish factions and trends, in 3 dialogists ; the first one deals with the conception of return among Jewish orthodox. While the second one deals with this conception among reformationalist Jewish. The third one deals with this conception

() الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة (اخر شهادة)

. among the Jewish conservative

The second section is devoted for the study of the conception of return among Harridans fundamentalist focusing on two important dialogists : the first one revolves about what the Jewish fundamentalist in two main axis ; the first deals with its the identity while the second focuses on the .means of return in it

The third chapter is an explanation of the conception of return within the Zionist movement conviction in two main sections: the first one is a study of this conception among the early Zionist intellectuals preceded by an introduction explaining some of the aggressive attempts throughout the Jewish history. while the second one focuses on studying Zionism and the idea of re-gathering all the outcasts. The .second section projects the lights on the multi Zionist trends

The fourth chapter deals with the justifications and mechanisms of the return among Israeli conviction in two sections . The first one studies the mechanism of the return within the Israeli conviction by dealing with two significant points; the mechanism of the return among the Jewish fundamentalist focusing on this among Harridans fundamentalists. The second points pursues studying this mechanism within the secular trends. While the second section deals with the justification of the return .in Israeli conviction

The study comes to a conclusion containing sum of the results and a list of references the researcher relies on.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTRNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Nahid MOHAMMED Salih	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Powers and factors influenced the regional Asia system in central	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	Thesis is Titled " The Powers and Factors Impacts the Regional Orders in Central Asia " submitted by the Ph.D.Candidate Nahidh M.Salih And supervising of full Proph. Dr. Ahmed Nuri Annuaimy, to the .council of The Collage of Political Science University of Baghdad, 2008 : The Contains of the study is as Following	

() الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة (اخر شهادة)

Chapter (1) deals with the political structures and development after the collapse of Soviet Union and the independence of central Asian States

Chapter (2) deals with the ideologies and Parties in Central Asian States After the independence

Chapter (3) deals with the Ethnie Identity of Central Asian States majorities and minorities and its impacts in the regional orders

Chapter (4) deals with the Economic Factors and it's impacts in the regional and international interaction in the Subrigion Specially the Hydrocarbon potential and forign investments in the region and the interstate competitions upon resources

Chapter (5) the powers (regional and international) have their own roles in the political and security and economical issues in the Central Asian States

.Chapter (6) the factor Causes the unstability of the regional system

Chapter (7) the existing regional organizations involved in the security and politics in Central Asian and the future of the regional system

.Consolations:

The research used the Resources in Arabic, English, Turkish Languages from the Universities ,institutions ,centers of research, publishers in USA, UK, Italy, Turkey and Study Centres in Russia, China and India.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Anwer Saeed Alhaydari	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Palestinian cause in the mind of the Israeli leftist thought	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	This thesis deals with subject regard from more important subjects regionally and internationally. Palestinian issue and problem of the conflict in the Middle East is a complicated problem and continued more than one century.	

() الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة (اخر شهادة)

A beginning of this study comes from:

- Roots of Israeli Left, raising of Jewish problem, Zionists ideas, Zionist movement, World Zionist Organization, Jewish Agency, and starting of Zionist enterprise.

-The ideas which had affected on Zionist enterprise such as :

Jewish religion, Jewish history, Nationalism, Socialism, Marxism, and Zionism itself.

- Israeli Left forces and institutions, from beginning of Zionist enterprise to establishment of the State in May 1948; Hashomer Hatiser, Ahdot Haafoda, Poali Zion, Mapai, Mapam, Maki and others. So that Settlement, Military, and Economical Institution (Histadrut).

- Definition of Israeli Left Forces and its position in the Israeli political system. Like: Israeli Labor Party, Mertz, and Hadash.

Then, position of land of Palestine in the Israeli Left thought, importance of Palestine, its borders, Jerusalem, West Bank, Ghazza strip, and the settlement.

A position of Palestinian people in the Israeli Left thought, refugees problem and its causes and solves.

After that, A solve of Palestinian problem in the Israeli Left thought. What are the suggestions which had offered by Israeli Left for solve this problem? In addition, stages and projects of settlement of Palestinian problem, since 1947, War 1967 and Aftermaths, Camp David and Israeli – Egyptian Peace Treaty, Madrid, Oslo, until present day.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Abeer Siham Mahdi	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	The Promise Land in contemporary Israeli Political thought	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	The sacred texts brought forward by Judaism symbolized an extreme and decisive inclination in the general Jewish history , because the out puts and abutments these texts includes had greatly influenced the Jewish individual at both intellectual and behavioral levels .	

It could be said that the notion of "promise Land" that God had given to his chosen people through an alleged divine pledge is the most significance abutment .

The notion of "promise Land" formed the steak of the Zionest project which existed to raise the Hebrew state on the land of Israel . After being politically exploited , and cast out from it's religious and ethical purport , this thought had been resurrected and brought out from dream scope to the realm of reality by Zionest movement who looke upon all Jews as one nation despite their diversity and different nationality so as to gather them in Jewish national state to stir up religious and historic ties that embodiment in return to "promise Land" .

Zionest movement was semi impotent to put on the foulard of secularism and nationality , besides it faild to consolidate religious and racial trends in a national crucible like European national states , thus the Hebrew state existed through reliance on religious legitimacy .

The present thesis comprises an introduction , four chapters and a conclusion . the first chapter devoted to study the idea of "promise Land" in Jewish sacred texts in two sections . The first one deals with the alleged divine pledge , while the second examines the boundries of "promise Land" according t Jewish sacred texts .

The second chapter reviews "promise Land" notion in Christianity and Islamic thoughts .

The third chapter deals with the impact of "promise Land" on the emergence of Israel . The first section of this chapter deals with the contradiction of consolidation and the notion of "promise Land" according to Zionest thinkers who consider consolidation as a threat to Jewish existance .

The second chapter discusses the relationship between "promise Land" and immigration through propagation the thought of the land God had given to his chosen people .

The third chapter studies the ties between "promise Land" and the country according to Zionest interpretation .

The fourth chapter investigates the evolution of "promise Land" notion after the existance of Israel during three periods . This investigation divided into three sections :

1-The first section covers the thought of "promise Land" from 1948 to 1968 .

2-The second section discusses the evolution of the thought from 1967 to 1979 .

3-The third sectin studies the evolution of the thought of "promise Land" from 1979 to 2009 .

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department		
Full Name as written in Passport	Turki Abd Majeed	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Political Thought Of Taqi Deen Anabhani 1909 -1977	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>The present study tackles the political thought of TaqiDeen Anabhani (1909-1977). He was one of the prominent political Islamic thinkers at the twentieth century. He founded a political party named .(Attahreer Party) based on Islam, and aimed at resuming Islamic life</p> <p>For this purpose, he presented an integrated political project in which he modeled the prospective Islamic state. He detailed on this by publishing tens of political and intellectual works. He explained the mechanism of evolving the first Islamic state (the state of the prophet pbuh at Al-Madina) and how it furnished and then how it declined. Then he explained the right way – as he believed – for rebirth this state. By doing so, he's standing side by side with the contemporary well – known thinkers such as Al-.bana, Al-Mawdudi, and Qutb, irrespective in and similarities and differences in point of view</p> <p>Anabhani dealt with the condition of a man to be a governor and the mechanism of electing him and his rights. In these conditions he tackled, in details Ashura and the Islamic constitution. He didn't search the political system in Islam only, but also studied the economic system, starting with assessing the materialism, Capitalism and Socialism reaching to the Islamic economic system. He also explained the other Islamic systems which are the basis of the state, such as the cultural, social, judicial and .administrative systems</p> <p>Anabhani was not away from the contemporary Arabic matters, such as the Palestinian issue, unity and .rebirth</p> <p>He analyzed and criticized the Western policy as it was the dominating policy, and defined its danger .and the danger of colonization resulted from Capitalism</p> <p>Moreover he focused on many prominent political issues such as Democracy, Pacts, military treaties, .and the qualification of Statesman</p> <p>Finally, we can say that Anabhany presented an uncommon political project with some starting idea that we disagree with.</p>	

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Ahmed A. Mohammed	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Sectarianism and It's Impact On the Political Life of Iraq	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>This study examines the tagged (b (sectarianism and its impact on the political life of Iraq)) is one of the most important social and political phenomena in Iraq , trying to trace their roots</p> <p>And historical analysis of the intellectual foundations that promote them , and the statement of its negative impact on political life in Iraq.</p> <p>The study starts from the basic premise that different sectarianism Btglyatea the phenomenon , originated and established as a result of political factors , both internal and external , although its only solution is</p> <p>Through the adoption of the Democratic National rational approach which equals between everyone on the basis of the principle of citizenship .</p> <p>The study was divided into seven chapters as well as the introduction and conclusion ,</p> <p>First chapter of which lay the foundations of a scientific approach to the study and analysis of the issue of sectarianism ,</p> <p>The second chapter deals with the privacy of Iraq's sectarian configuration , and the third chapter devoted to analysis of the roots and foundations of religious sectarianism in Islam , while the fourth chapter devoted to discuss the historical roots of the phenomenon of sectarianism in Iraq .</p> <p>The fifth chapter addressed the impact of political sectarianism in the Iraqi political scene in the era of incorporation and the monarchy , and the sixth chapter analyzes the impact of political sectarianism in the era of the republican era .</p> <p>Chapter VII included leading intellectual wizards of political sectarianism in the Arab thought , stressing the urgent need for the project of the National Democratic ideally rational and only the issue of sectarianism and disable its negative role in Iraq 's political life .</p> <p>Finally, the most important conclusion included the conclusions of its study .</p>	

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Yasser Abdul Jabbar Mohammad	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	the chances and the possibilities of the democratic transformation in China and its future	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>China is an ancient civilization, which roots is deep in history, has traditions that accumulated in Chinese personalities for long ages, and history went from the past to the future, that gathering the son and the grandfather. China is a big country which importance increases in the effect for the world conscience and politics, and according to the numbers language, china is a big country in the measurements of population, area, resources, shores, and another elements of natural forces. And in spite of that there is a more important motive to conduct this research, and I mean the development experiment. China which is amazing and which achieves the highest rates of growing (10% in average) in a time the others experiment of other countries shake between failure and retreat that make china .candidate for the position of the most great power, and to play pioneer role in the world politics</p> <p>In spite of the reformation and correction process is a matter of a very big difficulty, in that Chinese adhere to the old psychology of their life, which concentrate on harmony, settlement and calm life, in so they describe the change as harmful, so they are afraid of reformation, and do not fell secure to renewal, so the duty of lightening forces was regiving the birth to the national awareness, changing the old system, knowing the self, and self conduct, that to achieve the coherence and success between the traditions and contemporary in facing the collision and contradiction with the western culture, and search for an exist to save the china nation, where the renewal of the Chinese features mean going from china reality, and renewing with the scientific conditions which are suitable to china. And by this vision china did not change to the new democratic western system, and do not care about others vision .toward it</p> <p>This thesis entitled "the chances and possibilities of democratic transformation in china and its future", :this thesis was organized in four chapters</p> <p>Chapter one studied the contemporary development to the democratic case in the era of Dr. San Yat Sn, .the president Mao Tsi Tong, and also in the era of Ting –Hisao-Bing</p> <p>.Chapter two studied the political foundations in the shade of 1982 constitution and its amendments</p> <p>Chapter three was entitled the political, the economical and the social forces and their stances from the .democratic change</p>	

Finally chapter four tackled the hindrances and the chances of the democratic transformation

We depend in our study on a number of texts, and the most important were: the historical text to be able to stand on the most important historical stages for the political system which ruled china, and especially after the founding of the republic in the beginnings of the twentieth century, and also for the search for the development of the constitutional foundations which consist the Chinese political system and the role of the political, economical, and social forces in the democratic transformation where we can't be able to pursuit the Chinese political system without the pursuit of its historical path, in addition we depend on the systematic and style of the political analysis as well we studied the possibilities which enable us to circle the subject

As for the inferences, in china there is no real touchable challenge encounter the state of the communist party, and it is clear that Chinese majority are satisfied with unique for the sake of achieving power and luxury, where the common look in the Chinese society is that: china size, and the multiple nationalities, religious and ethnics, and the painful heritage of the central authority collapsing in history, call for the keeping of the central of the communist party on ruling, and rejecting the liberal sample which is multiple, and which can not predict its reflections on the stance of a big, and complex in organization and order like china

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Naji Mohammed Abdullah Hitash	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	The regional status of Israel and the events of 11- September - 2001 a study of potentials and opportunities	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>This is a study of (the regional status of Israel and the events of 11/septemper/2001- a study of potentials and opportunities) by analyzing the variables which helped in the maintenance of Israel existence within a strange environment, and its relentless and continuance attempts to reach the regional domination statues in a region considered one of the most vital regions of the world; extending from Iran in the east to Sudan and Egypt in the west and from Turkey in the north to the . Arab gulf in the south</p> <p>This very region has constituted the middle east according to the British vision in the near .past ,and today it is the beating heart of the great middle east project the united states is planning for</p> <p>The Israeli search for a significant regional statues in this region has been quite unique due to its up normal establishment and its social, historical and cultural radical difference from other .countries of this region</p> <p>Thereby, Zionism realized the danger threatening this new born state among a hostile environment, that is why its purposes and aims have been arranged according to the priorities of planning for state establishment , in cooperation and coordination with the international powers which has an influential impact on the political system : earning the international and legal legitimacy required for the establishment of the state of Israel, fulfilling the Jewish destination, start up the Jewish immigration , preserving the state entity by building a powerful army relying on a huge reserve power .capable of defending the state</p> <p>In order to achieve these goals it has to own the power in every aspects and domain which creates superiority in quality over the hostile Arabic mass. This inspired the idea that the relationship of powers indicates obvious Israeli superiority since the establishment of Israel to the present day, enhanced by</p> <p>.the Israeli cultural devotion for the superior west and the Zionist ideological power</p> <p>Despite Israel capability of achieving the international legitimacy in existing , it did not cancel its great interest of having this regional role and an Arabic acceptance allowing for interacting and .influential role in the region</p>	

Thereby, there are some of the priorities that constituted the frame of the Israeli political and intellectual perception of its geographical region

1-relying on a great power, first obtaining its protection ,and its constant support which qualifies it for a regional role secondly

2-embrace the absolute security conception based on geographical extension in order to ensure the strategically depth and secure military superiority maintenance supported by deterrent nuclear arm

3-The assertion on the elimination of Arabic nation as a cultural and historical fact and finding some sort of religious and national conflict in the sense that it uses religion as a mean of wreaking the Arabic nationality as well as exploiting the sectarian and religious tensions for breaking down the region which fulfils the admission and acceptance of others ; and obtain the regional legitimacy by establishing an Arabic climate accepts the Israeli existence and cope with it to reach for the regional dominance in further level and play the role of regional leader

What helped Israel to accomplish so much of these goals and visions sum of the international variables that stormed the international political system found their echoes in the region which Israel took it for its advantage and used it brilliantly: by the end of cold war Arabs lost their stragical ally (the soviet union) which created the opportunity for Israel and united states to enforce the settlement on Arab. Followed by this golden opportunity, the attacks of 11/septempper /2001 which reached American depth, Israel seized

to finish on the Arabic regime, since the prepecations of these attacks concentrated on the middle east core which Arabs and Muslims represent the majority . here, the study proves its hypothesis that accusing Arabs and Muslims of terrorism , distorting the image of Arabs and Muslims making them the target for the American war against terrorism , occupying Iraq , intensifying the American military presence and making the region go through turmoil to distort the region image ; all these are positive outcomes in the advantage of Israel to back up its policies and practices in the region in order to promote its regional statues supported by an American devotion during the region of the current American administration of George Bush junior never reached before

Consequently the study attempted to draw future portraits of the Israeli regional statues promoting two of them which are the most convenient for the Israeli interest : the portrait of continuity , and the portrait of continuity and change for the long and short range

The study has concluded into sum of the deductions confirming the reality that Israel being an important regional state for the time being , it is more than enough to say that it's the most developed and advanced state and the only nuclear power in the region

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Saad R. Edam	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	the chances and the possibilities of the democratic transformation in China and its future	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>Relations have witnessed the Ottoman Iranian wars several began with the announcement of the establishment of the Safavid state in the early sixteenth century , and continued to the end of the nineteenth century, and despite the treaties of peace and peace that took place during that era , but conflict and war are the hallmark of that era.</p> <p>And contributed to the changes witnessed by the twenties of the last century , especially the military coup in February 1921, which came in (b Raza Khan) on Persia, and the declaration of the Turkish Republic on October 29 of the year 1923 and elect (Mustafa Kemal Ataturk) as President of the Republic of Turkey at the beginning of an era new history of relations between the two countries are based on mutual cooperation , epitomized by agreements bilateral cooperation in various fields of politics, and economic, security , and entered the two countries within the framework of alliances Bank as is the case with the Baghdad Pact in 1955 , and continued relations with this pattern until the with the Islamic Revolution of Iran in February 1979.</p> <p>And represented this revolution concern political and security of Turkey , the existence of an Islamic state on its borders could lead to undermining the principles of secularism in Turkey , and contribute to the establishment of a revolution similar where , however, that what passed by Iran's internal unrest following the Iranian revolution , including the conflict between religious trend that dominated the power and other opposition currents , as well as fought a long war on its western border with Iraq.</p> <p>And contributed to these events to promote Turkish relations - Iran in the fields of multi- view stand against the dangers that may threaten the national security of any of them , where the exchanged two official visits of high-level , especially in the mid- nineties of the last century and the beginning of the present century, and the signing of economic agreements notably Agreement (gas) signed by (Necmettin Erbakan) with Iran in 1996, which met with rejection by the United States , has also seen this era the signing of the mutual security aimed at stopping the activities of opposition movements of the two countries , and in particular activity (PKK) on the border between them.</p> <p>However, that does not negate the existence of competition between them in the streets of many , especially in the republics of Central Asia , which is an area of strategic importance through its</p>	

() الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة (اخر شهادة)

الجيوبولتيكي , as well as possession of huge quantities of natural resources , especially oil and gas, and led cultural ties and ethnic important role in the orientation Turkish toward these republics , as well as the desire to obtain economic benefits contribute to the strengthening of the Turkish economy and to meet its growing energy needs and cast this trend Turkish Western support , especially from the United States , which it sees as a competitor to the Iranian model in these republics .

On the other hand pushed Iran towards these republics to achieve its political, economic , especially in the field of transmission lines of oil and gas through its territory and get rid of international isolation imposed by the U.S. on them, as well as benefit from the expertise and materials that help in building its nuclear program , which can be obtained from these republics .

The internal developments in Turkey and Iran , in particular with regard to the strengthening civilian rule and weaken the role of the military in control political decision in Turkey on the one hand , and the adoption of Iran 's policy is based on giving priority to their own interests to the considerations ideological On the other hand , will contribute to strengthening and developing relations between Turkey - Iran.

And lead the economic factor played an important role in the development of relations between Turkey - Iran in particular and the two countries have the potential and capacity makings to promote cooperation between them, and to increase the level of trade , so proceeded the two countries to coordination in the fields of industry, agriculture and trade , was signed several agreements in these areas, and to promote so the two countries joined the Organization for Economic Cooperation (ECO).

The shares of the U.S. occupation of Iraq in 2003 , in the promotion of relations between Turkey - Iran from realizing the two-state nature of the dangers that emerged from the motives of the U.S. occupation of Iraq, both in terms of the fear of Turkish Kurdish state in northern Iraq, or anxiety Iran of a U.S. attack on Iran over its nuclear or other reasons .

The receipt of the conservatism of authority and obligations in Iran may contribute to the deterioration of relations between Turkey - Iran because of his approach radical , and Altazammah ideological position of refusing to dialogue with the United States also represents Iran's nuclear program is an important factor in pushing for the deterioration of relations between Turkey - Iran because of concerns Turkish neighbor nuclear as well as the use of nuclear weapons to strengthen the position of Iran in the competitive arenas with Turkey , especially in the republics of Central Asia.

The U.S. pressure is an important factor in blocking the development of relations between Turkey - Iran , in particular, and that Turkey is an ally of the United States while Iran is an enemy , and increase the impact of this factor with the growing confrontation U.S. - Iran , both with regard to its nuclear program, or because of what it claims the United States of Iranian interference in Iraqi affairs .

However, they face two of the common threats manifested particularly after the U.S. occupation of Iraq in March of 2003 , pushed for more coordination and cooperation and the two countries bombed Kurdish villages in northern Iraq , to target sites Kurdish guerrillas who launch attacks in a row against them , as it is active in recent months to launch operations on the Iranian border , by contrast, active (PKK) in military operations inside Turkish territory , and received these processes understanding

() الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة (اخر شهادة)

mutual , expressed by visiting Turkish Foreign Minister (Ali Babacan) to Iran in October of 2007 and visiting Iranian Foreign Minister (Manouchehr Mottaki) to Iraq and to invite the Prime Minister of Iraq, Mr. Nouri al-Maliki Iran to play an important role and an actor, in the settlement of the Iraqi crisis - Turkish peacefully as I found this process in support of Syria expressed through the visit of President (Bashar al-Assad) in November the first of the year 2007 , which stressed Turkey's right to def itself .

It seems that these attitudes Turkey is part of a major shift in Turkish politics pursued by the ruling Justice and Development, sought for way to improve relations with the Arab and Islamic countries , especially Iran and Syria , but this looked Turkey into positive movement (Hamas) in Palestine, and the reception (Khaled Meshaal) the reciprocal visits to Syria and Iran , prompting the U.S. resentment in Turkey expressed indifference toward Activity (PKK) in northern Iraq or the U.S. Senate 's support for the resolution condemning the Armenian massacres being genocide .

Has paid all of these factors and variables towards further development of relations between Turkey - Iran.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Faiza Hussein Abbas	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Tyranny The confrontation in Iraq A comparative study in the thought and attitudes The Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK)	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>This thesis seeks to give a comprehensive and all – embracing examination of the question of despotism and the nature of confrontation in Iraq . Indeed , it is a comparative study between thought and attitudes of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution (SCIR) and the Patriotic Union of . (Kurdistan (PUK</p> <p>It comprises a preface on the concepts of despotism in general , and two major parts . Part one presents . comprehensive , general definitions of both the (SCIR) and (PUK) . It consists of two chapters</p> <p>Chapter 1 is devoted to a comprehensive detailed definition of the (SCIR) , and therefore includes three main topics ; the idea of the council and the stages of its establishment , the actual establishment of the . council , the organizational structure of the council and its development</p>	

() الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة (اخر شهادة)

Chapter 2 is concerned with a comprehensive detailed definition of the (PUK) . The three main topics which are studied are : the idea of establishing the (PUK) , the actual establishment of the (PUK) and its . (later activities , the organizational structure of the (PUK

Part two is devoted to the concept of despotism , confrontation of it, and the alternative political . system in through and attitudes of both the (SCIR) and (PUK) . It consists of three chapters

Chapter 1 deals with the concept of despotism and confrontation in thought and attitudes of the (SCIR) . According , three main topics are discussed ; the concept of despotism in (SCIR) thought , the confrontation of despotism in both thought and attitudes of (SCIR) , the support of confrontation on . internal and international levels

Chapter2 studies (PUK) concept of despotism and confrontation . Two main points are investigated; the concept of despotism in (PUK) thought, the confrontation of despotism in both thought and . (attitudes of (PUK

Chapter 3 examines the alternative political system (after removal of despotism) as suggested by both (SCIR) and (PUK) . Therefore , four main topics are studied ; their : attitudes towards the removal of the regime by non - Iraqis , concept of democracy , representative (parliamentary) system , and . federalism

Finally, in the end of thesis, many important comparative conclusions and results are enumerated.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Amer Mohammed Maaz Fares	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	French policy toward the Middle East Post-Cold War	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>The " Middle East " is particularly important for France as it represents the importance of distinct and unique to itself, and all the countries of the world .</p> <p>This region is " gel " , which did not set limits, did not realize his purposes , was unclear significance , it was still of interest to most countries large and small, and global interest is growing by the day ; given the unique location it occupies , and the wealth inherent in the subsoil , and then for events , conflict and unrest that filled his area , which "constitutes a major threat to world peace," he says (</p>	

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Today is the "Middle East " in the heart of the international conflict , in the era of the "system" unipolar world , just as Europe was at the heart of the conflict in an era of bipolarity in the middle of the twentieth century.

If, "Middle East" is not out of the logic of the Cold War; despite the end of that war, the collapse of the Soviet Union , and mass East , since changed parties and fronts of the conflict, after the conflict was the "Middle East" , in which the spins between the two blocs (East) led by the Soviet Union , and the (Western) led by the United States, became the conflict in the region is going on quietly between Europe and the United States on the one hand , and between the Western bloc and the bloc of Asian on the other hand , thanks to the wind of change that carry with him, " the new world order ."

France is the same former Western countries relevant to the region , with back ties with since the days of King " Charlemagne " and his friendship for the caliph (Harun al-Rashid), but the French influence began to emerge in the region is concentrated since the campaign " Napoleon Bonaparte " in the year (1798) .

France has scored notorious in the region dates back to the days of the conflict Alkolaniely for influence in the region, which it hid France then behind the motivation of cultural civilization , though the latter has used France good use, and through several effective , the cradle of her later to attend the military , political and economic situation in the region .

For France had influence, and its policy in the Middle East due to the variables mentioned a significant impact , which caused the disorder policy, volatility , and volatility , after the victory achieved by the Western camp , when he collapsed (the Soviet Union), Farragut United States this victory of its content , when turned it into victory for إراداتها , alone, after its hegemony over its allies imposed by its enemies , and has thus handcuffed policies of these allies , led by France, is known to be a " rebellion " within the alliance.

And it has been affected French politics too much, especially in the Middle East, its scope , which was moving it earlier, to achieve their goals , and maintain their interests, and confirm the role that characterize independence , and impartiality in some situations , but the American hegemony , try the U.S. administration directed all the roles from the region , or subject to its control, and harnessed service strategy that is changing from time to time , and on top of this roles Qsdtha by the United States, was a French role , which has had an acceptable balance in the region , which made these roles paralyzed in front of American domination .

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Ali Mohammed Alwan	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Sovereignty between Western thought and Islamic thought - a comparative study -	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>Concerned with sovereignty as one of the ideas the political and legal importance especially given the nature of her job and has gained in the framework of the two systems nationally and internationally and by the development of political, social , and I've known sovereignty after the international changes that followed the collapse of the Soviet Union and the emergence of unipolarity to forms of change in the concept and the content and function as well as the impact of the information revolution and turning the world into a global village.</p> <p>We have launched the study from the premise that (the contemporary Islamic thought his own vision of sovereignty based on the variation in the sources of intellectual , which meets in the aspects with the vision of Western her and differ in other aspects), but in order to achieve the hypothesis involving the study has been divided the study into four chapters as began the first chapter focusing on reading dimension theory to the theory of sovereignty , where care section first follow-up views of researchers and students to the concept of sovereignty and the most important characteristics that enjoy it, while singled Section II study of the historical development of the rule , as discussed in the third section the most important theories put forward in order to limit the sovereignty or restricted , and the second chapter has worked to read the following interaction between sovereignty and international variables and across Detectives three as singled out the first of which made the impact of globalization on sovereignty , while the search second mechanism for humanitarian intervention and its impact on the sovereignty of states , and if the sovereignty today are subject to change several Therefore shall then build vision for the future around and to what singled out by the third section , and the third chapter has tried signed statement of sovereignty in the Department of contemporary Islamic Thought and across two sections two , as the search first trend that blends sovereign nation , while the treatment of the second topic that perception that tireless sovereignty to God Almighty and through the concept of governance , and either the fourth quarter has search in a statement directories and mechanisms that believes achieved in the circle of impact and through research in sources as the search Wikisource sovereignty in contemporary Islamic thought confirms the existence of two streams of two is determined by the first God Almighty (Source Lord), while embodied the second nation (source Alamte) or the people.</p> <p>The study concluded to a set of conclusions and the conclusions that could be reached and relevant search orbit .</p>	

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Khaled Aliwi Jiad Alardawi	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Political thought Of Mohammed al-Husseini al-Shirazi	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>The dissertation entitled " The Political Thought of Muhammad Al-Husseini Al-Shirazi" is a dissertation specialized in the Islamic contemporary political thought, so it contains important information its field of study for the variety of topics Al-Shirazi wrote about. One finds in his works the discussion of subjects on some of the dark aspects of the contemporary history of Iraq when the space of liberties was narrowed due to the reigning dictatorships in Iraq. Scholars and clerics have been eliminated, home imprisoned, and deported under different reasons and pretexts. The dissertation also contains significant subjects have been controversial among Muslim and non-Muslim thinkers like searching in the nature of government and the source of power in it, which makes the call for building up an Islamic nation modeled on the Western pattern would be a contradictory call with the notions Islam and the premises of its thought. This issue is confirmed when Al-Shirazi searched the issue of sharing authorities in Islamic nations. One finds that the supreme power in this nation is the authority supervised by Muslim theologians whose mission is to invent legislative guidance from the four sources of legislation: the Holy Quran, The Prophet's purified method(Sunna), Unanimity, and Reason where the authority of legislation in Islamic nations is Allah for He is the Factual Legislator . Human beings need just to apply the divine law. Allah's authority emanates from His legislative and seminal sovereign power in the universe. As regards the role of the known legislative authorities in other states nowadays, it is limited to advice-giving, supervision, and application of invented judgments from the supreme theological authority while the role of the executive authority becomes a mere procedural role whereas the judicial authority enjoys a complete independence in applying judgments but, these judgments according to which judges charge or acquit defendants, are not derived from the positive law but are rather derived from the divine law. The judicial power can examine and sentence each .defendant in Islamic states including everyone whether of the highest in rank or the man in the street</p> <p>The principle of powers disengagement which is known in modern democratic states becomes according to this dissertation a principle that can be considered from the perspective of following the best judgment being the best form of judgment known up to our own days and not from the perspective of the obligation of following it by the Islamic law system i.e. in case a new better form of judgment appears even if it does not abide by principle of powers disengagement. This issue allows an .Islamic governor to invent judgments from the valid law which is in a sense a legislative function</p> <p>In addition to what has been discussed above, the dissertation has shown the spaciousness of the rights and liberties system in Islam for it contained what international law of human rights included</p>	

() الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة (اخر شهادة)

but it rather increased it because Al-Shirazi affirms that Islam came in order to break the manacles and chains that fetter the lives of human beings and prevent them enjoy ultimate happiness individuals and groups but the space of these rights and liberties narrows and widens according to the rule of Islamic right and wrong (Halal and Haram) for what Islam permits is right and can not be retrained or confiscated through an incapable individual's effort and in the sae vein what Islam does prevents can not be permitted and thus Muhammad's halal would halal to the Day of Judgment and his haram would be haram to the Day of judgment. But what the Islamic rights and liberties system suffers from is that it is misconstrued that Islam is accused of narrowing the space of liberties and rights and to avoid this accusation would demand a big effort on the part of theologians.

**COLLEGE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF BAGHDAD
2008-2009**