Lode Li, Martin Shubik, Matthew J. Sobel

[„Actually I am different."
Subjective constructions of
ethnic identity in a migration
context and new ways in
psychological acculturation
research]

Hochschule Bremerhaven

Control of Dividends, Capital Subscriptions, and Physical Inventories.

Lode Li, Martin Shubik, Matthew J. Sobelvon Lode Li, Martin Shubik, Matthew J. Sobel

Abstract [English]

. inhaltsverzeichnis: problemstellung und empfehlungen (5-8); muriel asseburg: einführung (9-14); johannes reissner: iran: wie sich die politik von der religion emanzipiert (15-21); ioannis n. grigoriadis: die erste 'muslimisch-demokratische' partei? die akp und die reform des politischen islams in der türkei (22-29); guido steinberg: zwischen pragmatismus und konfessioneller säuberung: schiitische islamisten im irak (30-36); muriel asseburg: die palästinensische hamas zwischen widerstandsbewegung und reformregierung (37-46); isabelle werenfels: algeriens legale islamisten: von der 'fünften kolonne' zur stütze des regimes (47-53); katja niethammer: bahrainisches paradox: autoritäre islamisten durch partizipation, prodemokratische durch exklusion? (54-62); noha antar: die muslimbruderschaft in ägypten: zwiespältige reformer (63-76); eva wegner: inklusion oder repression. über die kosten-nutzen-kalküle autoritärer herrscher (77-83); muriel asseburg: schlussfolgerungen und empfehlungen (84-93).'over the last years, islamist movements and parties have more and more been able to translate their popularity into impressive election successes or victories, for example in egypt, iraq, and palestine. in many states in what has been termed the 'broader middle east,' moderate islamists are today the most important actors alongside current or former regime elites. without doubt they will in the mid- to long term be forces to be reckoned with and will have greater influence on political decision-making processes than civil society or radical or terrorist groups. although they mostly espouse socially conservative positions, they often make progressive demands when it comes to reform of the political system. it is often said that islamist calls for democratization are of a purely tactical nature, and that, if they came to power, they would set about establishing authoritarian theocratic regimes. indeed, the 'risk' of political opening is that power could pass to forces where we cannot today know whether they will play by democratic rules. at the same time, however, it is obvious that political opening is not possible as long as it excludes those forces that have the greatest support among the population and often represent the only effectively organized alternative to authoritarian regimes. the contributions in this volume look at the cases of iran, turkey, iraq, algeria, bahrain, egypt and palestine analyzing the questions: what are the priorities of islamist actors? what do their reform agendas look like? to