Political Leaders Of The Contemporary Middle East And North Africa

An urgent, historically-grounded take on the four major factors that undermine American democracy, and what we can do to address them. While many Americans despair of the current state of U.S. politics, most assume that our system of government and democracy itself are invulnerable to decay. Yet when we examine the past, we find that the United States has undergone repeated crises of democracy, from the earliest days of the republic to the present. In Four Threats, Suzanne Mettler and Robert C. Lieberman explore five moments in history when democracy in the U.S. was under siege: the 1790s, the Civil War, the Gilded Age, the Depression, and Watergate. These episodes risked profound—even fatal—damage to the American democratic experiment. From this history, four distinct characteristics of disruption emerge. Political polarization, racism and nativism, economic inequality, and excessive executive power—alone or in combination—have threatened the survival of the republic, but it has survived—so far. What is unique, and alarming, about the present moment in American politics is that all four conditions exist. This convergence marks the contemporary era as a grave moment for democracy. But history provides a valuable repository from which we can draw lessons about how democracy was
eventually strengthened—or weakened—in the past. By revisiting how earlier
generations of Americans faced threats to the principles enshrined in the
Constitution, we can see the promise and the peril that have led us to today and
chart a path toward repairing our civic fabric and renewing democracy. Why do
some democracies succeed while others fail? In seeking an answer to this classic
problem, G. Bingham Powell, Jr., examines the record of voter participation,
government stability, and violence in 29 democracies during the 1960s and 1970s.
The core of the book and its most distinguishing feature is the treatment of the role
of political parties in mobilizing citizens and containing violence. Discussing the
major theories of political leadership with a focus on contemporary challenges that
political leaders face worldwide, this research companion provides a
comprehensive and up-to-date resource for an international readership. The
editors combine empirical and normative approaches to emphasize the centrality
of political culture, as well as the limits of culture and the universal demands of
innovative adaptation. The volume examines: In this striking book, Yehezkel Dror
bravely goes where few authors dare, offering a big-picture view of the fateful
choices facing the human species. He urges humankind to adopt unconventional
survival and thriving strategies, including elevating the future of humanity above
state interests, limiting the production and spread of dangerous knowledge and
tools, and strengthening humanity’s collective deliberative capacity. The author
confronts the evolutionary trap of science and technology ensnaring unprepared
humankind by providing it with awesome future-shaping power, which
contemporary values and institutions are unable to handle. Dror warns that tribal
and nationalist values, the inability to learn from history, and mediocre leadership
will catastrophically endanger the future of human life, making radical, even
painful, innovations essential. According to Dror, the prevailing form of politics is
obsolete. Instead, he argues urgently for a new type of political leader - "Homo
Sapiens Governors" - willing and able to fulfill the daunting mission to save
humankind from itself. Recognizing that the tyrannical status quo will try to prevent
essential transformations, Dror predicts new crises making what is still unthinkable
clearly compelling - and that humankind will have to choose: learn rapidly to
survive and thrive, or perish. YEHEZKEL DROR is professor emeritus at the
Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Recognized as a founder of modern policy
studies, he integrates multi-disciplinary scholarship with extensive personal
experience as a global advisor into a novel paradigm on alternative evolutionary
futures of humanity - as shaped by fateful choices humanity has never before faced.
This is the first biographical dictionary of major political leaders in sub-
Saharan Africa since 1945, leaders who have made important and often
determinative contributions to politics and government in their countries and in the
region as a whole. Editor Harvey Glickman has brought together an international
team of experts to profile fifty-three important heads of state, theorists, party
leaders, and politicians from a representative group of African countries. An
invaluable reference for libraries of all kinds, this dictionary will be useful to
advanced scholars and neophytes alike in evaluating African leadership, national
political systems, and contemporary world history in general. Glickman’s
introduction explains the criteria used for selecting the figures profiled and then
describes what is involved in being a political leader in Africa in the late colonial
period, in early independence, and now in the fourth decade of independence as
new forms of government and leadership appear in Africa. Glickman remarks on
the lack of women in high ranks of African politics and explores reasons for their
notable absence. Each profile examines the role of the leader in history, the
personal events of birth, tribal affiliation, education, early career, and rise to
political power. Figures chosen represent a variety of types including founding
fathers, radical opposition party leaders, conservatives, socialists, oppressive
dictators, and philosophical theorists. Each entry has a bibliography of works by
and about the leader. A chronology lists events in sub-Saharan politics from 1892
to 1991. A list of important figures by country and a short bibliography of general
works on political leadership and change in Africa complete the volume. "Beginning
with the founding of modern nation-states after the Meiji Restoration and the
Risorgimento, Samuels traces the developmental dynamic in both countries
through the failure of early liberalism, the coming of fascism, imperial adventures,
defeat in wartime, and reconstruction as American allies. Highlights of
Machiavelli’s Children include new accounts of the making of postwar Japanese
politics - using American money and Manchukuo connections - and of the collapse
of Italian political parties in the Clean Hands (Mani Pulite) scandal. This book
considers the current striking rise of ‘outsider’ political leaders, catapulted,
apparently, from nowhere, to take charge of a nation. Arguing that such leaders
can be better understood with the help of the anthropologically based concept of
‘the trickster’, it offers studies of contemporary political figures from the world
stage – including Presidents Macron, Tsipras, Orbán and Bolsonaro, among
others – to examine the ways in which charismatic and trickster modalities can
become intertwined, especially under the impact of theatrical public media.
Looking beyond the commonly invoked notion of ‘charisma’ to revisit the question
of political leadership in light of the recent rise of new type of ‘outsider’ leaders,
Modern Leaders: Between Charisma and Trickery offers an account of leadership
informed by social and anthropological theory. As such, it will appeal to scholars
across the social sciences with interests in political thought and the problem of
political leadership. Lyndon Baines Johnson, Margaret Thatcher, Bill Clinton, Tony
Blair, Barack Obama, Gordon Brown, Theresa May, and Donald Trump: each had
different motivations, methods, and paths, but they all sought the highest office.
And yet when they reached their goal, they often found that the power they had
imagined was illusory. Their sweeping visions of reform faltered. They faced
bureaucratic obstructions, but often the biggest obstruction was their own
character. However, their personalities could help them as much as hurt them.
Arguably the most successful of them, LBJ showed little indication that he
supported what he is best known for - the Civil Rights Act - but his grit, resolve,
and brute political skill saw him bend Congress to his will. David Runciman tackles
the limitations of high office and how the personal histories of those who achieved
the very pinnacles of power helped to define their successes and failures in office.
These portraits show what characters are most effective in these offices. Could
this be a blueprint for good and effective leadership in an age lacking good leaders? This book assesses the impact of presidential character on the popularity, productivity, and ethics of contemporary presidents. Through comparative analyses, author Lara Brown demonstrates that the character of a president’s leadership does not change in office and that the success of future presidents can be evaluated before they step into the White House. She traces the rise of “amateur outsiders,” like Donald Trump, and asserts the need for systemic reform and cultural reassessment of presidential character. Intended for students and scholars of the presidency, this book also holds appeal for general readers who seek understanding of past and future presidential elections. This book argues that much of the literature on political leadership has made little meaningful connection with the issues of peace, conflict and divided societies. In providing a critical interpretation of political leadership during the Northern Ireland peace process, Cathy Gormley-Heenan shows how the ‘leadership lens’ offers insights not offered by conventional analyses of peacemaking processes. Using interviews with political elites in Northern Ireland, the book discusses the confusions, contradictions and chameleonic nature of leadership and its role, capacity and effect. Political elites are a key topic in contemporary China studies, and have been investigated in relation to factional politics, generation politics, technocracy, and crucially, institutionalization. The institutionalization of elite replacement began in China in the 1980s and quickly accelerated after the early 1990s, as mechanisms emerged to regulate political elites’ entry and exit, including age limits, term limits, and step-by-step promotion. By examining the various processes of elite selection, this book explores the role played by institutionalization in elite recruitment, promotion and turnover in China. While existing studies have developed our understanding of Chinese elite politics, two key puzzles regarding institutionalisation remain. Although institutionalisation is recognised as an important trend in Chinese politics, there is as yet no theoretical framework to explain the forces that have brought about and sustained this. Further, it is unclear how the process of institutionalisation has impacted on factional politics, and how factions would continue to operate within the parameters of formal politics. Drawing on a wide range of studies, this book looks at Politburo members, senior People’s Liberation Army officers, provincial leaders, heads of major central state-owned enterprises, and Youth League affiliates, to provide a comprehensive understanding of elite recruitment and mobility in contemporary China. This book will be of great interests to students and scholars of Chinese politics and government, Chinese studies and Asian politics more broadly. In an age when world affairs are powerfully driven by personality, politics require an understanding of what motivates political leaders such as Hussein, Bush, Blair, and bin Laden. Through exacting case studies and the careful sifting of evidence, Jerrold Post and his team of contributors lay out an effective system of at-a-distance evaluation. Observations from political psychology, psycholinguistics and a range of other disciplines join forces to produce comprehensive political and psychological profiles, and a deeper understanding of the volatile influences of personality on global affairs. Even in this age of free-flowing global information,
capital, and people, sovereign states and boundaries remain the hallmark of the international order -- a fact which is especially clear from the events of September 11th and the War on Terrorism. Jerrold M. Post, M.D., is Professor of Psychiatry, Political Psychology, and International Affairs, and Director of the Political Psychology Program at George Washington University. He is the founder of the CIA's Center for the Analysis of Personality and Political Behavior. Unlike leadership in the House of Representatives, the nature of Senate leadership continues to remain a mystery to so many. Due to the absence of an "operator’s manual," leaders have had to use their individual skills, intelligence, and personalities to lead the Senate, which means they each have had their own unique leadership style. How have Senate majority leaders advanced their agendas in this traditionally egalitarian institution, a chamber like no other legislative body, where they must balance the rights of 99 independent senators with the collective needs of their party? Featuring a foreword by Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, Leadership in the U.S. Senate offers students a comprehensive and contemporary examination of three different eras in the evolution of the Senate. Collectively, contributions written by those who have served the senators offer insight into how different Senate leaders have operated, chronicle changes in Senate life over the past four decades, and describe how they have changed the institution. The chapters cover: How leadership styles are shaped by both individualism and party goals Eight biographical perspectives from Senator Howard Baker (R-TN) to Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) The political context of the Senate during which the respective majority leader served Individual leadership style and performance in office Contributions individuals made to the institution while serving as majority leaders This book paves the way for political scientists and others to examine the topic of Senate leadership. Until recently, discussions of compromise have been largely absent in political theory. However, political theorists have become increasingly interested in understanding the practice and justification of compromise in politics. This interest is connected to the increased concern with pluralism and disagreement. Compromise and Disagreement in Contemporary Political Theory provides a critical discussion of when and to what extent compromise is the best response to pluralism and disagreement in democratic decision-making and beyond. Christian F. Rostbøll and Theresa Scavenius draw together the work of ten established and emerging scholars to provide different perspectives on compromise. Organized into four parts, the book begins by discussing the justification and limits of compromise. Part 2 discusses the practice of compromise and considers the ethics required for compromise as well as the institutions that facilitate compromise. Part 3 focuses on pluralism and connects the topic of compromise to current discussions in political theory on public reason, political liberalism, and respect for diversity. Part 4 discusses different challenges to compromise in the context of the current political environment. The book will be of interest to a wide range of scholars in the social sciences, philosophy, and law. It will be useful in introducing scholars to a variety of approaches to compromise and as readings for graduate courses in political theory and political philosophy, ethics, the history of ideas, and the
philosophy of law. Political-biographical profiles of a select group of leaders who have made significant contributions to the political evolution and development of the Middle East and North Africa since World War II. Argues that the ideal personality criteria of Chinese political leaders is a combination of Confucian, Daoist, and Legalist values and ethics. Tomohito Shinoda tracks slow yet steady changes in the operation of and tensions between Japan’s political parties and the public’s behavior in Japanese elections, as well as in the government’s ability to coordinate diverse policy preferences and respond to political crises. What comes next for a former leader in a democracy - a Prime Minister or a President obliged to leave office because they have lost an election, come to the end of their constitutionally-fixed term, fallen ill, lost the backing of their party, or (more rarely) chosen to call it a day and voluntarily step down? Presidents have long invoked electoral mandates to justify the use of executive power. In Delivering the People’s Message, Julia R. Azari draws on an original dataset of more than 1,500 presidential communications, as well as primary documents from six presidential libraries, to systematically examine choices made by presidents ranging from Herbert Hoover in 1928 to Barack Obama during his 2008 election. Azari argues that Ronald Reagan’s election in 1980 marked a shift from the modern presidency formed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt to what she identifies as a more partisan era for the presidency. This partisan model is a form of governance in which the president appears to require a popular mandate in order to manage unruly and deeply contrary elements within his own party and succeed in the face of staunch resistance from the opposition party. Azari finds that when the presidency enjoys high public esteem and party polarization is low, mandate rhetoric is less frequent and employs broad themes. By contrast, presidents turn to mandate rhetoric when the office loses legitimacy, as in the wake of Watergate and Vietnam and during periods of intense polarization. In the twenty-first century, these two factors have converged. As a result, presidents rely on mandate rhetoric to defend their choices to supporters and critics alike, simultaneously creating unrealistic expectations about the electoral promises they will be able to fulfill. This book looks at how media coverage reinforces gender stereotyping and influence the public evaluations of women leaders’ candidacies and performance. Through the analysis of several examples and experiences illustrating specific issues, like the double bind; the trivialization effect and personal politics, readers will be introduced to the controversial yet familiar question of why there are so few women in power and why the glass ceiling seems still so difficult to break. The book also analyzes the consequences of recent developments in political communication for female leadership. Processes such as the popularization and the personalization of politics as well as the advent of the new media are changing the nature and the scope of leadership in contemporary democracies. The book discusses some of the implications of such a complex framework in terms of possible changes in the style of female political leadership. Rich political analyses by recognized scholars from 15 countries of 71 European leaders and the significant roles that they have played at critical times since 1945. Assembling compelling and unprecedented evidence, "Political Standards: Accounting for
Legitimacy" documents how in subtle ways the rules of corporate accounting a
critical institution in modern market capitalism have been captured to benefit
industrial corporations, financial firms, and audit firms. In what is perhaps the only
independent overview of the accounting industry, Karthik Ramanna begins with a
history of corporate accounting and an accessible explanation of how it works
today, including the essential roles it plays in defining the fundamental notion of
profitability, facilitating asset allocation, and ensuring the accountability of
corporations and their managers. From the evidence, Ramanna shows how
accounting rule-makers selectively co-opt conceptual arguments from academia
and elsewhere to advance the views of the special-interest groups. From this,
Ramanna moves on to develop more broadly a new type of regulatory challenge
that of producing public policy in a thin political market. His argument is that
accounting rules cannot be determined without the substantial expertise and
experience of groups that by definition also have strong commercial interests in
the outcome." Political Standards" concludes with an exploration of possible
solutions to the problem in accounting and that of thin political markets in general,
charting avenues for scholarship and practice. Certain to be an eye-opening
account of a massive industry central to the modern business world, "Political
Standards "will be an essential resource in understanding how the rules of the
game business are set, whom they inevitably favor, and how they can be changed
for the better of society."Profiles fifty-two major world leaders throughout history
and examines the creative and tyrannical aspects of the exercise of power.In this
book Michels analyzes the tendencies that oppose the realization of democracy,
and claims that these tendencies can be classified in three ways: dependence
upon the nature of the individual; dependence upon the nature of the political
structure; and dependence upon the nature of organization. This edition,
described by Morris Janowitz as a "classic of modern social science" and by
Melvin Tumin as "the beginning of a tradition", offers a landmark study in political
science. Following its original publication in 1910, the study and analysis of
political parties was established as a new branch of science. Political Parties
continues to be a foundation work in the literature and is a necessary addition to
the libraries of contemporary political scientists, sociologists, and historians.

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The question of what impels leaders
to lead and followers to follow is one of many questions that can be answered
through an understanding of personality and psychological theories, in a study that
discusses a range of issues, including the need for enemies, aging and political
behavior, the impact of crisis-induced stress on policymakers, and the mind of a
terrorist.What is the driving force behind the rage of America's white males?
Emotion appears to be playing a growing role in politics, as evidenced by
vociferous opposition to welfare, abortion, and immigrants, as well as by the rise of
the radical Religious Right, anti-environmentalism, and the increasingly
neoconservative slant of American public opinion. The Politics of Denial presents
a compelling explanation of these phenomena, providing solid empirical evidence
for the role of rigid, harsh child-rearing practices in the creation of punitive,
authoritarian adult political attitudes. The authors, social psychologists, show how
both the political and the public policy processes in the United States are distorted by the unresolved negative emotions (such as fear, anger, and helplessness) that remain from punitive parenting and by the politicians and conservative religious leaders who exploit those emotions. Among the many public figures discussed are Patrick Buchanan, Newt Gingrich, Ronald Reagan, and Billy Graham. For a secular age, we have a lot of religious politicians. Theresa May, Vladimir Putin, Angela Merkel, even Donald Trump all profess Christianity, as did Obama, Brown, Sarkozy, Bush and Blair before them. Indeed, it is striking how many Christian Presidents and Prime Ministers have assumed the global stage over recent years. In spite of Alastair Campbell's oft- (and mis-) quoted line, 'We don't do God', it seems like we definitely do. But how sincere is this faith? Is not much of it simply window-dressing for the electorate, paste-on haloes to calm the moral majority? Conversely, how dangerous is it? If we elect our politicians to do our democratic will, do we really want them praying to God for advice? The Mighty and the Almighty looks at some of the biggest political figures of the past forty years - from Thatcher and Reagan, through Mandela and Clinton, to May and Trump - and looks at how they 'did God'. Did their faith actually shape their politics, and if so, how? Or did their politics shape their faith? And does it matter if it did? In an age when religion is more important on the global stage than anyone would have predicted fifty years ago, this book will tell you everything you want to know, and some things you won't, about how the Mighty get on with the Almighty. Power Shift? Political Leadership and Social Media examines how political leaders have adapted to the challenges of social media, including Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and memes, among other means of persuasion. Established political leaders now use social media to grab headlines, respond to opponents, fundraise, contact voters directly, and organize their election campaigns. Leaders of protest movements have used social media to organize and galvanize grassroots support and to popularize new narratives: narratives that challenge and sometimes overturn conventional thinking. Yet each social media platform provides different affordances and different attributes, and each is used differently by political leaders. In this book, leading international experts provide an unprecedented look at the role of social media in leadership today. Through a series of case studies dealing with topics ranging from Emmanuel Macron and Donald Trump's use of Twitter, to Justin Trudeau's use of selfies and Instagram, to how feminist leaders mobilize against stereotypes and injustices, the authors argue that many leaders have found additional avenues to communicate with the public and use power. This raises the question of whether this is causing a power shift in the relationship between leaders and followers. Together the chapters in this book suggest new rules of engagement that leaders ignore at their peril. The lack of systematic theoretically informed and empirically supported analyses makes Power Shift? Political Leadership and Social Media an indispensable read for students and scholars wishing to gain new understanding on what social media means for leadership. This book explores the ways in which political parties, in contemporary parliamentary democracies, choose their leaders and then subsequently hold them accountable. The authors provide a comprehensive examination of party
leadership selection and accountability both through examination of parties and
countries in different institutional settings and through a holistic analysis of the role
of party leaders and the methods through which they assume, and exit, the office.
The collection includes essays on Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany,
Hungary, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Norway and the United Kingdom
which have important differences in their party systems, their degree of
democratization, the role assigned to party leaders and their methods of
leadership selection. Each country examination provides significant data relating
to party rules and norms of leadership selection, leadership tenures and
leadership contests. The book concludes with a chapter that merges the country
data analyses to provide a truly comparative examination of the theoretical
questions underlying the volume. This book will be of strong interest to students
and scholars of legislative studies, elections, democracy, political parties, party
systems, political elites and comparative politics.

Politics and Change in the Middle
East presents the politics of this area by discussing the economic, historical, social
science, popular culture, and religious issues. It incorporates historical
perspectives with contemporary material, giving readers the necessary
background to make informed judgments on the politics of the region today.

Comprehensive in its scope, this book covers traditional cultures of the region, the
foundations of Islam, issues and events in the region from A.D. 632 to 1990,
religious politics, culture, and social life, political leaders, the economic setting,
and the events of 9/11/2001. For employees in corporations that deal with the
region of the Middle East, where an understanding of the history and culture is
necessary.

Political leadership continues to be marked by a mixture of high-end
exposure and low-end explanation. This book gives full weight to the material
prominence of leaders and to the way that leadership operates as a medium of
political themes, issues and concepts. At the same time, the aim is to reduce the
dissonance associated with the study of leadership, fragmented as it is, into
discrete studies, multiple approaches, and priority disputes based upon disciplinary
boundaries. The book aims to put the subject of political leadership back together
within a more integrated framework, and provides an in-depth engagement with
leadership's analytical challenges whilst retaining illustrative space for the
immediacy, allure and drama of leadership in action.

From one of the world's
preeminent political historians, a magisterial study of political leadership around
the world from the advent of parliamentary democracy to the age of Obama. All
too frequently, leadership is reduced to a simple dichotomy: the strong versus the
weak. Yet, there are myriad ways to exercise effective political leadership--as well
as different ways to fail. We blame our leaders for economic downfalls and praise
them for vital social reforms, but rarely do we question what makes some leaders
successful while others falter. In this magisterial and wide-ranging survey of
political leadership over the past hundred years, renowned Oxford politics
professor Archie Brown challenges the widespread belief that strong
leaders--meaning those who dominate their colleagues and the policy-making
process--are the most successful and admirable. In reality, only a minority of
political leaders will truly make a lasting difference. Though we tend to dismiss
more collegial styles of leadership as weak, it is often the most cooperative leaders who have the greatest impact. Drawing on extensive research and decades of political analysis and experience, Brown illuminates the achievements, failures and foibles of a broad array of twentieth century politicians. Whether speaking of redefining leaders like Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Lyndon Johnson, and Margaret Thatcher, who expanded the limits of what was politically possible during their time in power, or the even rarer transformational leaders who played a decisive role in bringing about systemic change--Charles de Gaulle, Mikhail Gorbachev and Nelson Mandela, among them--Brown challenges our commonly held beliefs about political efficacy and strength. Overturning many of our assumptions about the twentieth century's most important figures, Brown's conclusions are both original and enlightening. The Myth of the Strong Leader compels us to reassess the leaders who have shaped our world - and to reconsider how we should choose and evaluate those who will lead us into the future.

What do leaders need to know in order to be effective? Carnes Lord—a political scientist with extensive experience at high levels of American government—here offers witty and trenchant counsel to both leaders and the citizens who elect them. Exploring such issues as leadership in war and crises, diplomacy, intelligence, the media, and the role of political advisors, Lord enumerates the major challenges confronting modern leaders and offers practical advice on how leaders should deal with them. The Modern Prince anticipates—at times in startling fashion—the situation facing the Donald Trump administration in an ongoing political drama that has few precedents in the history of the republic. Copyright code: c907a855070c0502627da706d2c70c72