

معرفی برخی طرح‌های پژوهشی منتشر شده در حوزه خلیج فارس به زبان لاتین

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Leader-driven foreign-policy change : Denmark and the Persian Gulf War

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2013 (English) In: *International Political Science Review*, ISSN 0192-5121, E-ISSN 1460-373X, Vol. 34, no 5, 582-597 Article in journal (Refereed) Published

Abstract

In contrast to most previous research on foreign-policy change, this article investigates how an individual decision-maker can have an impact on major changes in foreign policy. The article takes as its theoretical point of departure the concept of leader-driven change, which focuses on the determined efforts of a political leader to change policy. Empirically, the article investigates the change that occurred in Den-

mark's foreign policy when its government decided to participate in the United Nations sanctions against Iraq in August 1990. The article finds that the foreign minister was the main initiator of the policy change, that his personal characteristics played a decisive role, and that the Gulf crisis created a window of opportunity for the foreign minister to initiate the change in policy. In implementing the policy change, however, the foreign minister could not act independently, since he needed the support of other political actors. On the basis of these empirical findings, the article suggests a new theory of foreign-policy change.

۱. مدیر اجرایی فصلنامه مطالعات خلیج فارس

Combination of satellite altimetry data and EGM2008 model for evaluation of the height datum in Iran

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2011 (English) In: Ecology, Environment and Conservation, Vol. 17, no 4, 653-659 Article in journal (Refereed) Published

Abstract

The repetitive periodic coverage from Topex/Poseidon altimetry satellite during 1992-2003 from the Oman Sea and Persian Gulf were used to prepare time series covering the study area. The linear portion of series were analyzed to calculate mean sea level as its temporal changes using the least-squares method. Due to the significance of sea level topography in oceanographic studies a new model proposed using the combined altimetry satellite data and the EGM2008 global geoid model in order to determine and equalize the current

height datum for Iran. The maximum and minimum of sea surface topography vary within the range of -0.7 to 1.1 m in the study area. Adjustment of the current precise network for Iran established based on the Bandar Abbas tide gauge station, which its corresponding SST estimated up to -0.5 m. Effect of such large systematic error in national height system cannot be ignored in geodynamical and engineering researches.

Keyword

EGM2008, Geoid, Mean sea level, Oman sea, Persian gulf, Satellite altimetry, Sea surface topography, Topex/poseidon, height determination, satellite data, sea level, time series, TOPEX-Poseidon, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman, Indian Ocean, Iran

Viscosity estimates of salt in the Hormuz and Namakdan salt diapirs, Persian Gulf

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2010 (English)In: Geological Magazine, ISSN 0016.7568, E-ISSN 1469.5081, Vol. 147, no 4, 497-507Article in journal (Refereed) Published

Abstract

The parabolic surface profiles of the Hormuz and Namakdan salt diapirs in the Persian Gulf suggest that they have been extruding with Newtonian viscous rheologies for the last 10^4 years. We derive velocity profiles for these diapirs, neglecting gravitational spreading and erosion/dissolution while assuming incompressible Newtonian rheology of the salt. Fitting known rates of extrusion at specific points in its elliptical cross-section, the dynamic viscosity of the salt of the Hormuz diapir is

found to range between 10^{18} and 10^{21} Pa s. Approximating its sub-circular cross-section to a perfect circle, the range of viscosity of the salt of the Namakdandiapir is obtained as 10^{17} – 10^{21} Pa s. These calculated viscosities fall within the range for naturally flowing salts elsewhere and for other salt diapirs but are broader than those for salts with Newtonian rheology deforming at room temperatures. The salts of the Hormuz and Namakdandiapirs are expected to exhibit a broader range of grain size, which matches the limited existing data.

Keyword

Hormuz diapir, Namakdandiapir, salt diapir, viscosity, Newtonian viscous fluid

From the Persian Gulf to Kosovo – War journalism and propaganda

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2000 (English) In: European Journal of Communication, ISSN 0267_3231, E-ISSN 1460_3705, Vol. 15, no 3, 383_404 Article in journal (Refereed) Published

Abstract

The article reports findings from a pilot study of the discourse on Kosovo in four leading dailies from four countries: Greece, Norway, Sweden and the UK. A

combined discourse and propaganda analysis approach is applied to the first three days' coverage of the NATO bombing campaign, with the aim of studying how the various national/local contexts influenced the media discourse's relationship to the propaganda discourse in the conflict. This problematic is relevant for the current discussion on globalization and superpower dominance in connection with transnational war journalism.

The Evaluation of Sea Surface Topography Models based on the Combination of the Satellite altimetry and the Global Geoid Models in the Persian Gulf



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Abstract

One of the difficulties in using absolute altitudes is the separation between the mean open sea level and geoid. Theoretically, geoid is the base level in absolute altitudes, but practically, the mean open sea level is used as a base level for absolute altitudes. The difference between these two levels is called as the sea surface topography. In this research, it is dealt the mean sea level modeling by using the observations of three altimeter satellites (i.e. Topex/Poseidon, Jason-1 and GFO) in

Persian Gulf and then it is dealt with the evaluation of existing models of the sea surface topography based on the altimeter satellites data and the global geopotential geoid models (i.e. European Improved Gravity model of the Earth by New techniques, Gravity field and steady-state Ocean Circulation Explorer, Earth Gravitational Model 2008). The results of this research indicate that the sea surface topographical model resulting from the EIGEN06C geoid is the most precise model with changes range between -2.482 m and -1.511 m and mean -0.23 m.

Keyword

Satellite, Sea surface, Persian Gulf, Gravity model