

I

## POLITICAL SCIENCE : METHOD AND THEORY SCIENCE POLITIQUE : MÉTHODES ET THÉORIES

- 57.1 ACKERMAN, Peter ; DuVALL, Jack — **The right to rise up: people power and the virtues of civic disruption.** *Fletcher Forum of World Affairs* 30(2), Summer 2006 : 33-42.

Civic disruption is a nonviolent movement's tool for gaining the "power to shake off oppression". Strikes, boycotts, mass protests, and civil disobedience discredit the lies that an oppressive ruler uses to assert legitimacy, weaken the support that he needs to govern, and interrupt his capacity to monopolize information and control events. Violence may make revolutionaries into celebrities, but it rarely liberates citizens. [R]

- 57.2 ADCOCK, Robert — **The emigration of the "comparative method": transatlantic exchange and the birth of American political science.** *European Political Science* 5(2), June 2006 : 124-136.

To explore the transatlantic emigration of the "comparative method"(s) is to recover the range of European work — in institutional history, comparative legislation, and the theory of the state — that scholars in the nascent American science of politics drew on in the late 19th c. Their nascent science was, however, not merely derivative, and in the changing practices of comparative study from the mid-1880s through 1900 a distinctive American "political science" began to emerge. [R] [See *Abstr.* 57.215]

- 57.3 AI SAYYAD, Nezar ; ROY, Ananya — **Medieval modernity: on citizenship and urbanism in a global era.** *Space and Polity* 10(1), Apr. 2006 : 1-20.

This paper examines forms of citizenship associated with contemporary urbanism. Focusing on three paradigmatic spaces: the gated enclave, the regulated squatter settlement and the camp, the authors argue that the landscape of urban citizenship is increasingly fragmented and divided. These geographies are constituted through multiple and competing sovereignties which, when territorially exercised, produce fiefdoms of regulation or zones of "no-law". In order to understand these practices, the authors employ the conceptual framework of the "medieval city". This use of history as theory sheds light on particular types of urban citizenship, such as the "free town" or the "ethnic quarter", that were present at different moments of medievalism and that are congruent with current processes. The "medieval" is invoked as a transhistorical analytical category that interrogates the modern at this moment of liberal empire. [R, abr.]

- 57.4 ALA, Jacqui — **Enriching the critical discourse of feminist studies in international relations: new discussions of the roles of women in conflict, peace making and government.** *Politikon* 33(2), Aug. 2006 : 239-249.

IR has in a relatively short period of time developed a strong critical discourse surrounding the roles of women and men in conflict, peace-making and government. This review article examines recent contributions to this debate and considers how these experiences can contribute to the feminist discourse in the field of IR. [R]

- 57.5 ALDRICH, John H., et al. — **Foreign policy and the electoral connection.** *Annual Review of Political Science* 9, 2006 : 477-502.

Public opinion is central to representation, democratic accountability, and decision-making. Yet, the public was long believed to be relatively unin-

terested in foreign affairs, absent an immediate threat to safety and welfare. It had become conventional to say that "voting ends at water's edge". We examine the scholarly understanding of the role of foreign affairs in public opinion and voting at that low point of view. Much subsequent development saw an increasing degree of holding and using of attitudes and beliefs about foreign affairs among the public. Moving in parallel with developments in political psychology, theoretical and methodological advances led to an increasingly widely shared view that the public holds reasonably sensible and nuanced views, that these help shape their political behaviors, and that these, in turn, help shape and constrain foreign policy-making. [R]

- 57.6 ALIGICA, Paul Dragos — **Institutional and stakeholder mapping: frameworks for policy analysis and institutional change.** *Public Organization Review* 6(1), March 2006 : 79-90.

Despite its importance and its widespread employment in policy-making practice, the theoretical and epistemic foundations of institutional mapping have not been elaborated and its legitimacy is yet to be fully granted by the academic community. This paper first introduces mapping as a cognitive process and explores in this context the structural similarities between maps and theories. It identifies the basic elements of mapping as a cognitive procedure and outlines the optimal features of the possible meta-theories framing policy-oriented institutional mapping. The second part discusses two concrete examples that may come close to illustrate the meta-theoretical ideal-type outlined: the theoretical system implied in the Chicago School of sociology and the Institutional Analysis and Development framework inspired by the new institutional economics. [R, abr.]

- 57.7 ALIMI, Eitan Y. — **Contextualizing political terrorism: a collective action perspective for understanding the Tanzim [contention with Israeli forces].** *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism* 29(3), Apr.-May 2006 : 263-283.

An attempt is made to embed the study of political terrorism within the larger phenomenon of collective action. The analysis of dynamics within and between components of collective action — structure of conflict, a social movement, authorities, and contention — can be beneficial for gaining additional insights into the study of group risk for political terrorism. The case of the Tanzim contention with Israeli forces demonstrates how processes within, between, and outside the conflictants affected Tanzim members' decision to employ political terrorism. Based on the analysis, several implications for counterterrorism are offered. [R]

- 57.8 ANDINA-DÍAZ, Ascensión — **Political competition when media create candidates' charisma.** *Public Choice* 127(3-4), 2006 : 353-374.

This paper studies the location decisions of political parties. We propose a game where agents vote according to ideology and valence, and media create candidates' charisma. The results we obtain show that candidates realize the power of media and therefore, locate themselves at some point between the position of the median voter and that of the media. We further obtain that depending on the media outlets the voters choose to see, the equilibrium location of candidates may differ. Thus, when voters choose among the outlets, candidates may differentiate their platforms. Differently, when voters are exposed to all the outlets,

## II

### POLITICAL THINKERS AND IDEAS

### PENSEURS ET IDÉES POLITIQUES

- 57.316 ALLEN, Danielle — **Platonic quandaries: recent scholarship on Plato.** *Annual Review of Political Science* 9, 2006 : 127-141.

Recent scholarship on Plato falls into three categories: Straussian readings, Socratic readings, and the readings of the Chastened Utopians. The first group follows Leo Strauss in reaffirming that Plato saw human nature as unchangeable and human political possibilities as relatively limited; on this account, the *Republic* is a joke that argues against all utopian projects. The second group focuses on Socrates rather than Plato, directing attention primarily toward individual self-fashioning that may or may not have political effects. The third group sees Plato as having believed in the possibility of political change and as having sought to intervene in the politics of his day. The central issue contested by these different schools of thought is whether human nature is malleable; specific issues of gender and militarism arise repeatedly in the discussion of this question. [R]

- 57.317 ALLEN, Michael P. — **Hegel between non-domination and expressive freedom: capabilities, perspectives, democracy.** *Philosophy and Social Criticism* 32(4), June 2006 : 493-512.

Hegel may be read as endorsing a republican conception of freedom as non-domination. This may then be allied to an expressive conception of freedom, not as communal integration and non-alienation, but rather as the development of new powers and capabilities. To this extent, he may be understood as occupying a position between non-domination and expressive freedom. This not only informs contemporary discussions of republicanism and democracy, but also suggests a "capabilities solution" to the otherwise intractable problem of the rabble. [R]

- 57.318 BACHUR, João Paulo — **Individualismo, liberalismo e filosofia da história (Individualism, liberalism and philosophy of history).** *Lua nova* 66, 2006 : 167-203.

The paper addresses the main issue of political theory: legitimacy. The theme is developed beginning with the basic concepts of Enlightenment political philosophy: individualism, liberalism and the philosophy of history, based on the conceptual historiography of Reinhart Koseleck, to point out a political aporia. The articulation between these concepts is then used to read the main works of Friedrich August von Hayek, as an example of the adaptation of that framework to neoliberalism and, on the other hand, to read the core of the work of Jürgen Habermas, as an example of the social-democratic version. The conclusion points to the systems theory of Niklas Luhmann as a possible alternative to the political aporia inherited from the basic conceptual framework of the Enlightenment. [R] [See *Abstr.* 57.87]

- 57.319 BREITSAMETER, Christof — **Richard Hooker. Zur Frage nach den normativen Voraussetzungen des modernen Rechtsstaates (Richard Hooker. The question of the normative preconditions for the modern constitutional state).** *Zeitschrift für Politik* 53(1), 2006 : 74-90.

What is the basis on which rules of behavior are built? Do these rules [exist] through formal processes of political determination? Is therefore every decision in a democratic system legitimate? The development of rational society was placed under systematic scrutiny, perhaps for the first time, by R. Hooker (1554-1600) *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*. Hooker views laws as incidental and inferior to the human decision-making process, and yet justifies the imposition of certain restrictions on

law-formation by specific indispensable values. The difference Hooker establishes between the levels of government in which laws are subject merely to majority decision and those which recognize specific values as giving rise to irrevocable rights not subject to the whims of majority decision is still today a central theme in our understanding of modern democracy. [R, abr.]

- 57.320 BRUNKHORST, Hauke — **Macht und Gewalt im demokratischen Staat (Power and violence in the democratic state. [On the occasion of the centennial of Hannah Arendt's birth]).** *Zeitschrift für Politik* 53(3), 2006 : 245-257.

The concept of power is in the center of H. Arendt's work. Power cannot be ruled by the legal and the bureaucratic state, and this spontaneous power of citizens is different from administrative power (which she later calls "violence"). The non-administrative use of power rests on the [capacity for] action. Arendt first develops her idea of power within the context of her studies on imperialism and totalitarianism. Later she [seeks] political means to cope with that power within the rule of law of state organization. But she drops that idea, and at least in her studies on the constitutional revolutions of the 18th c. She discloses a power that is as mighty as the totalitarian self-destructive movement. This is the genuinely democratic and productive power of founding a political community by acting publicly in concert. [R, abr.]

- 57.321 CAMUS, Jean-Yves — **La nouvelle droite : bilan provisoire d'une école de pensée (The [French] New Right: a preliminary stock-taking of a school of thought).** *La Pensée* 345, Jan.-March 2006 : 23-33. [Résumé en français]

The New Right is a school of thought born in France but also active in several European countries. In France, the New Right is now but a shadow of the phenomenon which stirred passions at the end of the 1970s. This is because it has failed to become the Right's "think-tank", and because of the rise of the *Front national*. The New Right has had to retreat to the realm of ideas, and to move away from the Extreme Right of its origins. It is now trying to find a common ground with opposite schools of thought, without regard to the Left/Right divide, and supports an anti-egalitarian, communitarian and federalist agenda. [R] [First of three articles on "The [French] New Right". See also *Abstr.* 57.842, 911 and the bibliography, pp. 57-62]

- 57.322 CAVIN, Margaret — **Elise Boulding's rhetoric: an invitation to peace.** *Peace and Change* 31(3), July 2006 : 390-412.

E. Boulding has been an important voice in the American peace movement. This paper examines her speeches with the goal of continuing the critique of peace rhetors toward the discovery of a peace rhetoric theory. The implications are clear that when there is a potential for conflict and war, the critique of rhetorical strategies used can lead to a better understanding of how people can learn to live peacefully with one another. S.J. Foss and C.L. Griffin's invitational rhetoric is a useful starting point to highlight some important features of Boulding's rhetoric. [R]

- 57.323 CHIGNOLA, Sandro — **Tocquevilles Reisen: Amerika und zurück (Tocqueville's journeys: to America and back).** *Zeitschrift für Politik* 53(2), 2006 : 172-187.

A. de Tocqueville's journey to America changed the traditional map in the history of political ideas. Taking America as a paradigm, the "new kind of liberal" identifies democracy as a new era in history generating a social

III  
GOVERNMENTAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS  
INSTITUTIONS POLITIQUES ET ADMINISTRATIVES

(a) Central institutions /Institutions centrales

- 57.352 AHMED, Nizam — **Executive-judiciary relations in Bangladesh.** *Asian Affairs: An American Review* 33(2), Summer 2006 : 103-122.

The modern state [seeks] to balance the relations between different branches of government. Everywhere the executive has become interventionist, assuming responsibilities for functions traditionally the preserve of other branches. This intrusion is more noticeable in law-making than in the judicial process. But the judiciary does not always accept attempts by the executive to intrude into its domain cap-in-hand. It not only seeks to provide some kind of deterrent against the arbitrary exercise of power by the executive; it may also issue directives *suo moto*, requiring the executive to undertake things that it does not want to do. The extent to which the tendency of the executive to dominate the judiciary and the attempt by the latter to assert its independence clashes with each other is difficult to ascertain. [R, abr.]

- 57.353 AIDUKAITE, Jolanta — **The formation of social insurance institutions of the Baltic States in the post-socialist era.** *Journal of European Social Policy* 16(3), Aug. 2006 : 259-270.

This paper [examines] the differences in the social insurance systems of the three Baltic countries since independence. It assesses how closely the institutional structures of social insurance in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania approximate the various ideal types of social security institutions in the research literature. The social security system of Estonia and Latvia can be labeled as a mix of the basic security and corporatist model, even if there are also some weak elements of the targeted model. In contrast, the institutional changes developing in the social security system of Lithuania have led to a combination of the basic security and targeted models of welfare. [Although] they started with identical social security institutions inherited from the Soviet period, there is diversity in how these countries are now addressing social policy problems. [R, abr.]

- 57.354 AKSAR, Yusuf — **Uluslararası suçlar, Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi ve yeni Türk ceza kanunu (International crimes, the International Criminal Court and the new Turkish penal code).** *Uluslararası Hukuk ve Politika* 1-2, 2005 : 43-56.

This study examines the evolution of International Criminal Court, and focuses on international war crimes. The author also examines the national efforts to prevent international crimes in Turkey. He provides the legal background of war crimes, crimes against peace, human rights violations, crime of genocide, etc. He then moves to the new Turkish Penal Code and its role in preventing international crimes. [R]

- 57.355 ALBER, Jens — **The European social model and the United States.** *European Union Politics* 7(3), Sept. 2006 : 393-419.

The notion of a European social model assumes that European societies have certain features in common that distinguish them from the US. Analyzing longitudinal data on the dimensions of state, economy and society, three findings stand out: (1) for most indicators the range of variation within the EU is bigger than the gap between Europe and the US; (2) counter to the idea of policy convergence, differences in the developmental trajectories of countries with different institutional ar-

rangements persist; (3) despite having extended welfare states similar to those of continental European countries, Scandinavian nations have performed as well as the Anglo-Saxon countries in terms of employment and growth dynamics. Hence there are not only different social models in Europe but also different pathways to success. [R]

- 57.356 AMORIM NETO, Octavio — **The presidential calculus: executive policy making and cabinet formation in the Americas.** *Comparative Political Studies* 39(4), May 2006 : 415-440.

This article proposes a decision-theoretic model to explain how cabinets help presidents implement their policy-making strategies. Presidents are assumed to have two policy-making strategies: based on the use of either statutes or executive prerogatives. If the president's preferences and the institutional incentives and economic conditions faced favor a statutory strategy, the president is more likely to appoint a majority cabinet, select more partisan ministers, and distribute portfolios to parties on a proportional basis. Econometric analysis of 106 cabinets appointed in 13 countries of the Americas demonstrates that the determinants of cabinet legislative status are the size of the president's party, extremist presidents, and economic crises. The share of partisan ministers and proportionality in portfolio-allocation are affected by the size of the president's party, [and elements] of the president's [powers]. [R, abr.]

- 57.357 ANDREOSSO-O'CALLAGHAN, Bernadette ; LENIHAN, Helena — **Is Ireland a role model for SME [small and medium-size enterprise] development in the new EU member states?** *Journal of European Integration* 28(3), July 2006 : 277-303.

The similarity of economic situations between early 1970s Ireland and the small new member states today invites research as to whether Ireland is a [model] small and medium-size enterprise-development. Positioned in the wider current debate on the factors that cause growth, as epitomized for example by the Sapir Report, this work is timely given that in less than three decades, the Irish economic outlook has improved from that of one of the four cohesion countries of the EU to earning the accolade of "Celtic tiger" during the 1990s. This article explores the following questions: are all the ingredients of the Irish experience for SME development present in the NMS? What lessons can be learned? What are the similarities and contrasts between SMEs in Ireland and in the NMS? [R, abr.]

- 57.358 APERGHIS, G. G. ; GAETHLICH, Martin — **The natural environment of Greece: an invaluable asset being destroyed.** *Southeast European and Black Sea Studies* 6(3), Sept. 2006 : 377-390.

The basis for the protection of the natural environment of the EU is the Natura 2000 network of protected areas. Greece possesses an extremely rich natural environment, reflected in Natura 2000 sites covering 18.2 per cent of its land area. The country is failing, however, to make the effort necessary to safeguard this invaluable asset. Indifference and self-interest on the part of citizens and government have contributed to its degradation. Yet there is much that could be done: eco-tourism and traditional activities, environmental award schemes, environmental

IV  
 POLITICAL PROCESS : PUBLIC OPINION,  
 ATTITUDES, PARTIES, FORCES, GROUPS AND ELECTIONS  
 VIE POLITIQUE : OPINION PUBLIQUE,  
 ATTITUDES, PARTIS, FORCES, GROUPES ET ÉLECTIONS

- 57.708 ABRAHAM, Sara — **Exceptional victories: multiracialism in Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana.** *Ethnopolitics* 4(4), Nov. 2005 : 465-480.

This paper discusses the conditions under which unique multiracial electoral victories occurred in the two neighboring racially divided countries of Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana. There was an opening in the political party system in each country which permitted the rise of a new electoral force, and it was driven by a new political class. This class projected a national developmental model which was attractive to voters. The two models in both countries were quite dissimilar, and reflected the type of development and a confluence of economic factors unique to each country. [R] [See *Abstr.* 57.88]

- 57.709 ADAMS, James ; DOW, Jay ; MERRILL, Samuel, III — **The political consequences of alienation-based and indifference-based voter abstention: applications to [US] presidential elections.** *Political Behavior* 28(1), March 2006 : 65-86.

We present a unified model of turnout and vote choice that incorporates two distinct motivations for citizens to abstain from voting: alienation from the candidates, and indifference between the candidates. Empirically, we find that alienation and indifference each motivated significant amounts of voter abstention in the 1980-1988 US presidential elections. Using model-based computer simulations-which permit us to manipulate factors affecting turnout, we show that distinguishing between alienation and indifference illuminates three controversies in elections research: (1) abstention benefited Republican candidates, but only very modestly; (2) presidential elections involving attractive candidates motivate higher turnout, but only to the extent that abstention stems from alienation rather than from indifference; (3) citizens' individual-level tendencies to abstain because of alienation are strongly affected by their evaluations of the candidates' policies. [R, abr.]

- 57.710 ANDERSEN, Robert ; CURTIS, James ; GRABB, Edward — **Trends in civic association activity in four democracies: the special case of women in the United States.** *American Sociological Review* 71(3), June 2006 : 376-400.

This study assesses whether civic association activity has declined in four Western democracies: Canada, the Netherlands, the UK, and the US. Influential accounts of decreasing civic engagement in the US lead to the expectation of similar patterns in the other three nations. The authors test this hypothesis using data from time-use surveys of adult national samples for the mid-1960s to the late 1990s. One major finding is a clear decline in association activity in the US, especially after 1975, but relative stability in the other three countries. Equally important are further results indicating that the American decline pertains only to women. Findings are sustained even after controlling for social background characteristics and other activities. The analysis casts doubt on the theory that declining civic association activity in the US reflects generational differences. [R, abr.]

- 57.711 ANDERSEN, Robert ; YANG Min ; HEATH, Anthony F. — **Class politics and political context in Britain, 1964-1997:**

- have voters become more individualized?** *European Sociological Review* 22(2), Apr. 2006 : 215-228.

We assess the impact of social class and local context on individual vote in Britain from 1964 to 1997. Multilevel multinomial logit models are fit to British Election Survey data for eight elections and constituency-level data on social class composition and election spending by the major political parties. We find no evidence for a process of individualization of the voter. Both individual and contextual social class effects on vote have remained fairly stable over time. Moreover, although we find an increase in the impact of campaign spending over time, this increase was similar among all social classes. These findings suggest that the declining salience of social class for electoral outcomes better reflects changes in class structure and party platforms rather than a lessening of importance of social class as a social identity. [R, abr.]

- 57.712 ASTUDILLO, Javier ; GARCÍA-GUERETA, Elena — **If it isn't broken, don't fix it: the Spanish Popular Party in power.** *South European Society and Politics* 11(3-4), Sept.-Dec. 2006 : 399-417.

This article reviews the evolution of the Spanish Popular Party (PP) in a decade in which, after 20 years in opposition, it reached national government, ruling Spain from 1996 to 2004, and finally going unexpectedly into opposition. This period is characterized by a lack of fundamental party changes, making the PP a clear example of how, when a party succeeds, internal changes are unlikely. [R] [See *Abstr.* 57.724]

- 57.713 ATTON, Chris — **Far-right media on the internet: culture, discourse and power.** *New Media and Society* 8(4), Aug. 2006 : 573-587.

This study examines the discourse of the British National Party's (BNP) website, focusing on how it involves members and supporters in its discursive construction of racism. The discourses and identities produced are played out through a radical reformation of the concepts of power, culture and oppression. Drawing on the post-colonial notion of the Other, the BNP presents itself, its activities and its members as responses to racism and oppression that, it argues, are practiced by the Other. While this discourse is constructed through the everyday experiences and attitudes of its members, the hierarchically-determined nature of the site prevents those members from sustained, active involvement in the construction of their own identities. For this reason, the BNP's site is far from the more open, non-hierarchical practices of "progressive" alternative media. [R, abr.]

- 57.714 AVERY, James M. — **The sources and consequences of political mistrust among African Americans.** *American Politics Research* 34(5), Sept. 2006 : 653-682.

This study calls into question the current wisdom in the political trust literature maintaining that trust in government, for all citizens, represents satisfaction with short-term political and policy performance and does not affect political participation. I argue (1) that the sources of political trust among African-Americans are distinct from those of whites: trust among African-Americans follows more from racial group consciousness than

V

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

(a) International law, organization and administration/Droit international, organisation et administration internationales

- 57.932 ABOUHARB, Rodwan ; CINGRANELLI, David L. — **The human rights effects of World Bank structural adjustment, 1981-2000.** *International Studies Quarterly* 50(2), June 2006 : 233-262.

Does the implementation of a World Bank structural adjustment agreement (SAA) increase or decrease government respect for human rights? Neoliberal theory suggests that SAAs improve economic performance, generating better human rights practices. Critics contend that the implementation of structural adjustment conditions causes hardships and higher levels of domestic conflict, increasing the likelihood that regimes will use repression. Bivariate probit models are used to account for World Bank loan-selection criteria when estimating the human rights consequences of structural adjustment. Using a global, comparative analysis for the 1981-2000 period, we examine the effects of structural adjustment on government respect for citizens' rights to freedom from torture, political imprisonment, extra-judicial killing, and disappearances. The findings show that World Bank SAAs worsen government respect for physical integrity rights. [R]

- 57.933 ADEFUYE, Ade — **The Commonwealth and the Millennium Development Goals in Africa.** *Round Table* 385, July 2006 : 387-397.

The Commonwealth has a stronger reason than other comparable international organizations to commit to the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Most of its member states are classified as developing, a large minority of its peoples live in poverty, afflicted by internally high rates of HIV/AIDS and maternal mortality. Specifically, more than half the world's 115 million people without education are to be found in the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth's MDG strategy has been criticized for focusing on attracting aid at the expense of encouraging increased local investment and ending capital flight. The writer considers this criticism and argues that the governance issues that the strategy is said to be ignoring are at the core of its approach. [R]

- 57.934 ADENIJI, Abolade — **The IMF, Asian economic crisis and its lessons for Africa.** *African Journal of International Affairs and Development* 10(1-2), 2005 : 42-62.

This study examines the changing role of the IMF from its beginning as an agent of international monetary stability to its contemporary role in the running of the economies of the less developed countries. The paper contends that the IMF, despite its arrogance, is sometimes guilty of wrong diagnosis and ends up worsening the economic plight of countries looking up to it for solution as indicated by the Asian financial crisis of 1997. The paper depicts how Africa has been a major victim of IMF's attempt to promote the neo-liberal order through the instrumentality of the Structural Adjustment Program. Africa's development trajectory must be rooted in its own historical experience and cultural milieu. [R]

- 57.935 ALBER, Andrus, *et al.* — **Does Europe have something to offer the world?** *Fletcher Forum of World Affairs* 30(2), Summer 2006 : 179-190.

The EU is a strange thing that can frustrate the evaluator and that invites endless comparison. But it is as an unusual political construct that the

EU can serve as an inspiration for other regions seeking to maximize their political and economic clout and stability. [R]

- 57.936 ANDERSEN, Svein S. ; SITTER, Nick — **Differentiated integration: what is it and how much can the EU accommodate?** *Journal of European Integration* 28(4), Sept. 2006 : 313-330.

Not all EU member states are equally eager or able to participate in all aspects of integration, and the impact of EU policy on the member states varies across states and policy sectors. Whereas much of the literature on differentiated integration has focused primarily on formal opt-outs, this article widens the term to capture both the formal and informal arrangements for policy opt-outs as well as the differences, or discretionary aspects, associated with putting EU policy into practice. The article draws on organizational theory to elaborate a broad and flexible understanding of European integration that links the literature on integration and Europeanization, and proceeds to explore different types of European integration. What is differentiated integration, and how much can the EU accommodate? Is differentiated integration a robust path for the EU project? [R, abr.]

- 57.937 ANDERSEN, Thomas Barnebeck ; HANSEN, Henrik ; MARKUSSEN, Thomas — **US politics and World Bank IDA-lending.** *Journal of Development Studies* 42(5), July 2006 : 772-794.

This paper studies the role of US political factors in the allocation of World Bank concessional lending, where US political interests are proxied by voting similarity in the UN General Assembly on issues identified as important by the US Department of State. In contrast to previous studies, we find that the US exerted a significant influence on IDA lending during the period 1993-2000. We demonstrate that the influence was both statistically and economically significant. Finally, we demonstrate that our result is robust with respect to the omission of the IDA Country Performance Rating index. [R]

- 57.938 AUBY, Jean-Bernard — **I poteri ispettivi dell'Unione europea (The inspection powers of the EU).** *Rivista trimestrale di Diritto pubblico* 2006(2) : 353-365.

Un examen des pouvoirs de contrôle de l'UE et des domaines dans lesquels ils peuvent s'exercer montre de quelle manière ils sont répartis entre les différents échelons communautaires et à quels stades ils s'appliquent. Ces pouvoirs de contrôle se conforment à des règles juridiques et sont répartis également entre l'UE et ses États-membres. S'il n'existe aucune force physique pour les imposer, il existe des sanctions.

- 57.939 BALDWIN, Matthew — **EU trade politics — heaven or hell?** *Journal of European Public Policy* 13(6), Sept. 2006 : 926-942.

The analysis begins by examining a paradigm of successful EU trade politics ("heaven"), and what it might constitute. However, while this "heaven" might exist in theory, a series of largely external factors, nota-

VI  
 NATIONAL AND AREA STUDIES  
 ÉTUDES NATIONALES ET RÉGIONALES

- 57.1291 ABOU DIAB, Khattar — **La dimension religieuse du conflit irakien (The religious dimension of the Iraqi conflict)**. *Revue internationale et stratégique* 57, Spring 2005 : 134-142. [Résumé en français]

In geopolitical terms, Iraq is an area comprising multiple religious groups: it is the borderline between Sunni and Shiite Islam, between the Arab world and the Persian and Turkish. The war seems to reveal the current challenges of a world in which identities, religions and cultures have a predominant place when it comes to conflict causes. Instead of the "New Middle East" promised by neo-conservative ideologists, what seems to be prevailing is rather the catastrophic scenario of the clash of civilizations. It would be premature to condemn today the American project in ancient Mesopotamia, but the "Lebanonization" of Iraq raises questions about the influence of religion. [R] [See *Abstr.* 57.294]

- 57.1292 ABRAHMS, Max — **Al Qaeda's scorecard: a progress report on Al Qaeda's objectives**. *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism* 29(5), July-Aug. 2006 : 509-529.

Terrorism scholars are divided over whether terrorism is an effective tactic. Disagreement derives from the fact that the objectives of terrorist groups are often highly contested. Nowhere is this clearer than in contemporary statements on Al Qaeda. This article explores the most common interpretations for why Al Qaeda attacked the US on 11 September 2001, and then analyzes their empirical support. After determining the most compelling interpretation of Al Qaeda's objectives, the article evaluates Al Qaeda's success in achieving them since perpetrating this watershed attack. The analysis provides a timely case-study in the classic debate over whether terrorism is strategically rational behavior. [R]

- 57.1293 ALBRITTON, Robert B. — **Thailand in 2005: the struggle for democratic consolidation**. *Asian Survey* 46(1), Jan.-Feb. 2006 : 140-147.

Peaceful transition of administration through new elections and an elected majority government marked a significant step toward consolidation of democracy in Thailand. An otherwise positive picture was clouded by continuing insurgency in the south. Thailand appears to have weathered economic shocks from a sharp decline in tourism and a spike in oil prices, but relations with Malaysia concerning cross-border issues associated with the southern insurgency are strained. [R] [See *Abstr.* 57.1258]

- 57.1294 AMNÄ, Erik — **Playing with fire? Swedish mobilization for participatory democracy**. *Journal of European Public Policy* 13(4), June 2006 : 587-606.

Swedish service democracy is solidly based on a successful welfare state configuration. When good social services are received, citizens reciprocate with their stabilizing trust and legitimacy. Towards the turn of the last century, several economic, organizational and ideological foundations of Swedish representative democracy were faltering, owing to exogenous trends as well as to self-inflicted actions. A governmental commission set up in 1997 chose to shift the focus from the output side to the input side of Swedish democracy. It argued for a legitimacy rooted primarily not in substantial qualities of social service but in procedural qualities such as citizen opportunities to gain influence and autonomy. Not completely disinterested (as its members were party representatives), it recommended leaving room for a participatory democracy with advanced deliberative qualities. [R, abr.] [See *Abstr.* 57.592]

- 57.1295 ANDERSEN, Jørgen Goul — **Political power and democracy in Denmark: decline of democracy or change in democracy?** *Journal of European Public Policy* 13(4), June 2006 : 569-586.

The article summarizes core findings of the Danish Democracy and Power Study (1998-2003) regarding changes in democratic governance and discusses whether they contribute to a decline or a modernization of democracy. The constraints of globalization for national politics, especially for welfare policies, are called into doubt; even the impact of the EU is limited in many core policy areas. The EU may enhance the capacity of politics against markets, but a core problem is a democratic deficit in public debates and participation. [In] national politics, we find equivalent democratic deficits in political decision-making processes. However, new structures of mass-elite communication have developed which at least have contributed to responsive governance and widespread political trust. [R, abr.] [See *Abstr.* 57.592]

- 57.1296 ANDERSON, Lisa — **Searching where the light shines: studying democratization in the Middle East**. *Annual Review of Political Science* 9, 2006 : 189-214.

For several decades, political scientists who work on the Middle East have been asked by both disciplinary and policy audiences about the region's prospects for democratization. We encounter difficulties in answering that question because it arises from American disciplinary and policy preoccupations, not from regional political dynamics. As a result of those preoccupations, Middle East political scientists have neglected some of the major political forces in the region, while contributing to the development of general comparative theories of democracy and democratization only at the margins. [R]

- 57.1297 ASHE, Fidelma — **The McCartney sisters' search for justice: gender and political protest in Northern Ireland [UK]**. *Politics* 26(3), Sept. 2006 : 161-167.

The murder of Robert McCartney in Belfast in January 2005 sparked a campaign by his sisters and partner to bring his murderer(s), allegedly members of the Provisional Irish Republican Army, to justice. The article examines the gender politics of this campaign. It explores how the campaign simultaneously reflected and contested traditional ideas about women's subjectivities and roles in ethnically divided societies. Furthermore, the article highlights how the ideologies of masculinity and femininity acted as political resources for the campaigners in their struggle with the Irish republican hierarchy. [R]

- 57.1298 BAQAI, Huma — **Ideological crises in South Asia**. *Pakistan Perspectives* 10(2), July-Dec. 2005 : 99-110.

The ideological divide which led to the divisions of the South Asian subcontinent continue to be a source of conflict and insecurity in the region. It has crystallized into a constantly politicized identity crisis, which includes the deliberate use of the dominant ideology by the leadership to remain in power. Six dimensions of religion and political interplay are identified. Religion and ideology continue to be used in South Asia for the construction of hegemonic national cultures. These national cultures do not allow the primacy of the individual to come to the fore, and are therefore a non-traditional source of conflict.

- 57.1299 BAR-TAL, Yoram ; BAR-TAL, Daniel ; COHEN-HENDELES, Eynat — **The influence of context and political identification on Israeli Jews' views of Palestinians**. *Peace and Conflict* 12(3), 2006 : 229-250.